CLOAKS AND CIRCLES.

Field, Leiter

& Co.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

WILL OFFER

SPECIAL LINE

AND

CIRCLES.

To close the season, at less than

cost to manufacture.

All Best Late Styles.

Customers will appreciate

this opportunity to secure bar-

gains on examination of the

N. B .-- Free Stages between

Exposition Building and

State and Randolph-sts. every

five minutes for the use of our

REGULAR TICKET.

N. K. FAIRBANK.

For Second Vice-President, JNO. H. DWIGHT.

For Directors,
EZRA I. WHEELER, of Elkins & Wheeler,

CYRUS H. ADAMS, of McCormick, Adams & Co. HOMAS HEERMANS, of Clinton Briggs & Heerman

ANDREW BROWN, Packer

W. S. CROSBY

N. E. PLATT, of Platt & Thorne,

For Committee of Appeals,

JOSIAH STILES.

J. J. McDERMID.

GEORGE N. CULVER.

Election Monday, Jan. 7, 1878

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

MAIN OFFICE AND DOCK.

Corner Market and Randolph-sts.

Office and Dock, 1 North Market-st. Office and Dock, 267 Archer-av.

All Coal freshly mined and received since the

strike.

Coal delivered in all parts of the city promptly and in good order.

Orders from country and city solicited.

COAL!

All Coal freshly mined and

Main Office: 97 WASHINGTON-ST

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nort Chicago City itsailway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business which may come before them, we held at the office of the Commany, No. 430 Nort Clark-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1678, at 3 o'clock p. m HillAM CKAWFORD, Secretary.

electing eleven. Trustees to serve during the ensuing rear and for the transaction of such other business a may come up before the meeting. CHARLES HEN-

received since the strike.

MORLEY

& CO.,

KELLEY,

F., L. & Co.

goods offered.

ED DOWN!!!

Co.

Leiter

BUILDING.

Cundren's Hosiery

BARGAINS in

1-Wool Ribbed Hose

olored English Me-

English Cashmere

choice plain colors,

ed Balbriggan Hose, plain ad fancy embroidered, all

est received, at much less

desirable fancy patterns,

dren's All-Wool Domestic

Mose, 35e and 45c, former

ir immense stock of

or prices than hereto-

THE PREPARATIONS

d Standard Manufactures.

74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y.

BEST SOAP.

TOILET SOAP.

purest vegetable offit. Unrivated for the Back. For use in the Naraery it sample box, containing three cakes, pt of 75 cents.

BITT'S

SOAP POWDER.

der a beau tiful and serviceable white my desired strength, can be made in out the use of grease or potash. Trial on receipt of 25 cents.

YEAST POWDER.

a. Bread, cakes, puddings, etc., made of time, keep longer, and are more dien made of common and cheap imita-ckage sent free on receipt of 75 cents

SALERATUS.

CREAM TARTAR.

o from all impurities. The housewife. Trial package sent free on receipt of

trains alkali, double the strength of a Sample sent free on receipt of 2

PRIETOR will give an ounce of ry ounce of impurities found in

ON, POMEROY & CO.,

gular Sale for the Year

orning, Jan. 4, at 9:30 o'clock,

RNITURE,

STOVES, LOUNGES, SOFAS,

ONE NEARLY NEW
LL POOL TABLE

Bar Counter, Ale Chest, &c., &c. at 12 o'clock, one Horse.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

ale by all Dealers.

UCTION SALES.

A FULL LINE OF

POTASH.

BITT'S

BITTS

BITT'S

BITT'S

ICE AND FACTORY

TT'S

BITT'S

\$1.50, former price

we and \$1.00. former

25 and \$1.50.

\$2.00.

ner prices.

rice to close.

We shall close our Store for

EXTENSION,

On or about the 20th inst., and in order to prepare for that

Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices

On and after this date. All buyers of

Have the opportunity to avail themselves of this offer for TWENTY DAYS.

GOLDEN EAGLE

136 & 138 MADISON-ST., 144 & 146 CLARK-ST.

MINERAL WATERS. THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY

HUNYADI JANOS.



Specially recommend-ed for richness in aper-ient salts, and its effcacy in Bill LIEBIG, VIR-ZONI, and SIR HENRY THOMP. SON, and the entire medical profession in England and Germany,

J. E. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

The most certain and pleasant in its effects
of ang of the bitter waters." MARION SIMS, New York. "As a laxa-ative, I prefer it to every other mineral wa-

DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, New York. "The DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, New York. "The most prompt and most efficient; specially adapted for daily use."

DR. FORDYCE BARKER, New York. "Re quires ices, is less disagreeable and unpleasan than any other."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE, New York. "Preferred to any other laxative." A WINEGLASSPUL A DOSE.

Every genuine bottle bears the name of The Apollbaria Co. (limited): London.

FRED'K DE BARY & CO., 41 & 43 Warren-st., New York, Sole Agents for United States and Canada.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS, GROCERS, AND

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION. BOARD OF TRADE **ELECTION!**

OPPOSITION TICKET.

For Second Vice-President, J. H. DWIGHT.

For Directors,
EZRA I. WHEELER of Elkins & Wheeler.
HOMAS HEERMANS, of Citaton Briggs & Heerman
W. S. CROSBY.
ANDREW BROWN.
CYRUS H. ADAMS, of McCorrilek. Adams & Co.
(To fill vacancy),
N. E. PLATT, of Platt & Thorne.

For Committee of Arbitration,

B. T. BEEBE. H. P. DARLINGTON.
GEORGE CLARK.
P. W. DATER.

For Committee of Appeals,
LES, L. D. NORTON.
G. N. CULVER. P. P. OLDERSHAW.

S GENERAL NOTICES.

Until further notice, the following rates of storage still be charged by us:

On all prain received in bulk and inspected in good conditional received in bulk and inspected in good condition.

On all prain received in bulk and inspected in good condition, on the steep of the first ten days or part of same, and one half (b) east per bushel for each additional ten days or part of same, and one sat tremains in good condition.

On condemned or unmerchantable grain, two cents per tushel for the first ten days or part of same, and me half cent per bushel for each additional five days or carr of same.

On and after the 15th day of November next, upon grain in good condition, storage will be at the foregoing lates, until four cents ber bushel, shall have accrued, the which no additional storage will be charged until a good mandition. manual grain, not in good condition, there will mound grain, not in good condition, there will be subclair ate for winter storage, but will be subclaimed a grain of the same quality prior to the 15th of November.

In will be treeved in stora until it has been inwill be received in store until it has been in d graded by authorized inspectors, unless be sement.

MUNGER WHEELER & CO.,
ARMOUR DOLE & CO.,
ARMOUR DOLE & CO.,
FLINT, THOMPSON & CO.,
J. & E. BUCKINGHAM,
VINCENT & CO.,
WILLIAM DICKINSON & CO.,
CRICAGO & PACIFIC ELEVATOR CO.
CRICAGO & PACIFIC ELEVATOR CO.
CRICAGO & PACIFIC ELEVATOR CO.
CRICAGO Jan. 4, 1878.

PROFESSOR WM.G. SUMNER OF YALE COLLEGE,

WILL SPEAK ON "THE SILVER QUESTION," At Farwell Hall, Monday, Jan. 7, 1878,

LANUFACTURERS

Bodgers' Pocket
Knives, riazors, and
Scissors a specialty;
also Skates, Pistols,
Games, and Novelties
at KELLEN'S, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Bid'g.

PATES Fish, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.
PROPASCO & BUMNET BUS STATE-ST.

WILL OFFER IN THEIR Saturday Morning, Jan. 5th, CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Plain and Matelasse Beaver Cloaks, purchased at enormous reductions from former prices. enabling us to offer our customers a saving of

40 per Cent! From prices heretofore given. BEAVERCLOAKS

At \$4, \$6, \$7.50, \$10. BETTER BEAVER CLOAKS At \$8.50, \$10, \$12, \$16, \$20. MATELASSE BEAVER CLOAKS

At \$8, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16.50, and upwards. SICILIAN SILK CIRCULARS

FUR LINED, \$55--reduced from \$85. MANDEL BROTHERS

121 & 123 STATE-ST. Branch, Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st. INSURANCE.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION. BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION

1878

FIRE INSURANCE COMPAN One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Semi-

Annual Exhibit. Cash Capital - - \$1,250,000.00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, '78 3,288,913.49 All pending liabilities - 179,156.81 Net Assets - - \$3,109,756.68

Surplus over Capital and For Committee of Arbitration,
H. P. DARLINGTON, of Washington Butcher's S
GEO. CLARK, of Gallup, Clark & Co.
G. T. BEEBE, of Nash & Beebe.
D. E. SIBLEY, of Sibley & Perry.
P. W. DATER. all present Liabilities \$1,859,756.68 At the close of a year of unusual

peril and perplexity in the business, accompanied by heavy shrinkages in market value of permanent investments, and after maintaining its usual Dividends to Stockholders, the foregoing is presented to its patrons as evidence of the conservative management and continued ability of this well-known institution.

MOORE & JANES, City Agents. G. F. BISSELL, Manager. P. P. HEYWOOD, Ass't Manager.

PIANOS AND ORRANS. Storage Rates. MATHUSHEK

PIANOS!

Taylor & Farley Organs, New and Beautiful Design of Cases.

PELTON & POMEROY, 152 STATE STREET, CHICAGO. Sole Agents for the Northcest.

PER CENT OFF

EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER

Madison-st., near Market. OPTICIAN.

PRICELESS

Fine Speciac es suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opers and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

FINANCIAL. MONEYtoLOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassan-st., N. Y... In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to COUNTY ORDERS And City Vouchers Bought By LAZARUS BILVERMAN,

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

England Disinclined to Subscribe to the Policy of Non-Intervention.

FOREIGN.

Russia's Desire to End the Eastern Controversy Again Reiterated.

To This End She Wishes to Settle with Turkey Without Molestation.

At the Same Time the Interests of Other Powers Will Be Respected.

The Russian Terms of Peace More Moderate than Were Expected.

rial Gains in the Final Settlement.

Greece Hoping for Territo-

The Turks Abandon Sofia to the Wounded Soldiers and Nurses;

But They Still Occupy the Line of the Lom in Force.

The Balkan Expedition Seriously Retarded by severe Weather.

TALKING IT OVER.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Standard says: "The public will scarcely be surprised to learn that the Government is unable to coincide in the opinion that no material change has occurred in the situation. England cannot, with due regard to our interests, accept the position ciaimed by Russia, that terms of peace are a matter for settlement between the latter and Turkey, subject only to a ratification by

The Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette, and other anti-Russian newspapers take the same view of the Earl of Carnarvon's speech on Wednesday last, as did the Standard this morn-ing. The Standard stated that England can-not, with due regard to English interests, accept the position that Russia and Turkey can settle the terms of peace, subject only to Europe's ratification. If this claim was allowed, England would'be debarred, except under serious disadvantages, of interfering a defense of her legitimate inter-

CARNARVON'S SPEECH. The Earl of Carnarvon's speech, it now seems, was delivered Wednesday before the Cabinet Council, which had to consider the Russian answer to England's note relative to peace

says: "The supporters of Lord Beaconfield's policy contend that the Earl of Carnarvon's speech was intended not to expound but to in-fluence the Cabinet's views. There is some justification for this judgment. It is no secret that the Earl of Derby's November speech was a surprise to the Premier, and also a source of intense annoyance; but it is likewise well known that the Premier has been giving instructions to Mr. Layard, Ambassador at Constantinople, over the head of the Foreign Secre-tary. If the Earl of Derby attempted to force the hand of one section of the Cabinet in November, it is equally probable that the Earl of Carnarvon may be resorting to similar expedients, now that the dangers of the situation have become more definite. Such are the views of those who be lieve that the Earl of Carnarvon's speech expressed no more than his personal opinion. I am bound to say that they are in the minority. Some of the Earl of Carnarvon's colleagues may differ from him on such questions as the justice or wisdom of the Crimean war, but they are perfectly unanimous as to the necessity of this

A VOICE IN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT. Wednesday and Thursday the Cabinet is un-derstood to have addressed themselves to some of the difficulties involved in the means for bringing their unanimity to a successful issue. The terms of peace are not now unknown to them, and, as represented here, they are much more moderate than was expected. According to one account, which is accepted in well-in-formed quarters, the neutralization of the Dardanelles is not even mentioned, but there is an accession of territory in Bessarabia to the old frontier. I suppose the independence of Servia and Roumania, the accession of territory to Montenegro, and the

CESSION OF BATOUM AND KARS, are part of the scheme. The fate of the Turkish fleet is not within the proposal. That will be decided when the Russian Government requires compensation." "With the new light thus thrown upon the

situation, it would not be surprising if our Government advised the Sultan to make a direct appeal to Russia." The Times, referring to these conflicting in

terpretations, says: "There ought to be an end to the mystery and ambiguity which have of late shaken every interest in the country. The time has more than come when the Government should cease, whether at home or abroad, to have two voices. The public have no wish to inquire too curiously into the idiosyncrasies of individuals or secrets of Cabinets, but the seri-ous and vital interests of the country would be ous and vital interests of the country would be imperiled by any prolongation of this ambig-uity, and the public would justly resent any fresh encouragement to the recent agitation. The policy upon which the country is resolved, and to which the Ministry are piedged, is one recommended not only by expediency, but by justice and honor, and any menace or deviation from it can no longer be endured."

THE RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

Sr. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—The semi-official Russian Agence says: "The reply to the British inquiry on behalf of the Porte stated that the decisions and acts of the Imperial policy are still guided by the two paramount considerations of putting an end to the constantly-recurring disturbances, and avoiding compileations by respecting the interests of third parties. Assurances satisfactory to the British Government and people were given concerning England's interests immediately after they VESSEL-OWNERS' TOWING CO. of Chicago, will be held at the office of the Company, 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1878, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of ciecting a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come beaver it.

Chicago, bec. 6, 1877. Government and people were given concerning England's interests immediately after they were made known. These interests are no more menaced now than then, although Russia then reserved the contingency of being compelled by military necessities to obtain peace under the walls of Constantinople. It depends upon England to avert this contingency by divesting the Porte of any illusion respecting English support. It is evident that, if the Porte has ground to hope that STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Merchants' savings. Loss, and Trust Company at its office on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1878, between the hours of 10s. m. and 12 m. for the purpose of electing eleven. I rustees to serve during the ensuing

the entry of the Russians into Constantinople would cause England to intervene, it would do everything to bring about that contingency by refusing any conditions of peace."

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- A dispatch from Syria says: M. Trecoupis, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affaire, has demanded of the Powers

on of Greece to a Congress, prelimipary to the conclusion of peace. It is said Lord Derby has recognized as just Greece's claim to admission if the other secondary States are admitted. Italy has likewise replied favorably. Server Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to London protesting against the participation of Greece.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The claim of Greece to be

represented in any European Conference really points to the acquisition of Thessaly and Epirus, and possibly Crete. The Porte will strongly urge on the Powers the danger of allowing the question to be brought forward, as it is calculated to create fresh complications WILL NOT ALLOW INTERVENTION.

St. Patersburg, Jan. 4.—The Journal de St., Petersburg says Russia could not, in the interest of peace itself, do otherwise than refuse all in-tervention, and make it clearly understood that terrention, and make it clearly understood that speace must be discussed between the belligerents. The Journal points out that any injury by Russia to the Suez Canal is quite out of the question, and if peace negotiations were opened now, Russian occupation of Constantinople would be equality out of the question. If there are any other, points upon which British interests might be affected they are of minor importance, and a frank and loval explanation between the Russian frank and loyal explanation between the Russian and English Governments would lead to

an understanding on the subject without terrupting negotiations. WILL STRENUOUSLY OBJECT.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Edinburg Scotsman' London correspondent understands that Lord Derby will inform Prince Gortschakoff that the British Government as decidedly opposed to Russia making peace without the conditions being first communicated to England and the

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

other great Powers.

THE TURKS ABANDON SOPHIA. LONDON, Jan. 4.-From letters written Lady Strangford, who is superintending the hospitals at Sophia, it would appear that the Turks have determined not to attempt to hold the place. Lady Strangford writes that she will remain, and believes that she will be able to coninue her duties without interruption or annoywhat was feared was disorder in the town, but the Turks have gone away quietly, and there is not the slightest panic, noise, or trouble.

The town will be taken without resistance This coincides with information from the Turkish side about the movements of their forces. All the garrisons in exposed positions beyond Sophia have been gradually withdrawn and concentrated at 1khtiman. ON THE MOVE.

The forces at Kamarli seem to have been surprised and endangered by the Russian flank movement upon Tashesen, but they succeeded n escaping to Slatitza, after a hard fight, from which place they can reach Ikhtiman by the Topolutza Valley.

It is not believed that the Russian Gen. Gour ko has a sufficient force to storm the Ikhtin defile, or that such force could be supplied in the present state of Russian communication.

ON THE LOM.

BOGOT, Jan. 4.—The- Turks still occupy the line of the Kara-Lom River, and carefully guard its bridges on the roads to Shumla.

THE DANUBE. Heavy ice continues running in the Danube. LONDON, Jan. 4.—Dispatches in un B

ay the army which was to cross Shipka Pass and co-operate with Gen. Gourko in his movement against Adrianople gives no sign of activity, and while the present weather continues such operation would be impossible. The deep snow offers an almost insurmountable obstacle to wagons, and the Russians have no sledges. Orders have been issued for the supply of sledges, but by the time they are ready the snow will probably have disappeared, and the roads be impassable from mud and water.

A correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that he considers it improbable that the Russians can reach Adrianople before May next.

THE TURKISH ARMIES.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—A private dispatch received here announces that only 40,000 Turks have retired to Roumelia. The remainder of the Ottoman forces, numbering 70,000, remaining north of the Balkans, are distributed among he fortresses of the Quadrilateral.

OSMAN PASHA will shortly be conveyed to the Town of Riazar where he will pass his captivity. COMPLETELY BVACUATED.

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- A Constantinople special eports that Sofia is completely evacuated. ERZEROUM. VIENNA, Jan. 4 .- A special from Tiflis says the Russians have occupied Ilidja. If this is true, communication with Erzeroum is cut on

VARIOUS.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Turkish Chamber of Departies adopted an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, relating to the Government's military policy. The Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs are invited to explain. The Government has demanded a vote of 5,000,000 Turkish pounds for the requirements of the army."

HAVE NOT DONE THEIR DUTY.

Paris, Jan. 4.—A telegram received here re-ports that the amendment to the address adopted by the Turkish Chamber of Deputies declared that the Ministers have not done their duty either in a military or political point of THE NICOPOLIS BRIDGE.

A correspondent of a London paper, writing from Turna Maguerelle, on Thursday, the 6th of December, says: The bridge of 100 pontoon boats across the Danube, between Turna Maof December, says: The bridge of 100 pontoon boats across the Danube, between Turna Maguerille and Nicopolis, has now come to some what serious grief. Sixteen boats are sunk, some sixteen more are more or less wrecked, the superstructure of this part of the bridge is, of course, in like condition. The officer in charge of the works says it will be a fortunght or three weeks before it is repaired. The disaster came about in this wise: A strong easterly wind blowing against the stream brought up a nasty chopping sea, that yesterday dragged an anchor or two and stopped traffic for a few hours. Last night it blew hard from the same quarter, and the waves got big enough to get into sixteen boats and sink them at their moornings. The boats are placed at eight yard's distance from each other; the place where the bridge ceases now to be ord is at the fifty-fifth boat, exactly a quarter of a mile from the Koumanian shore. We traversed the fifty-five boats, which, with anake-like turnings, are doing their best to get loose, and, on arrival at the gap, were fordibly reminded of the old print of the English flagship at Trafalgar, surrounded by half-sunk boats, rafts, and becams of wood, by the scene before us. Some clear spaces in the troubled waters show where the pondown shave sunk entirely. Then, for about 200 yards, are boats, treatles, superstructure in every conceivable state of wreek. Occasionally the rack-lashings, force up the roadway, and move the ponderons road-bearers which have break help roads that clasped them to the road transoms. The manifest result is, if it blows hard to-night the rest of the bridge will go. I searched in visit for signs of any steps being

mainlan soldiers seem to fulfill admirably, viz.: waiting to be told to do something. Three steam launches with steam up were on the river, and could have easily been made of use in towing away some of the wreck, especially some large pieces of the superstructure of the bridge, which, anchored by some hidden rope, floating raft-like on the water, were gyrating wildly about, to the danger of the unsuak but disabled pontoons. On coming off the bridge an officer informed us that there was too much sea on for any repairs to be made, so the intact part of the bridge must sink or swim accordingly as it blows hard or temporarily to-night. Drawn up in close array on the wrong side of the river were about 200 country carts full of bread, which the Roumanians at Plevna would in the ordinary course of things have eaten the day after to-morrow. The preparations for getting these carts a ross consist in fixing a small raft made of materials from the bridge on a poutcon. This will be sufficiently large to take one cart and pair of bullocks, and can probably, bar accidents, make thirty journeys each way in the twenty-four hours, thus taking over fitteen carts of provisions a day. I say bar accidents advisedly, as the stream of the Danube is a strong one; the length of open bank where a boat can land on the south side, between the bridge and some very high perpendicular cliffs that run into the water, is about a quarter of a mile. Will such an unwieldy contrivance always succeed in doing its half-mile with less than a quarter-mile leeway?

GERMANY. ULTRAMONTANE ATTACKS UPON THE GOVERN-MENT. Dispatch to London Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 18 .- In to-day's sitting of the ussian Lower House the Church Es bill was again taken advantage of by the Ultra-montanes to hurl the most violent accusations against the Government and Liberals. Her von Scherlemer, in reply to a Liberal who nad recently compared Prince Bismarck's heroism to that of Wallenstein, went the length of de-claring that Prince Bismarcs, at any rate, would come to as miserable an end as had the great Duke of Friedland.

Count Bethusy Huc, a Liberal-Conservative, reminded the House that the laws calling forth

Duke of Friediand.

- Count Bethusy Huc, a Liberal-Conservative, reminded the House that the laws calling forth these virulent attacks were almost identical with what the Roman Catholic Church had in written compacts williugly conceded to France, Austria, Bavaria, and other States. The only thing really objectionable to the Pope was Prussia's claim to introduce these laws without Papai consent, when she knew Pio Nono would not accord to her what he had had no compunction in allowing to Catholic countries. Yet, although these were avowedly the rights of the deplorable affair, Prussia was being daily charged with intent to destroy the Church. Nay, a member or this House had just ultered a sentiment apparently predicting the assassination of Prince Bismarck. In view of such occurrences, there remained nothing for the State but to compel obedience. After a few sharp words from Dr. Falk, the Minister for Ecciesiastical Affairs, who denied that the May laws were carried out with unnecessary rigor, the debate came to an end.

It may be as well to observe that these Ultramontane attacks having long ceased to command the attention of the Liperal public and press, the only object that can be assigned to them is to disseminate with impunity anti-Governmental feelings in the Catholic countries.

PERU.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION ENCOURAGED.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Tribune's Washing

on special says: "The Chinese question in Per-

moving for means to check the Chinese immi-gration to their shores, and are manifesting a

by many acts of violence. The same class of la-

borers are being welcomed by the Peru-

tive citizenship, and efforts are made by the Peruvian Government to fos-

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—The provincial trade for wheat is very firm, most of the markets report-

do not find a realy sale, and are not quotably

dearer. There is no change in the value of

flour. Corn, old and new, in moderate inquiry, and three pence per quarter cheaper.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Queen, it is said, will not open Parliament in person.

MISCELLANY.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 4.—Cholera has appeared

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A telegram from Rome

says: "Cardinal Manning has submitted to the College of Cardinals the proposal that on the death of Pius IX. the Conclave assemble at Malta. The Sacred College is divided in opinion on the matter. The Italian Cardinals are in-

GERMAN PINANCES. Berlin, Jan. 4.—Supplementary estimates have been laid before the Federal Council for the next year's budget, swelling the probable

A PEARFUL MASSACRE.

LONDON, Jan. 5—5 a. m.—The Advertiser hears, on reliable authority, that official information

in Jeddah and Mecca.

disposed to accept the proposal.

deficit to 35,000,000 marks.

bitter hostility towards their Celestial brethr

CANADA. Special Dispatch to The Chica Kingston, Ont., Jan. 4.—All apployed at Offord & Co.'s sha ring about fifty, struck to-day, t aving recently been cut down.

Special Disputch to The Chicas
MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—The Quel eems to have taken a form which is in strong contrast with that of the same question on our Pacific Coast. Our California neighbors are Ottawa Railroad Company took suit to-day against Joshua Ellard, Warden of Ottawa

County. It also instituted an action of damages for \$500,000 against the corporation of Ottawa County for loss sustained by the delay in handing over the bonds voted by the county in aid of the road, and for interest thereon since the bonds were due.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—The first snow-fall of any consequence this season took place throughout Ontario to-day. In some sections it is from six inches to a foot deep. PATENT SUITS.

New York, Jan. 4.—In the suit of the western Union Telegraph Company vs. George Harrington, T. R. Edison, the Atlantic & Pacific

rington, T. R. Edison, the Atlantic & Payific Telegraph Company, Jay Gould and others, Trustees of the Automatic Telegraph Company and Automatic Company. Judge Freedmas granted an injunction restraining defendants from bringing or prosecuting any suits in relation to the patents which cover the quadruples instrument except the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company's suit now pending before Judge Sanford, and excepting two suits by Harrington & Edison in the District of Columbia, to test the title to the patents, on condition that they stipulate in ten days to allow the Western Union to put in its equitable defense to those actions. The order also enjoins the transfer, etc., of the patents which are the subject of action.

BLACK HILLS NEWS.

DRADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 4.—Yesterday ten men, employes of the Keets Mining Company, were arrested on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by the Aurora Mining Company, for removing ore from mining property claimed by the latter.

The herd of ponies that so mysteriously appeared in Spearfish Valley about two weeks ago turns out to have been the property of a roving band of Crow Indians, from whom they were stampeded in Powder River Valley by order of Maj. Evans. The citizens who held the stock returned it to the owners.

Good coal discoveries are reported two miles southeast of Rapid.

The newly-discovered oil regions of the Hills are beginning to attract considerable attention, and many parties are locating claims.

A GREAT SCANDAL

Special Disperch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4.—The Leader will pub-CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4.—The Leader will publish to-moirow some grave charges against the Mother Superior and several Sisters of Charity in Charity Hospital, an institution built partly by money voted by the City Government, and in control of the Catholics. These charges are made on the authority of Dr. Weber, main physician of the Hospital, who hade a public statement to-day of the reasons of his withdrawal from all control of the institution. They are, in brief, that the Mother Superior and other Sisters are too free with liquor, too devoted in their attention to the priests, and not what they should be in several directions. Dr. Weber's position is fortified by a host of excellent witnesses.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New York, Jan. 4.—U. S. Grant, Jr., who was lately appointed Assistant United States District-Attorney for this district, has been called to San Francisco on business, and will not assume his duties as Assistant District-Attorney until the lat of February.

Succial Dispotes to The Assistant District-Attorney until the lat of February.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Internal revnue collections in this (the Righth) district for December were \$318,4080f, and for the entire year 1977, \$2,323,742.45.

Succest Dispote to The Osteony Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard to-day Issued an order consolidating the Alton, Carrotton, and Winchester Guards respectively into the Sixteenth Battallion, and directing a meeting to be had for the election of a Major.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Jan. 4.—The temperance movement inangurated here some two weeks ago by the Hon. A. B. Campbell is still being followed up with the greatest earnestness and enthusiasm. Mass-meetings are held every night, and the largest hall in the city has proved insufficient to accommodate the immense crowds that turn out. Last night's report of the Secretary showed that over 1,000 persons had signed the pledge in this city, and were wearing the blue-ribbon hadge. Another rousing meeting is in full blast to-night.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CASUALTIES.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION. Correspondence New Pork Herald.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 35.—This quiet city was astounded by the noise of a fearful explosion on the afternoon of the 9th inst. Conjectures were rife as to its cause, the shock being so great as to lead many to fear an earthquake. It talion of artillery were formed in the barracks, and it is very probable that out of the total number frigured—some 130 officers and soldiers—not more than forty or fifty at most will survive. Many of the military, consisting of nearly every nationality, are horribly mutilated. Two sittle girls who were playing near the scene of disaster at the time of the explosion, as also a poor woman who happened at the moment to be passing, were crushed to death by the falling debris.

DEATH BY THE WAYSIDE.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Rock Island, ill., Jan. 4.—John Peterson, an old and well-to-do farmer, was found on the roadside south of Moline in a dying condition to-day, and expired in a few minutes after being taken to a neighboring house. He had been to Moline the day before, and started to walk home towards evening. It is evident that he must have fallen at several places before reaching the sout where he finally felt. The night was quite cold, and a little snow had gathered about him. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death from exhaustion and exposure.

ON A ROCK.

ON A ROCK.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 4.—The United States steamer Kearsage went ashore on Beacon Ledge, this harbor, this afternoon, at nearly high tide, by parting her main hawser while preparations were in progress to hand her along-side the wharf at the Navy-Yard. A blinding snow-storm, with a very strong southeast and very heavy sea, were prevailing at the and the vessel struck on the rocks stern All efforts to get her off have thus far pu

FIRE IN A COAL MINE. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 4—A fire was discovered yesterday in No. 4 Slope, operated by the ed yesterday in No. 4 Slope, operated by the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Panther Creek Valley. Up to noon to-day the fire is still raging, and a large amount of coal had already been consumed.

The fire continues to spread. The men are unable to reach it, being kept back by the dense smoke. It is feared it will be necessary to flood the mine.

FATAL EXPLOSION. NEW YORK, Jan 4.—Two men were killed and a third probably fatally wounded at Glen-dale, L. I., by the explosion of a dynamic cart-ridge while preparing a blast.

DROWNED. BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—The body of Jerome Pie wealthy lumber-dealer of Buffalo, and four of Pierceville, Mich., was found in the har

by the Peruvian Government to foster and increase immigration to that, country from China. To this end a contract has been made with Oliphant & Co.. of New York, by the terms of which this firm, in consideration of an annual subsidy of 169,000 soles, agree to run a line of steamers for five years between Asia and Peru. Their steamers are to make twenty-eight round trips every year, and each vessel is to be of sufficient capacity for 1,000 passengers. The contractors undertake to introduce many immigrants as possible, so that at the end of each year at least 500 shall have arrived on the average by each steamer. In fourteen years 86,000 Chinamen have been landed in Peru. They were formerly badly treated, but are now taken good care of. wheat is very firm, most of the markets reporting an improvement of one shilling per quarter,
which applies more especially to red foreigns
and British, though a fair business has been
done in white descriptions. Maize, in the face
of large arrivals off the coast, and the mild
weather, fluds a less free sale, with prices in
favor of buyers. At the market to-day there
was a more general demand for wheat, resulting in a fair business in red American descriptions, at an advance of one penny per cental on
currencies of this day sennight. White wheats

CO. P. GORE & CO., Jan. 5, at 9:30 a. m., all offer a large assortment of RNITURE including Parlor-Suits, Chaml Rockers, Easy-Chairs, Tables, Si obes, Bookcases, etc., Brussels

ry and Glassware G. Yellow and Rock Ware, in open ckage. Also, a large lot of Glassilly-Tumblers, Candy-Jars, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. UCTION SALE,

RUPT STOCK DS, WATCHES, JEWEL-SILVERWARE, &co. during the day at auction prices.
ranted as represented by a written
to begin at 7 o'clock.
EAST MADISON-ST.

AN EVENT. CLOAKS

Story of the Texan Rangers Who Ranged into the Wrong Town.

The Affair a Neighborhood One, with a Few Greasers Mixed In.

Tariff Tinkerings Contemplated by the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Pardon the First-Batch

Bill to Provide for the Thorough Reor ganization of the Army.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

Meedal Dissaich to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Secretar
of War does not intend to give to the public th of War does not intend to give to the public the Commissioners to be appointed in connection with the Governor of Texas to investigate the recent disturbance at San Elizario. All proceedings of the Commission are to be kept secret, as the Government desires the information solely for itself. Representative Schleicher, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has nearly completed the report, which relates to the Rio Grande border question. It consists mainly of documentary evidence and testimony. Some of the diplomats suggest that the appearance of Zamacona before Conkling's Committee is a violation of diplomatic etiquette. Zamacona's card bears the inscription, "Diplomatic Agent of the Mexican Government," He

matic Agent of the Mexican Government," He is laboring for the recognition of Diaz, and, as Diaz has not yet been recognized, diplomats claim that Zamacona could not have official intercourse with Congress until he had been recognized. Doubts are expressed whether Mr. Evarts will efficially receive him. THE REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE SCHLEICHER, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the Rio Grande question, will be an exhaustive document. Schleicher represents a district bordering on Mexico for 1,000 miles. This discussion of the mass of documentary information he has obtained will be valuable and interesting. He will treat of the Rio Grande troubles but will leave the military aspect of the question to the Military Committee. Schleicher will deal with the causes of the troubles and the measures necessary for their

claimed is

out A CITIZEN OF TEXAS,
and that the extradition does not apply.

Representative Schleicher opposes any haste
in the recognition of Diaz. He protested to
the President this week against it, on the
nround that the subject has been submitted to
Congress, and that the Executive should wait
until Congress could express an opinion. The
President made the very important answer that
no action will be taken until Congress has
passed upon the subject. Mr. Schleicher will
maintain that it has not been the policy of the
United States to recognize the de facto Government in Mexico without waiting to see whether
it is

ment in Mexico without waiting to see whether it is

STRONG ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN ITSELF

or not. Mr. Seward wrote to our Minister in Mexico-during the War taking exactly an opposite ground. Schleicher claims that recognition is not necessary to build up trade with Mexico, and shows that England and France, neither of which has had diplomatic relations with Mexico since the withdrawal of the French, have the most commerce with that country. The report will recommend the adoption of measures which will tend to the establishment of statute government in Mexico.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE RECENT TROUBLES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Cabinet was in session two hours. The discussion was general upon topics connected with our Mexican relations. It was thought proper to make the report of S. C. Slade, Collector at El Paso, regarding the recent troubles, public. In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasnry, dated El Paso, Ct. 22, the Collector says:

I deem it my duty to make you acquainted with

letter to the Secretary of the Treasnry, dated El Paso, Oct. 23, the Collector says:

I deem it my duty to make you acquainted with the facts relative to the recent troubles on this frontier as near as I have been able to learn them. Although mainly of a local character, it cannot be denied that many Mexicans from our neighborhood were engaged in it, and the mob had assurances of further assistance if needed.

The Collector details the troubles arising from the adoption of measurs to prevent Mexicans from obtaining sait from the lakes in the richity, which resulted in the death of Mr. Landis.

cans from obtaining salt from the lakes in the vicinity, which resulted in the death of Mr. Candia.

In a letter dated Dec. 26 the Collector says:
On the 5th of 6th inst., a large number of Mexicans with wagons lef. San Elizario for the salt-lakes. They were expected back, on the 13th of I th, and on the afternoon of the 12th Mr. Howard left here for San Elizario with an excort of Texas Rangers for the avowed purpose of serving writs of sequestration and arrest of the coarties having the salt. I am informed that after they got there they went into the plaza, and through the principal streets of the town, and that Howard greatly exasperated and incensed the Mexicans by calling them "Greagers," and other opprobrious epithets, and by inviting them to come and take him now. During the night the Mexicans gathered and armed themselves. In the morning the Rangers found themselves surrounded, and firing commenced on both sides. It is impossible to ascertain who fired the first shots. Some alleve that a man by the name of Atkinson, who attached himself to the Rangers, fired the first; others that the first shot came from the Mexican side. All are agreed, however, that the Mexicans killed the first shot came from the Mexican side. All are agreed, however, that the Mexicans killed the first shot came from the Mexican side. All are agreed, however, that the Mexicans killed the first shot came from the Mexican side. All are agreed, however, that the Mexicans killed the first shot came from the Mexican side. All are agreed, however, that the Mexicans killed the first shot came from the Mexican side. All are agreed, however, that the Mexicans killed the first shot came from the Mexican side. All are agreed, however, that the Mexicans killed the first shot came from the Mexican side. All are agreed, however, that the Mexicans killed the first shot came from the Mexican side. All are agreed, however, that the Mexicans killed the first shot came from the mexicans killed the first shot came from the Mexican side. All are agreed,

Rangers had surrendered. They disarmed them and placed a strong guard over them. They then took floward, Atkinson, and McBride out to one side of the town to a place where they had already dug a grave, stood them in a row, picked out nine of their best marksmen, and shot them down. They held the Rangers prisoners during the night, and released them the next day, giving them their horses, but recaining their arms.

During the fusilade two Rangers were killed, and it is thought three or four Mexicans, and a number wounded. Since test time (the 18th) nothing definite has been ascertained of their operations or intentions. Not a single American is left in the town. All have fied to this place. The Kangers of course feel very direct because of the rough treatment they have roceived. The Mexicans claim that they wanted nothing but Howard, and him they would have, toost what it might. He had killed Candis, their best friend. There can be no doubt that many of the mob were from the other side of the river.

News has just been received that Mexicans at

News has just been received that Mexicans at San Elizario are taking their families to the other side of the river under promise of the officials there that they will protect them. The Deputy Collectors' offices at San Elizario and Yoteta have been closed for two weeks. The Deputy Collector of the latter place sought refure here. Have not heard from the former for twelve days.

THE FIRST BATCH.

A SERIOUS RITCH IN THE PARDON BUSINESS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The prospects for the pardon of Roelle, Junker & Co. and Ford & Oliver, of the first batch, Chicago Whisky Ring, are not favorable. The letter of Judge Blodgett does not thus far seem to have proved effectual for that purpose, notwithstanding the strong hopes that the friends of the ap-plicants had placed upon it. The Attorney-General this morning took the Blodgett letter to the Cabinet meeting, where it was submit privately to Secretary Sherman. The Secretary of the Treasury had not seek it before. It was not submitted to the conference with Sherman. It was evident that the latter

is opposed to it, and that the letter of Judge Blodgett is not put the new element into the case that one who are managing the application for the padon had expected. No formal decision was reached between the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Attorney-General says to-night, in response to an in-quiry: "There was no formal decision, but

of the Attorney-General to night, without whose recommendation the application under the law cannot be granted. Unless there is influence enough to overcome what appears now to be the opinion of the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury, a pardon is NOT LIKELY TO BE GRANTED.

But stranger things have happened than that these firms should even yet secure a pardon.

TARIFF REVISION.

WHAT THE WATS AND MEANS COMMITTEE WILL WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The purpose of the Ways and Means Committee in its scheme for the reorganization of the tariff is to make a harmonious new Tariff bill. The Committee

ties of the Government for revenue, and pro-pose to reduce the tax and tariff so that, while the necessary revenue will be produced, the ourden will be removed from the people and from home industries. A noticeable fea-ture in the investigation of the Comnittee is that some of the East facturers who hitherto have been the strongest supporters of protective monopolies are now anxious that the duties upon certain articles which enter into the most important manufactures be made lighter, in order that, as they claim, American manufac-turers may be able to cheapen production

WITHOUT INCREASING WAGES. at present with the foreign markets. They desire free trade to the extent that it benefits their own industry and their own pockets. It articles, to simplify the method of colspecific. By such a system it is expect-

ed that many of the present frauds in undervaluation and in other ways can be prevented, and that the revenue will be considerably increased from that source alone. The Committee expects to have the bill ready for the House by Feb. 1.

The Committee will make a desparate effort to have the bill which it presents to the House accepted as a whole or recommitted for changes under instructions, so that special interests may not seek to secure advantages

BY SEPARATE AMENDMENTS to the bill. In nearly all the tariff bills nither to some of the greatest jobbery has been accom-

some of the greatest jobbery has been accomplished by special amendments upon the billeafter they have been reported to the House.

THE SENATE.

CONKLING'S DEMOCRATIC SYMPATHIZERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Some of the Democratic Senators who have returned from their homes say that they find much bad feeling in the Democratic party towards those Demo-cratic Senators who voted with Conkling inations. They say that, whatever the nominations. They say that, whatever the merits of the case, the interests of the Democratic party required that Conkling should be defeated rather than sustained, as the hope of the Democratic party in New York lies in the overthrow of Coukling rather than in his suc-cess. Republican Senators do not disguise their anxiety at the situation, and await the assembling of Congress with much concern. The already narrow majority will, by the con-

tinued illness or probable absence of Senator Patterson, be reduced one.

There is no intelligent opinion to indicate that the President

will MAKE ANY SURRENDER,
nor is there any one with good-sources of infornor is there any one with good sources of information who for a moment gives credence to the stories of sensationalists that there is to be a reorganization of the Cabinet. Some of Conkling's friends are now suggesting that, as Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell have been justified by the sustaining vote of the Senate, they can now well resign and prevent further emparasament.

urther embarrassment. Senator Patterson, referring to-day to the

THE ARMY.

A THOROUGH REORGANIZITION PROPOSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The House Military Committee will have the bill for the reor gress meets. It will propose a thorough reor-ganization of the staff, and, as one member of the Committee puts it, "the bayonet will not be hurt much." Members of the Committee say that an investigation into the subject shows that the staff would not be in a much better say that an investigation into the subject shows that the staff would not be in a much better condition for actual service now than it was in 1861, should a war break out; that the staff is large enough for the combined armies of Russia and Germany, but is inefficient. The abuses of the staff extend, they say, to the smallest branches of the service. It not unfrequently happens yow that a Paymaster is sent to hay from three to seven men, the pay of which officer alone would be nearly equal that of an entire regiment of men on the present basis. Young blood is driven away from the army and enters into private occupation because the staff, as at present organized, prevents any prospect of promotion from the ranks. It is very evident that the bill to be produced will provide for a very considerable reduction of the staff, but it is doubtful whether the Committee, in view of the action of the House already, will attempt any considerable reduction in the number of enlisted men. The Committee will meet Monday, when it is expected that Lieut. Bullis and Col. Shafter will be there from the Rio Grande to respond to their summons. The first regular meeting of the Committee will be heid on Thursday.

POSTAGE.

MR. WADDELL'S CONFERENCE.

Sected Dispotch to The Chicago Iribune.

New York, Jan. 4.—The Hon. A. M. Waddell, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices, of the House of Representatives, met a number of the promirent publishers here to consult in segard to the proposed amendments to the law regulating the rates of postage, and creating two rates for second-class matter. The sentiment was generally against the introduction of a privileged rate as liable to lead to confusion and POSTAGE.

trouble without end. No conclusion was reached, Mr. Waddell requesting the publishers to send him their views in writing. The statement of Mr. Joseph Harper, of Hatper Bros., that what the people wanted was cheap postage and ample mail facilities, and that without these people would not go West nor the country grow, was mainly indorsed by Mr. Waddell, who said he was not only in favor of cheap postage, but intended to introduce a bill establishing postal sayings banks like those in England.

NOTES AND NEWS.

HAMBURG BUTLER'S OFFICIAL TENUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The validity of the election of Gen. Butler as a Senator from South Carolina may be a prominent question before the Senate at an early day. A Sub-Committee of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, consisting of Messrs. Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, and Merrimon, visited South Carolina last summer, and their report on political affairs there, including the Hamburg massacre, was carefully edited by Mr. Redpath, their clerk. This report is expected

burg massacre, was carefully edited by Mr. Redpath, their clerk. This report is expected to furnish the requisite evidence to secure the ejection of Gen. Butler from his seat, and it is 'hinted that Gov. Wade Hampton will not be sorry. Should Patterson persist in sustaining Butler and in co-operating with the Democrats, it is not impossible that some damaging testimony about the manner in which he secured his election may be introduced in the Senate.

A SOUTHERN CLAIM.

The testimony relating to the money taken by United States troops in Georgia, after the collapse of the Confederacy, which is now claimed by three Richmond banks, has been printed. When Jeff Davis took his flight he took from Richmond some \$100,000 in bullion and a large sum of money which the banks claim belonged to them. A considerable sum of this money was distributed by Postmaster-General Reagan in Georgia to Confederate troops at the time of the surrender, but the buildion, which was in gold and silver bars, was taken to Washington, Ga., and was not discovered until August, 1835. It was then sent here. Soon after the quarrel had begun between Johnson and Congress, Johnson, by peremptory order issued by McCullough, took the side of the banks, and ordered the money paid to them, but Spinner, then the watch-dog of the Treasury, refused to obey Johnson's order, and succeeded in having a joint resolution obased, which did not require the President's signature, directing that this bullion be coined at the Philadelphia mint, and covered into the Treasury. This was done. The banks now petition Congress, and have filed this voluminous testimony in support of that claim. The aggregate amount of the bullion is about \$100,000.

The sggregate amount of the buillon is about \$100,000.

POST-OFFICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Post-Office Department, under directions from Congress, is engaged in ascertaining the compensation paid to Post-Office clerks in the different cities, with the view to legislation looking to the equalization of the salaries. The partial reports of the examination of the Chicago office, which have been received here, show that the business done there has so much increased during the last year that no reduction of salaries is yet anticipated there. The special agents recommend the reduction of about \$90,000 in the salaries paid in the St. Louis office, which seems to have been conducted on the most extravagant basis with the least returns, of any office in the country.

LEADHHAD NEWSPAPERS.

It is understood that in the Postmester-Gen-

It is understood that in the Postmester-General's office the opinion held by the law-office eral's office the opinion held by the law-officer that complimentary papers cannot go at poundrates is not entertained, but that it is there held that a person receiving a free paper is an actual subscriber. The law-officer, however, without having had the matter submitted formally to him, expresses a decided opinion that deadhead-papers can only go at transient rates.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION. The Commissioner of the Samoan Islands is very busy here endeavoring to receive a protectorate. DISCHARGED.

DISCHARGED.

Doorkeeper Polk has discharged his private clerk for writing letters to a New Jersey newspaper attacking a Congressman from that State. Doorkeeper Polk has not been stricken with apoplexy, as was reported.

ABANDONED CENTENNIAL GOODS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Philadelphia Collector to dispose of the abandoned Centennial goods. The busks of the articles are to be sold at the Exposition buildings, and the rest at the public stores. The sale of goods will begin in about a fortnight.

BECOMING STALE.

Bancroft Davis Procred attempt to prove that Charles Sumner was removed from the Com-

Bancrott Davis record attempt to prove that Charles Sumner was removed from the Committee on Foreign Rylations because of the views he held on the treaty of Washington, and to sustain Mr. Fish, in the charge that it was also because he held back treaties, excites only ridicule among those who followed the course of affairs library at that time followed the course of affairs here at that time. The pages of the floor of the Schate could furnish more accurate information, and there was probably not one at either end of the Capitol but knew that Mr. Sumner was degraded because he opposed the annexation of San Domingo. The whole thing is regarded as an attempt to reopen the case on a new line, for the purpose of relieving Mr. Fish from his very embarrassing position of having charged Mr. Sumner with withholding, treaties he had actually reported, and when the copy of the Executive Journal showing this was in the hands of the President for the use and information of the State Department.

State Department.

MRS. HAYES' RECEPTIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Hayes will begin to-morrow her afternoon receptions, which will be held from 3 to 5 o'clock.

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.
Revenue Agent Wagner has been in this city onsulting with the Treasury authorities upon he subject of the recommendation. consulting with the Treasury authorities upon the subject of the recent assaults upon revenue officers, and violators of law in South Carolina. Maj. Wagner gave the Commissioner and Secretary very full accounts of the condition of the service, and the difficulties that had to be contended with in certain portions of the districts in the South. The Department will not ask for troops to assist its officers in vindicating the laws, as it is thought that a sufficient force of its officers, properly commissioned and armed, will not be resisted while making arrests.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The absence of a quorum prevented a meeting to-day of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

PARDONS.

to-day of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

PARDONS.

The President has pardoned Charles Lewis, who was convicted of passing counterfeit half-dollars and imprisoned in the Northern Penitentiary of Indiana.

William H. Morris, who was convicted of passing counterfeit money, and imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania; Frank Silver, who was convicted of having in his passession unstamped cigars, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Missourl Penitentiary; Riley Bowman, who was convicted of illieit distilling, and sentenced in the Western District of North Carolina to two years' imprisonment, have been pardoned. The pardons are all made upon applications backed by the recommendations of the prosecuting officers and Judges of courts before which they were tried.

WORK AT THE MINTS.

WORK AT THE MINTS.

The following is a statement of the coinage executed during the month of December, 1877: Total, gold 170, 633 \$ 3,335,360
Trade doliars 589,060
Half dollars 1,194,060 597,030
Quarter dollars 2,684,060 671,015
Twenty cents 60 12
Dimes 4 1.506,060 150,060

Twenty cents. 1.506,000 150,006

Dimes. 4.1.506,000 150,006

Total, silver. 5.973,300 \$20,077,732

POST-OFFICE STAMPA.

The Postmaster-General has prepared a tabular statement showing the number of stamps issued each fiscal year from 1859 to 1877, both years included. From this statement the rapid and constant increase in the business of the Post-Office is plainly apparent, the issue of ordinary letter stamps growing from about 2000,000,000 in 1839 to nearly 700,000,000 in 1877.

The following figures will show the number of ordinary letter stamps issued, by fiscal years, during the years named:

1850 1992 201,920 1869 420,896,540

1860 216,370,660 1870 468,118,445

1861 211,788,518 1871 498,128,175

1862 251,307,105,1872 541,455,070

1863 338,340,385 1873 601,931,330

1864 334,034,010 1874 632,733,420

1865 387,419,455 1875 688,342,470

1866 347,734,325 1876 698,780,090

1867 371,590,605 1877 689,580,070

1868 383,310,500

In addition to the above, which includes only the ordinary letter stamps, there were usued during the past four years \$2,365,885 official

the ordinary letter stamps, there were issued during the past four years \$2,365,835 official stamps for the use of the Executive Depart-ments, and 4,888,271 newspaper and periodical

CHAT. THE NEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The Signal Service people certainly deserve credit for the delightful weather which they gave us yesterday, enabling the pedestrians to make their calls dry-footed, and without carrying umbrellas.

receptions were decidedly tame, although the lady correspondents are exhausting their adjectives in describing them. Unfortunate feminines! The inexorable Rogers graciously gave them cards of admission "to the vestistand ranged about the walls of the vestibul stand ranged about the waits of the vestibule aforesaid, like so many statues, gazing on the elegantly appareled dames and demoiselles who went in to their cloak-room or emerged there-from, and writing elaborate descriptions of

costumes from the narrow strip which they saw below the water-proofs.

THE DIPLOMATIC LADIES always bloom forth in charming attire at New Year's, imported from Paris, duty free, which is a diplomatic prerogative. Old Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, whose coat was so bedizened with lace that he could not bow, had the satisfaction of seeing his young andalusian wife more elegantly dressed than any other woman at the reception. Lady Thornton and her daughters are in England, so Sir Edward, arrayed as a Knight of the Bath, escorted Mrs. Gore Jones, a leviathan of British beef and beer composition, who is the wife of the naval attache, Capt. Gore Jones, a mild little man, who wore a pair of enormous gold epaulettes, which made him look like a small steamer with huge

ALMOND-BYED JAPS, Toshida and his little wife, wore our evening dresses, and Aristarchi Bey, the Grand Turk's man, in a gorgeous red felt head covering, frowned horribly upon Shiskin, the envoy of the ussian autocrat, who is a domestic, harmless chap, with a very red-faced and common-looking wife. In place of the gallant army officers who had touched elbows on many a hard-fought field, headed by Sherman and Sheridan, there was only a lot of bureau-people, who "never set a squadron in the field," headed by Miss without a bead, as Admiral Dave Porter is overnauling his health in South Carolina. So, on the whole.

THE OFFICIAL BECEPTION WAS A PAILURE, and the private celebrations of the day show that it will be useless to attempt a resuscitation of the gilded era of Grant this winter. The chroniclers of mantua-making, instead of being welcomed, were given the cold shoulder, and a few conceited young snobs, who made attempts to revive "society manners," were so guyed by the clever girls of their sequaintance that they abandoned the attempt and descended to their proper level. "Society" is played out here at Washington, for which and other mercies may we be thankful ever!

A PROPOSED LOVE-FEAST.

Conkling returned here on Saturday, having failed in his attempt to have one of his retainers selected as Speaker of the New York House. He is in his bachelor quarters in the house adjoining Wormley's, examining the Mex-ican Commission, and studying how he can best recurrent Evarts. Blaine is to return to-mor row, in Tom Scott's comfortable car, from his trip to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, with Don Cameron, Chaffee, and Dorsey. Now to unite these rival chieftains, and to bring them into line with Butler, Edmunds, Garfield, and other Republicans, it is proposed to have a grand "banquet." The lions are always good tempered after having fed, and it is thought that oup, fish, three courses, and a dessert, with

the effect of which will be TO BURY ALL OLD QUARRELS, and to unite against the Administration. Such is the programme, William E. Chandler having first blown his discordant horn "to let th eighbors know" that, after having done a deal of self-assigned dirty work, he could no receive the rewards which he had the audacity demand. It will not be strange, however, at least one-half of the 150 Senators and Repre sentatives who are expected to grace this love-feast do not find it convenient to attend. They have learned at their homes during the recess that the people don't want to see Republican Congressmen warring on the President because he is endeavoring to earry out the doctrines of the Cincinnati Republican platform.

Congressmen warring on the President because he is endeavoring to carry out the doctrines of the Cincinnati Republican platform.

"In CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

A week from to-morrow will witness the display of flags from the Capitol, denoting the assemblage of the two Houses. There is no lack of work "for idle hands to do." Thousands of netitions in the drawers of the committee-room tables "will ever pray" for examination and action. There are already 368 bills on the Senate calendar, and 1,780 on the House calendar, each and every one of which has been referred to an appropriate committee, and will demand action. Yet, notwithstanding all of this work to be done before the final adjournment in July,

SENSELESS, STUPID GABBLE will consume half of the time, and the people's business will be neglected. Small claims and little rension bills will sleep undisturbed, while an occasional big claim of a few hundred thousand dollars will be "put through" in a quiet way. Some of the most stupid orators may find the Houses resort to the English system of coughing down bores. But this will hardly be heeded by those who know that their oratory is not acceptable. The stentorian, though inarticular, signification of Congressional dislike will glance from their mental cuticle as does

A BULLET FROM A BHINOCEROS.

A more effectual remedy would be to ballot as to whether each thresome harangue be printed in the Congressional Record. It is to get enshrined there, like a fly in amber, that men remain on their legs hour after hour, mumbling some dreary platitudes cooked up from authorities furnished by Spofford from the Congressional Library, with the aid of an impecunious Bohemian.

THE FERNALE LOBBITISTS

some dreary platitudes cooked up from authorities furnished by Spofford from the Congressional Library, with the aid of an impecunious Bohemian.

THE FEMALE LOBSTISTS

are here in full force, which is a sure sign that a good many attempts will be made to plunder the public Treasury between the 10th of January and the 4th of July. These exemplars of woman's power, if not of woman's rights, have become a recognized feature here, and some of them exercise as despotic a rule as did Aspasia of old. They are the Rareys or the Van Amburghs of the political menagerie on Capitol-Hill, who tame the most independent Congressmen and make even the economists docile and reasonable. Theirs is the arduous task of keeping members in their seats to vote for a measure, or keeping away from their seats others who would vote against it. They do good by stealth, and blush, if their blushing days are not past, to find it fame. In the hour of victory few give credit to the blarney of the Sergeants who recruited the men by whom the battle was won,—and so, when a gigantic steal has been squeezed through Congress, the world thinks but little of the skill by which the votes of so many incorruptible politicians were secured. In years past these female lobbyists used to quarter at the fashionable hotels, but now they appear to prefer housekeeping, or apartments in some quiet neighborhood, with a venerable mother or aunt as duenna. Into cozy spider's webs of pariors do the Congressional flies walk, to be domesticated and rendered useful. Some of them have had their little unpleasantnesses, and have figured in divorce suits, but this has the effect of shedding

A TENDER HALO OF ROMANCE

Bobut their heads, and is regarded by persons of elastic views as giving a kind of security for softness and pliancy of manner. They cultivate, however, the sterner quality of insolence, as of first-rate importance, and as giving a value to combliments. A woman who is civil to everybody loses the power of being civil to anybody. Her feline ways and soft speech

But the trig and tidy little woman kept the trio in good humor and prevented ugly collisions until they had all voted "aye" on a measure on which she was retained. When the votes had been given the trio found that their welcomes were worn out, and on comparing notes, amicably, they found how they had been humbugged. Some of these female-lobbyists settle down into good mothers and wives, and one who used to have her say at the White-House during the sway of Andrew Johnson is now one of the most domestic bodies in Washington. Another is at the head of a large dresamaking establishment, and gains many ducats, which she carefully nyests in real estate. But the greater

ortion remain in the lobby until they have no

portion remain in the lobby until they have no longer power there.

Washington is about to nave its installment of great scandal, which has visited the seat of Government of the United States ever since the illustrious G. W. signed bills as President in New York. Polygamous and pruvient chronicles have been narrated about Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, and Simon Cameron, with lesser lights intervening, and garulous gossips roll over the naughty details with great satisfaction. Now we are to have another disclosure, in which a high-up official, a low-down clerk, and the low-down clerk's wife, are mixed up, and there are indecorous innuendoes aftoat which must soon either be stamped out as faise or crystallized as stern facts. It is pleasant to find that our loftiest and most dignified statesmen are still beings of PLESH AND BLOOD LIKE OURSELVES, and the preliminary innuendo is more palatable to the gossip than the authenticated statement of facts, as it gives so much more employment to the imagination. Perhaps, however, this affair will be hushed up, as powerful influences are at work to stiffe it.

When Secretary Gorham's clerks entered their offices to-day and saw the condition the room of their chief was fa, they were exceeding moved. Some sacrilegeous hand had heavily dashed an earthen spitton against a large mirror over the mantle-shelf, shivering the thick plate glass into thousands of fragments. Boot-heels had been party torn down, and an elegant clock had received a blow which had broken the glass face and stopped it at 2, either p. m. or a. m., no one as yet knowswhich. In abort, the room, usually so neat and elegant, bore the appearance of the traditionary apartment in which the monkey and the parror were on the rampage, eliciting from Pretty Poli the remark, when the master returned: "We've had a h—ll of a time." Weether one of the descendants of Africa, who are messengers there, called in a sable policeman to enjoy the "compliments of the season," and one or both of them got cr

But it will cost several hundred dollars to repair damages.

CHAT.

Poor Gen. Badeau, who fancied that he was on the retired list, "with the full rank of Captain," for life, has been stricken off, and will soon lose his Consulate at London siso. The Ohio silver wedding visitors have had "a beautiful time." and are delighted with the treatment their old friends, the Hayeses, have given them. Dr. Loring, the Essex Recresentative, went to Massachusetts to-day, and will make a little talk at Boston on Saturday which will not sound as Butler's did last Saturday. The temperance societies propose to have a famous procession on the 22d of February, and the New England Society will have their postponed Forefathers' celebration on the same day. A "bar" has been erected in the Hall of the House, to separate the Representatives from the outside has been erected in the Hall of the House, to separate the Representatives from the outside barbarians—an excellent idea. Bayard Taylor's legion of friends are urging his nomination as Minister to Berlin, but the Pennsylvania politicians say they don't want him to have the place. Senator Patterson is really quite ill, and may not recover, although his physicians are hopeful.

GOLD AND SILVER. THE PLAN OF UNITING THE TWO METALS POP COINAGE PURPOSES.

Alexander H. Stephens, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, has become a convert to the theory advanced by a Mr. Hubbell, that it is possible to solve the gold and silver question by tying the two metals together in a metal dollar of 258 grains, to be mposed of 222 grains and a fraction of a grain of silver, 25 grains and a fraction of a grain in of silver, 25 grains and a fraction of a grain in copper, and 9 grains and fraction of a grain in gold. The gold value of such a dollar would be at the present figures a fraction over 9 cents. Mr. Stephens has written a letter to Dr. Lindermann, the Director of the Mint, requesting him to have dies prepared and some specimens struck off of this goloid dollar. This request has been compiled with, and orders have been sent to the Philadelphia Mint to have the dies prepared at once. The few Representatives who have become converted to this theory, that it is possible and practicable to unite gold and silver have become converted to this theory, that it is possible and practicable to unite gold and silver in a metal dollar, are very enthusiastic and confident that they have discovered a plan which will keep gold and silver in circulation. The advocates of a single standard ridicule the project, and say it is absurd to even give the matter serious thought. Senator Wallace some weeks ago introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the coinage of this gold dollar, and it was referred to the Finance Committee, but has never been reported upon. never been reported upon.

THE BULLDOSERS. PRESIDENT HAYES TO BE ASKED TO CHANGE THE CABINET MEMBERSHIP—HOW OLD ABE TOOK THE LIFE OUT OF A SIMILAR DEMAND—

Washington (Jan. 2, 1878) special to New York Her-ald.

A rumor has been circulating here for some days that when Congress reassembles the Republican Senators, or rather the anti-Hayes part of them, intend to ask the Presiden formally to reconstruct his Cabinet. Such an enterprise would not be without precedent. The Republican Senators once attempted to break up Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet in this way. Their chief object was to get Mr. Seward out. They held a caucus and adopted a formal resolution requesting Mr. Lincoln to remodel his Cabinet. Having done this they appointed a committee to wait upon the President with the resolution, and explain to him the reasons which led to its adoption, and urge him to conform himself to the Senate's wishes. A member of this committee was sent to the President to notify him of what had been done, and ask him to appoint a time when ne would see the Committee and hear the resolution. Tradition relates that Mr. the resolution. Tradition relates that Mr. Lincoln received the Senator very affably, and told him that he would be happy to see the Committee at 9 o'clock the following evening. "And," added he, "I will have the members of the Cabinet present to meet your Committee," To this arrangement, not unnaturally, the Senators at first objected, but Mr. Lincoln was firm, saying that all such matters ought to be discussed in the presence of the persons concerned.

There was at that time, as during nearly the whole of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, a disagreement between Secretaries Seward and Chase, which divided the Cabinet itself into two parties, and extended into the Senate, where

There was at that time, as during nearly the whole of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, a disagreement between Secretaries Seward and Ciase, which divided the Cabinet itself into two parties, and extended into the Senate, where the Republicans were either Seward or Chase men. It was generally understood that the movement in the Senate was the work of Mr. Chase's friends. The case was as though Messrs. Conkling and Blaine were members of the freesent Cabinet, and Secretary Blaine's friends, jealous of Secretary Conkling's assendancy, should eddress to President Hayes a request to reorganize his Cabinet. In such a case it was not difficult to see that while Secretary Conkling would feel it incumbent on him to place has resignation at the disposal of President Hayes, Secretary Blaine, in whose interest public opinion regarded the movement as made, would feel no less comoelled also to offer his resignation. To do otherwise would give him the appearance of being a party to an intrigue against a fellow Minister, which is commonly and justly held to be a disgraceful offense, an act of political immorality.

This is precisely what happened. Secretary Seward wrote out his resignation and handed it to Mr. Lincoln. Secretary Chase felt himself obliged to do the same thing. Mr. Lincoln quietly put away both these papers, said nothing about them, but sailed the whole Cabinet together to inform them of what was to take place in the evening. He had no desire, he said, to change his Cabinet; and the members, being asked, were satisfied with his policy and with each other, and readily engaged to at least stand or fall together. They could searcely do less. Thus matters stood when the Fresident and his Cabinet assembled at the White House to meet the Senators, finding themselves face to face with the gentlemen whose retirement into private life they had come to urge, were at first under a painful embarrassment, but Mr. Lincoln cheered them up, and encouraged them to read their resignations and to speak their resignations before the

Evarts or Secretary Schurz shou

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune .
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 4.—Already there is MADISON, Wis., Jan. 4.—Already there is quite a number of prominent members of the coming Legislature in this city, and canvassing for different places has commenced to some extent. Of course, the Speakership of the Assembly is the all-absorbing question. The Greenbackers hope to hold the balance of power, and after a long fight run in their standard-bearer, the Hon. C. D. Parker, of Beloit, but this is a vain expectation. The Republicans will undoubtedly units on the Hon. publicans will undoubtedly unite on the Hon. D. M. Kelly, of Green Bay. Mr. Kelly was elected as an Independent, but is a strong, sound Republican. Mr. Kelly has hed consider-

D. M. Kelly, of Green Bay. Mr. Kelly was elected as an Independent, but is a strong, sound Republican. Mr. Kelly has had considerable legislative experience. He was one of the leading Republicans in the last Legislature, and is in every way fitted for the responsible position of Speaker. Leading Democrats here secretly desire the election of Mr. Kelly rather than to see any trade effected with the Greenbackers. The Democrats will put the Hon. A. S. Warner, of Appleton, in nomination, as a matter of form, for Chief Clerk of the Assembly. There are Win Nowell, the Chief Clerk last year, Charles D. King, of Clark County, and Mr. Fogs, of Richland County. L. Knight, of Pepin County, is the only one mentioned for Sergeant-at-Arms as yet in the Senate. Jack Turner, of Portage, has a clear field for Chief Clerk. Mr. Bovoton, of Marquette, and A. F. Brown, of Waupun, are mentioned for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and D. H. Pulsifer as Assistant.

The following military companies have signified their intention of being present at the inaugural Monday next: The Sheridan Guards, of Milwankee; the Evergreen Civ Guards, of Shebovgan: the Bay City Light Guard, of Green Bay, and the Mauston Guards, of Juneau. The latter company will arrive on the special train from Milwankee at 11, with Gov. Smith and the other State officers. The Governor's Guard of Madison will meet the State officerselect and military companies at the depot, and, forming an escort, will march through the principal streets to the Capitol. At 42 o'clock the newly-elected State officers will be sworn in and inducted into office. At 20 o'clock the newly-elected State officers will be sworn in and inspection of troops will be had by Gov. Smith and staff, and in the evening the State officers will hold a reception until 10 p. m., when a grand ball will be had into the Treasury \$33,-530.50°. It is by far the best showing ever made. This large sum has been collected quietly, in striking contrast with the bluster made over the collection of a small percentage of

FIRES. The alarm from Box 425 at 6:55 last evening was caused by a fire at No. 506 West Monro was caused by a fire at No. 506 West Monroe street, owned by John McArthur, and occupied by A. E. Fox. Cause, a lighted match setting fire to ciothing in a closet. Damage, \$50.

The alarm from Box 284 at 6:55 last evening was caused by a fire in the saloon No. 27 West Kinzie street, owned by the Northwestern Railroad, and occupied by Thomas Finn. The fire broke out behind the ice-box from causes unknown while the place was closed.

East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 4.—The Fox House at Ithaca, Gratiot County, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$5,000; insuran

AT FREEPORT, ILL.
FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 4.—J. B. Taylor's tannery with the stock, was burned talls morning.
Loss, \$15,000; insured, \$6,000.

RIOT SUITS.

Thirty Suits Entered at Pittsburg to Rec the Value of Goods Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg, Jan. 4.—In the Common Pleas Court No. 1 to-day thirty suits were entered against the county for loss of and damage to goods during the riot last July. The following are the names of the parties and the amounts of are the names of the parties and the amounts of their respective claims: J. S. & S. B. Sachs, Cincinnati, \$1,985; Dravo & Reisinger, Con-nellsville, \$134.56; Roberts & Sellers, Cin-cinnati, \$126; J. Greenleaf & Co., Colum-bus, \$101.25; J. Lewis Van Line, Philadel-phia, \$177.75; C. E. Willis, Pittsburg, \$468.46; James F. Tobias & Co., Philadelphia, \$226.35; Robinson Brothers & Gifford, Lyon County, Ia., 8189: Hawley, Folsom & Martin, Suffolk County, Mass, \$21 2: Tootle, Hanna & Co., Jackson County, Mo., \$154.80; Clement Ahlers, Cincinnati, \$212.18; E. H. McCall, Carroll County, County, Mo., \$154.80; Ciement Aniers, Cincinnati, \$212.18; E. H. McCall, Carroll County, O., \$278.43; Lewis Parisette. New York, \$225.40; William Reed & Sons, \$137.50; J. M. Bobinson & Co., Jefferson County, Kv., \$132.47; Richard M. Balizheimer, Chicago, \$250; Hadley Bros. & Co., Kane County, Ia, \$318.13; J. F. Stine & Sons, Kentucky, \$128.05; J. M. Sutton, Indiana County, Pa., \$100; Cash Moorman, Cincinnati, \$185; John Aurley. Elk County, Nevada, \$132.99; F. P. Taylor, Chicago, \$143.99; James Doah, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia, \$1,175.55; N. H. Williams & Son, Miami County, Kansas, \$141.67; Vogler & Genatuer, Chicago, \$115.42; Schmidlapp & Co., Cincinnati, \$180.85; W. T. Sharo, Harrison County, Ohio, \$249.01; G. C. Lescur, Henry County, Ind., \$154.62; Winter & Mantel, Ford County, Ohio, \$249.01; G. C. Lescur, Henry County, Ind., \$154.62; Winter & Mantel, Ford County, Ohio, \$249.01; G. C. Lescur, Henry County, Ohio, \$249.01; G. C. Lescur, Henry County, Ohio, \$205.30; Charles Wilder, Boston, \$412. Aside from the amounts above mentioned, the claims in each case include the freight. The goods claimed to have been destroyed include drugs, tobacco, wines, whisky, dry goods hardware, firearms, boots and shoes, butter and eggs, and many other articles. A change of venue to Beaver County will probably be allowed in these cases, as in others in which the county is defendant.

THE COAL MONOPOLISTS. Wednesday's meeting of coal-carriers was a surprise to most of those interested, and checked business to a certain extent, as all who could do so desired to await further developments before entering into contracts covering the coming year. The action of the conference giving the Lehigh Valley people forty-eight hours in which to make up their minds only extended the agony, although many hoped individual operators along that road would see the necessity of accepting the allotment assigned them, especially as nearly every other member of the compact had been compelled to abate what was thought to be a just demand. The meeting at Bethlehem to-day to consider the matter was well attended, and the verdict was against accepting the approprionment as made by the conference. The action of Dr. Livuerman and Mr. Wilbur was approved, and the sense of the meeting expressed a belief that justice had not been done the Lehigh Valley operators. This would seem to settle the matter as precluding any further combination, but, as operators telegraphed to Mr. Dickson requesting him to reconvene the meeting of coal representatives for further consideration, it looks as though a favorable result might yet be reached. Mining operations have already been suspended in the Lehigh region, and, on Monday week, work will be suspended in the Schuylkill region for two months, the Reading Coal and Iron Company having issued orders to that effect, and the Schuylkill operators having agreed to suspend. This was suspension is not unusual at this peciod of the season for the purpose of making repairs and doing other necessary work at the mines preparatory to entering upon the regular operations of the year. In the Schuylkill region wages have been reduced 25 per cent from the basis. In the Lehigh regions some of the operators have successfully compromised with the miners, and wages have been arranged satisfactorily to both parties. The stocks at all shipping points are large for the season, and the suspension of production for a short period will not interfere with prices, as the demand at this seafof the conference giving the Lehigh Valley people forty-eight hours in which to make

son is limited, and no expectations of an increase are indulged in by the trade.

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 4.—As neeting of shippers and operators of the Lehigh Valley coal region took place here this afternoon. A resolution was passed indorsing the action of Linderman and Wilber in having refused to concur in the proposition submitted at the meeting of coal operators at Philadelphia, to allot 18% percent of the total production to the Lehigh Valley. It was then decided to reject the percentage offered by the "combination." as being unfair, and to ask for another meeting of the companies, in the hope that an agreement may be reached. The meeting is said to have been harmonious.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION. New York, Jan. 4.—The Committee appoint-ed by the bondholders of the Lehigh & Wilkes-barre Coal Company to prepare a schedule of reorganization, as they were not satisfied with that prepared by the New Jersey Central bondholders, reported to-day at a meeting a plan which provides that the bonds held by the pubwhich provides that the bonds held by the pub-lic at large, amounting to \$4,700,000, shall be preferred bonds. This does not include the bonds hypothecated by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, amounting to about \$6,000,000. That coupons falling due during the next three years shall be funded into ten-year 7 per cent income bonds; that a sinking fund of 10 cents per ton on the amount of coal mined each year shall be set aside for payment in the first place of any prior purchase-money mortgage, and next for the re-tirement of the sterling mortgage bonds, then purchase-money mortrage, and next for the retirement of the sterling mortrage bonds, then
for the cancellation of the new income bonds
above mentioned, and finally for the retirement
of \$4,700,000 bonds held by the public, and that
the earnings of the coal company shall be
applied to the payment of interest
as follows: First, on the prior mortrage and
sterling bonds; second, on bonds held by the
public; third, on the income bonds; and fourth,
on the bonds hypothecated by the Central Railroad. If the earnings in any one year are not
sufficient to pay the interests on the income
bonds and on the bonds hypothecated by the
Central Railroad, such interest shall not be
cumulative, but the Central Railroad Company
shall cancel any thus remaining mpaid. In
view of these considerations, the bondholders
shall release the indorsement of the bonds
made by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.
This plan was adopted.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—David Gibson, liquor merchant, and W. F. Renner & Co., candy man-

merchant, and W. F. Renner & Co., candy manufacturers, failed to-day. Liabilities not reported, but supposed to be large.

As regards the failure of Gibson and of Renner & Co., it is ascertained that Renner & Co.'s liabilities will amount to about \$30,000. They propose to pay 30 and 30 cents on the dollar. In regard to David Gibson, it is said that but two notes have gone to protest. It is expected they will be provided for by this afternoon.

At a meeting of the creditors of Jacob Benninger, pork-packer, in McMiscken avenue, last night, it was resolved to file a petition to force him into bankruptey to-day. His liabilities are estimated at \$100,000, and his assets at \$70,000.

BANKRUPTCY. Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—Petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed to-day by Benjamin

Newman. Douglas County, James Waugh, of Jelleville, St. Clair County, and Abraham Sordusky, a merchant ville. The assets of the latter are \$21,000; liabilities about \$50,000. He was adjudged bank-rupt as to himself. His petition that John C. Short & Co. and H. Sanford & Co., in which houses he is partner, be so adjudged was not acted on, and they will be cited to show cause why they shall not be declared bankrupt.

DANVILLE, 1LL. DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 4.—J. M. Watson, a druggist doing business on Main street, in this city, made an assignment last evening to John Lane, for the benefit of his creditors. Nothing is as yet known as to the amount of habilities or assets. No statement has yet been made by the Assignee.

OMAHA, NEB. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune.
OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 4.—Henry Doble & Co., boots and shoes, closed their doors at 8 o'clock, having failed for \$14,000. Their assets are in a bad shape, but said to be equal to this amount.

NEW YORK. of stock, which were collaterals in loans to John Bonner & Co., have been sold (under the rule) at the Stock Exchange.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE, WASH-INGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—1 a. m.—Indications— For the Upper Lake Region, northwest, tacking to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional snows, rising followed by falling baroneter, and lower followed by higher tem-

perature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 4.—Winter has fairly set in at last, to the intense delight of the mud and slush bound farmers, who rushed in to-day over perfectly solid but fearfully rough roads. It has been freezing and blowing here for twenty-four hours with a vengeance, and is now within a degree or two of zero. The long-suspended business will quickly revive, and the roads will soon be worn smooth by the rush of farm-produce to market.

Special Dissaich to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 4.—The tug Haketon came in from Au Sable to-day, encountering considerable thin ice on the bay. The weather is growing very cold, and a snow-storm prevailed all over Northern Michigan. About three inches of snow have tallen. in at last, to the intense delight of the mud and

of snow have fallen.
NEW YORK, Jac. 4.—The first snow-storm of New York, Jac. 4.—The first snow-storm of this season, in this neighborhood, began this morning. The snow-storm turned into a down-pour of rain, which, by noon, had washed the snow from the streets and housetops. The wind is east, the weather thick, and the danger-flag flying. Already two vessels are reported ashore, but no lives were lost. The snow extended south to Washington, changing into rain.

waterrows, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Snow has fallen to-day to the depth of twelve inches. It is still to-day to the depth of twelve inches. It is still snowing.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 4.—In New Hampshire eight to twelve inches of snow is reported. Cold weather prevails in Maine. At some points the mercury is 25 degrees below.

NASHYHLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Six inches of snow fell here last night, breaking down every telegraph wire coming into the city. But few lines, and they between the principal points, were restored to-day, but the breaks will be cleared by to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—A snow-storm last night prostrated the telegraph wires throughout this section. A negro teamster was found frozen to death in his wagon in the suburbs this morning, having gone to sleep drunk.

frozen to death in his wagon in the suburbs this morning, having gone to sleep drunk.

Mocial Dissolid to The Onicago Tribuse.

Whitthe Attail, Wis., Jan. 4.—The south wind of yesterday is blowing back from the north today, and at a terrific rate. At first some snow fell, but it is now clear, and the thermometer is fast cetting down among the minus degrees. The long-looked for cold spell is here surely, and with its coming the roads are made worse, if possible, than before, being so rough as scarcely to be passable.

RIGHMOND, Jan. 4.—Snow fell six hours today, followed by hall and heavy rain.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Jan. 4-Midsipht.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4.—Arrived, stea Bothnia, from New York.

Becord of Judgmes
Phillips & Colby Co
A motion for injunce
ment of a Receiver wa
ing before Judge Dr
Mark T. Seymour and
Colby Construction Colby Construction (Central Railroad Con and Elijah B. Phillips. bill brought to disco satisfy a judgment for Phillips & Colby Con 1870 C. B. Phillips, of Colby, of New York, together to Portage, Wir the Portage, Wir Railroad Company woc & Minnesota for the construction

THE

The price to be paid \$60,000 per mile, of wh in capital stock, and bonds of the road. In Colby organized the struction Cempany, an and have up to the preof the Portage, Winn out have done nothin minnesota Road. Du Portage, Winnebago & its name to that of Ralippad, and soon Manitowoc & Minness struction Company, by Manitowoc & Minness struction Company, by had the right to take all the rolling-stock an the contracts were condefault in its contract, sion of all the prope compalanate charge the year ending Dec. 31 that, after the entering Construction Company the year ending Dec. it that, after the entering Construction Company all its rights in the With that road, and gaveit, the legal title to such are in the Construction of the road. It is the Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Construction Company. The assentially the same. B. Phillips, the President of the Treasurer of the Construction Company, is Director a road Company. The asked that the Construction Company is Director a road Company. The asked that the Construction of the Construction Colby Construction Colbit setting up the fact judgment had been properly issued, and preliminary steps had court of equity jurisdiction colbit setting up the fact judgment had been proint had been obtained by The afternoon was oc of Mr. Cary for the confidence of Mr. Cary for the conf

The afternoon was oc of Mr. Cary for the con bott for the defendants continued to this morni of Milwaukee, and Ed Sleeper, of this city, apants, and Judge L. S. Abbott, of Milwaukee,

Judge Booth is hearin
W. King, United Sta
against Jesse Cox, C
Drake, an action too
damages for being assau
board his tug about two
In the Republic Life-I
Judge Williams yesterd
lowing J. H. Kellog,
addition to the \$3,500 he
for his services in valuit
Company. for his services in valuit Company.

Judge Blodgett's call 110, 112; 116, 119, 124, 18 147, 148, 149, 150, 156, 15 Judges Gary, Moore, motions to-day; Judge peremotory call of motic Rogers will take up a Booth will hear set cl Bank vs. Manufacturers Judge Williams will atte

Clara S. Mason, for 1 Canadian Insurance Com
William H. Tucker an
a bill against Albert
him from infringing a
ment in alarm tills, gra
Cyrus and W. H. Tucker
BASKRUPPO

BANKRUPTO:
A discharge was issued
Final creditors' meet
I1, before the Regis
Wetherell & Short, Jo
Hilliard. Hilliard.

J. L. Joyce & Co. be against Thomas J. May boots and shoes valued a The German National \$5,000 against Frank Bin Binz.

to recover \$1,000 of Gus
CIRCUIT
A. G. Gilbert began a
Charles Kern to recov
boxes and 973 boxes of c
August Kraeter filed
corpus, alleging that he
rison Street Police Static
a charge of desertion fros
States. He claims he
listed, and therefore can
asks to have the Court
of The Plumber Supply
suit in trespass against

The Plumber Supply suit in trespass against recover \$3,000 damages.

PROBATI
The printed docket will be taken up Mondar motions. Such will never, as the motions will be heard at any time. In the estate of Thomproven and letters were da, under bond for \$6,60 CRIMINA The Burns murder of day. The evidence was in the afternoon the jur torneys. The State's A ing, and the case is exabout noon.

about noon.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In
JUDGE BLODGETT—Cal
JUDGE GARY—I to 200
JUDGE JAMESON—48, 4
48, 417, City ws. William
JUDGE MOORE—61 to 1
JUDGE BOOFH—500 to
King vs. Cox. on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—GER
JUDGE WILLIAMS—GER
JUDGE WILLIAMS—GER

Ellsworth vs. John B. Bitional Bank vs. L. W. M. Son, 37, 554.—Robert La er, John Keller, and Geo 48.—Michael Coughlin Charles Denueny, and Ja—Henry Grusendorf et a erick Van Berge, 3406. Il Cincuit Court Court

M. Adams; verdict.—Binew trial

**Siscial Dispotent to

Spransoriello, Ill.

Court to-day, besides.

Fransoriello, Ill.**

Court to-day, besides.

Formal orders, admitted one, of the candidates.

The examination was exactisfactorily passing it mitted to the Bar, are Chicago; Moses Gish, Peoria; C. L. Allen, Yeoria; C. L. Allen, Yeoria; C. L. Allen, Peoria; C. L. Allen, Peoria; C. L. Allen, Peoria; C. L. Allen, Princeton; F. A. L. Stark, Chicago; Winchester; R. H. Millton, Oincy; Thomas F. Davis, Chicago; W. Point; Samuel M. L. Harvey, Mt. Carmel; E. David G. Welch, Farmer City; J. W. Alers, Danville; W. H. Frazier, Danville; F. William M. Holmes, Centralia: John W. Lo Oreaux, Mason City; I. J. Parish, Edwards; cello; John Hulm, Holcomb, Belleville; Garc; R. E. Morr Richolson, Utiawa: F.

expectations of an inthe trade.
4.—A meeting of shiping the lehigh Valley coal
is afternoon. A resoing the action of Linaving refused to concurtted at the meeting of

ICIAL.

VIZATION. the Committee appoint the Lehigh & Wilkes o prepare a schedule of were not satisfied with ew Jersey Central bond-lay at a meeting a plan bonds held by the pubto \$4,700,000, shall be does not include the wife Central Railroad Jersey, amounting

10 cents per ton on the se first place of any prior age, and next for the regression of the regression of the regression of the public, and that coal company shall be payment of interest the prior mortrage and d, or bonds held by the neone bonds; and fourth, cated by the Central Railin any one year are not interest on the income of histories shall not be central Railrond Company is remaising annuald. In rations, the bondholders dorsement of the bonds Railrond of New Jersey. e first place of any prior

INNATI. n. 4.—David Gibson, liquor Renner & Co., candy man-

to be large.
ure of Gibson and of Renained that Renner & Co.'s
t to about \$30,000. They
and 30 cents on the dollar.
Gibson, it is said that but
to protest. It is expected Gibson, it is said that but to protest. It is expected for by this afternoon. It is creditors of Jacob Benin McMicken ayenue, last it to file a petition to force to-day. His liabilities are 0, and his assets at \$70,000.

KRUPTCY.

to The Chicago Tribune.

Jan. 4.—Petitions in wolvere filed to-day by Benjamin fewman, Dourlas County, clieville, St. Clair County, usky, a merchant of Danf the latter are \$21,000; lia-0. He was adjudged bank-His petition that John C. Sanford & Co., in which, be so adjudged was not will be cited to show cause be declared bankrupt.

to the chicago Tribure.

Jan. 4.—J. M. Watson, a ness on Main street, in this ment last evening to John it of his creditors. Nothing to the amount of liabilities ement has yet been made by

AHA, NEB.

16 The Chicago Tribune.

n. 4.—Henry Doble & Co., osed their doors at 3 o'clock, 4,000. Their assets are in a 1 to be equal to this amount.

w YORK. 4.—To-day 1,550 more shares e-been sold (under the rule)

EMEN SIGNAL OFFICE, WASH-n. 5—1 a. m.—Indications— a Region, northwest, lacking partly cloudy weather, and rising followed by falling are followed by higher tem-

Jan. 4.—Winter has fairly set ntense delight of the mud and ers, who rushed in to-day over it fearfully rough roads. It and blowing here for twenty-vengeance, and is now within of sero. The long-suspended kly revive, and the roads will mooth by the rush of farmit.

the to The Chicago Tribune.
Mich., Jan. 4.—The tug HakeAu Sable to-day, encountering
ice on the bay. The weather is
, and a snow-storm prevailed
Michigan. About three inches
en.

Michigan. Adont three indues on a 4.—The first snow-storm of his neighborhood, began this how-storm turned into a downich, by noon, had washed the streets and housestops. The weather thick, and the dangerady two vessels are reported was were lost. The snow ex-Washington, changing into N. Y., Jan. 4.—Snow has fallen the of twelve inches. It is still

Jan. 4.—In New Hampshire inches of snow is reported. Falls in Maine. At some points of degrees below. Fenn., Jan. 4.—Six inches of ast night, breaking down every oming into the city. But few between the principal points, today, but the breaks will be brow.

In Jan. 4.—A snow-storm last in the telegraph wires through A negro teamster was found in his wagon in the suburbs this gone to sleep drunk.

Wis., Jan. 4.—The south wind olowing back from the north torific rate. At first some snow wlear, and the thermometer is wn among the minus degrees. for cold spell is here surely, sing the roads are made worse, a before, being so rough as smable.

M. 4.—Soow fell six hours to

m. 4.—Snow fell six hours to-mail and heavy rain. cal observations. Cuicago, Jan. 4.

7br fh. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather
50 89 S. W. . 5 .02 L'i mow
27 88 N. W. . 13 . L'i mow
28 88 N. W. . 14 . L'i mow
18 08 N. W. . 14 . L'i mow
18 08 N. W. . 12 . Fair.
10 79 N. W. . 12 . Clear.
8 78 N. W. . 12 . Clear. CHICAGO, Jan. 4 Midnight.
Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

Jan. 4.—Arrived, steam New York. Jan. 4.—Arrived, steam

THE COURTS. Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.—
Phillips & Colby Construction Company.
A motion for injunction and for the appointment of a Receiver was made yesterday morning before Judge Drummond in the case of Mark T. Seymour and others vs. The Phillips & Colby Construction Company, the Wisconsin Central Raliroad Company, Charles L. Colby, and Elijah B. Phillips. The suit was a creditor's bill brought to discover assets wherewith to satisfy a judgment for \$135,930.62, rendered in the Eastern District of Wisconsin against the Phillips & Colby Construction Company. In 1870 C. B. Phillips, of Chicago, and Charles L. Colby, of New York, entered into a copartner-

in capital stock, and \$25,000 in first-mortgage bonds of the road. In March, 1871, Phillips and

Abbott, of Milwaukee, for the defendants.

Judge Booth is hearing the case of Simeon W. King, United States Commissioner, etc., against Jesse Cox, Captain of the tug Ben Drake, an action brought to recover \$10,000 damages for being assaulted by Capt. Cox on board his tug about two vears ago.

In the Republic Life-Insurance Company case, Judge Willhams yesterday returned an order allowing J. H. Kellogg, the Actuary, \$1,000 in addition to the \$3,500 he has heretofore received for his services in valuing the policies of the Company.

Company.

Judge Blodgett's call to-day will be 108, 109, 110, 112, 116, 119, 124, 132, 184, 140, 141, 143, 143, 147, 148, 149, 150, 156, 157.

Judges Gary, Moore, and Farwell will hear motions to-day; Judge Jameson will have a peremptory call of motions for new trial; Judge Rogers will take up submitted cases; Judge Booth will hear set case 528, Third National Bank vs. Manufacturers' National Bank, and Judge Williams'will attend to divorces.

Clara S. Mason, for the use of the German National Bank, began a suit yesterday against the Western Assurance Company, claiming \$5,000; another for \$2,000 against the Royal Conditions of the Condition of the Co

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Pinckney W.
Elisworth vs. John B. Brown, \$559.—German National Bank vs. L. W. Mason and Parker R. Mason, \$7,554.—Robert Law, agent, vs. Jacob Keiler, John Keiler, and George Kohlmann, \$1,018.—48.—Michael Coughlin vs. William Weadley, Charles Dennehy, and James McCleary, \$352.09.—Henry Grasendorf et al. vs. Henry and Frederick Van Berge, \$496.19.

CINCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Mary E. Putman vs. Edward P. Brooks, \$200.

JUDGE ROGERS—Adolph Loewenberg et al. vs. J.

M. Adams; verdict, \$1,408.89, and motion for new trial.

Point; D. T. Tripp, Waterloo; F. P. Simmons, Dalton; C. A. Works, Ottawa; G. R. Shirley, Karlsburg; Asa Joues, Piper City; T. E. Robinson, Farmer City; F. C. Dores, Galesburg; E. M. Almees, Watseka; Isaac Adams, Jr., Chicago; Mitchell H. Ewers, Paris; Perry M. Endsley, Champaign; A. Ensenbacher, Chicago; Benjamin F. Green, Chicago; R. Humphrey, Lincoln; A. Johnson, Watseka; Herbert A. Terrold, Watseka; D. Maloney, Elgin; D. Moran, Sheldon; J. A. Russeil, Eigin; N. C. Sears, Chicago; C. L. Walker, Rock Island; L. H. Hatfield, Jacksonville; Augustus Deaton; George A. Gibbs, Chicago; P. F. Kelley, Chicago; F. C. Irwin, Chicago; Theo Sheldon, Chicago; William Garrett, Jr., Chicago; J. R. Hanna, Monmouth; J. R. Berry, Monmouth; J. M. Meader, McLeansboro; F. R. Seims, Quincy; C. H. Ferry, Lake Forrest; S. E. Carlin, Sparta; Frank Marsh, Toulon; H. C. Agners, Pekin; Jarvis Dinsmore, Sterling; Arthur B. McDonald, Vandalia; N. G. Moore, Peoria; Charles W. Woodman, Chicago; J. W. Uppercu, Chicago; H. A. Banning, Chicago; David Trexter, Newton; Charles D. Steele, Princeton.

A number of applications for admission on foreign licenses to practice were filed, but have not been acted upon. 1870 C. B. Phillips, of Chicago, and Charles L. Colby, of New York, entered Into a copartnership together to make contracts with the Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad Company and the Manitowoc & Minnesota Railroad Company for the construction of their respective roads.

The price to be paid Phillips and Colby was \$60,000 per mile, of which \$35,000 was to be paid

SENATOR MATTHEWS.

He Submits to an Interview, and Gives His Views on Several Matters of Interest. The Hon. Stanley Matthews last night was comfortably roomed in the Grand Hotel, where a reporter for the Commercial, sent to interview him, found him.

Reporter-"What have you to say about Chandler's talk?"
Senator Matthews—"I don't propose to take any notice of Chandler. Everything in that Presidential business that I ever signed has been made public. Mr. Burke has no contract of mine. I never made any such contract with anybody."
Reporter—"What can you tell about the prospect of serious trouble with Mexico—a

in capital stock, and \$25,000 in first-mortgage bonds of the road. In March, 1871, Phillips and Colby organized the Phillips & Colby Construction Cempany, and went on with the work, and have up to the present time built \$20 miles of the Portage, Winnebago & Superior Road, out have done nothing on the Manitowoc & Minnesota Road. During the year 1871, the Portage, Winnebago & Superior Road changed its name to that of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and soon, after swallowed the Manitowoc & Minnesota Railroad. The Construction Company, by the terms of its contract, had the right to take and keep possession of all the rolling-stock and line of the roads until the contracts were completed, or until it made default in its contract, and it now has possession of all, the property of the roads. The complainants charge that the net earning for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, were \$252,956.18; that, after the entering of their judgment, the Construction Company fraudulently transferred all its rights in the Wisconsin Central Road to that road, and gaveit the full possession; that the legal title to such property and possession are in the Construction Company, and to the road. It is further alleged that the Construction Company and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company are essentially the same; that C. L. Colby, the President of the Railroad Company and E. B. Phillips, the President of the Construction Company and E. B. Phillips, the President of the Construction Company and E. B. Phillips, the President of the Construction Company, and E. B. Phillips, the President of the Construction Company are essentially the same; that C. L. Colby, the President of the Railroad Company, is Director and Manager of the Railroad Company, and that its transfer to the latter might be set aside as fraudulent.

The defendants filed answers and affidavits, elaming that the judgment originally obtained in the Northern District of Illinois, and on the best of the control of the Railroad Company and the the total the Wisconsin Railroad Company a Senator Matthews-"I think the general impression is, that there is no reason to apprehend anything of the sort. Any fears of that, based on the apprehension that there was any inten-tion on the part of the Executive to bring about war for any ulterior object, is without any basis whatever. There is nothing of the sort that can be imputed to the Secretary of State or to the President. The reason that is supposed to have governed in the delay in the recognition of the Diaz Government is the determination to ob-tain such guarantees, when the Government is Diaz Government is the determination to obtain such guarantees, when the Government is recognized, as will insure harmonious and peacetul relations between the two countries, and thus establish peace on the borders. Gen. Banning, as Chairman of the Military Committee, and Conkling, on the Select Committee of the Senate, are vigorously guarding the interests of peace. They are spending the vacation in Washington for that purpose. Their joint efforts are being directed to that end."

Reporter—"What is the shape and cause of the organized Republican opposition to the President, if any there be!"

Senator Matthews—"Well, if there is anything of the kirdi, it is to compel the President to change his Cabinet, so as to get rid of Evarts, Schurz, and Key. It seems to me that indications point to something of that kind. Expressions that are constantly made use of, and are common property in Washington, indicate that nothing short of that would satisfy them."

Reporter—"What have they so grave against Schurz!"

Senator Matthews—"That I cannot say. He has lived more closely up to the provisions of Civil-Service reform than any other Cabinet officer; and yet they want him thrown out. I remarked that to one of his most bitter opponents the other day, and he said, 'It didn't make any difference. They were bound to have him ont.'"

Reporter—"Do you think the President can be driven or coaxed into such changes?"

aside as fraudulent.

The defendants filed answers and affidavits, claiming that the judgment originally obtained in the Northern District of Illinois, and on which the suit in Wisconsin was brought, was obtained through fraud and false testimony, and for too large a sum. They also alleged that the execution was not properly issued, and that no sufficient preliminary steps had been taken to give a court of equity jurisdiction. The Phillips & Colby Construction Company also filed a cross-bill setting up the facts on which the original judgment had been procured, and claiming that it had been obtained by fraud.

The afternoon was occupied by the arguments of Mr. Cary for the complainants and Mr. Abbott for the defendants, and the case was then continued to this morning. Messrs. A. L. Cary, of Milwaukee, and Edwin Walker and J. A. Sleeper, of this city, appear for the complainants, and Judge L. S. Dixon and Mr. E. H. Abbott, of Milwaukee, for the defendants.

ITEMS.

Reporter—"Do you think the President can be driven or coaxed into such changes?"

Senator Matthews—"My impression is, that, the more the thing is tried on, the more he will not do it." orter-" What can you tell me about the

Reporter—"What can you tell me about the sliver question?"
Senator Matthews—"The Silver bill will pass in the Senate. There is no doubt of a large majority in favor of the bill as it passed the House. How many might be willing to vote for it with Allison's amendment, who would not vote for it otherwise, remains to be seen. That amendment was reported from the Finance Committee of the Spante, limiting the maximum coinage to \$4,000,000. Some may refuse to vote for it unless that shall be added to it. I do not think the amendment will carry. Whether the bill, in whatever form it passes, will have strength enough to overcome the veto, is a matter of much more doubt. I fear it will not have."

Reporter—"Do you know if the President is

will have strength enough to overcome the reto, is a matter of much more doubt. I fear it will not have."

Reporter—"Do you know if the President is fixed in the determination to veto?"

Senator Matthews—"I have no knowledge, more than others, of the President's opinions. I think that he is in favor of the remonetization of silver, as he has said in his message. He seems to be embarrassed, I think, by the position taken by other men; by the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter to the Syndicate, when he was negotiating the four-per-cent bonds, in which he gave assurance of their payment in gold,—as if the Executive Department was committed to that construction of the law. I think he is in error in that, because the Secretary of the Treasury had no right to make a law or construe a law. Nothing can be claimed beyond the letter of the contract. But the fact that, at the time when these last bonds were negotiated, silver had been demonetized, and gold alone was receivable, gives color to the feeling that they had a right to expect that the bonds should be payable in gold, although the law did not say so. Whether or not any compromise can be effected so as to reconcile the views of the silver men with those of the President, is problematical and hard of solution. I have heard suggestions made looking toward that result. One of them is to amend the bill so as to require the Secretary of the Treasury to pay gold for interest when gold is at a premium measured in silver. That would be to give the option to the bondholder which now belongs to the Government. Another suggestion is to add an independent section to the bill, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new description of 4-per-cents, payable expressly, principal and miterest, in gold; to make a gold bond about which thore should be no question, the proceeds to be devoted to the retirement of the 5-90s add 6-per-cents, and also to the purchase of outstanding bonds which are now payable merely in coin. These have not been made a matter of any dis Canadian Insurance Company.

William H. Tucker and Kate L. Dorsey filed William H. Tucker and Kate L. Dorsey filed a bill against Albert M. Gilbert, to restrain him from infringing a patent for an improvement in alarm tills, granted Dec. 30, 1870, to Cyrus and W. H. Tucker.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A discharge was issued to George Howison.
Final creditors' meetings will be held Feb. 11, before the Register, in the cases of Wetherell & Short, John W. Bent, and Luke Hilliard.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Hilliard.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

J. L. Joyce & Co. began a suit in replevin against Thomas J. May to recover a stock of boots and shoes valued at \$1,000.

The German National Bank brought suit for \$5,000 against Frank Binz, Jr., and Kunigunde Rinz.

to recover \$1,000 of Gustav Finkler.

A. G. Gilbert began a suit in replevin against Charles Kern to recover possession of 1,404 boxes and 973 boxes of cigars valued at \$1,500.

August Kraeter filed a petition for haceas corpus, alleging that he is detained at the Harrison Street Police Station by George Gubbins on a charge of desertionfrom the army of the United States. He claims he never was legally entisted, and therefore cannot be a deserter, and asks to have the Court decide.

The Plumber Supply Campany commenced a suit in trespass against Charles W Freeman to recover \$3,000 damages.

PROBATE COURT.

The printed docket announces that the call will be taken up Monday to the exclusion of all motions. Such will not be the case, however, as the motions will be first in order, and will be heard at any time during the call.

In the estate of Thomas Skaria the will was proven and letters were granted to Frank Skarda, under bond for \$6,600.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Burns murder case occupied the entire

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

To the Eddor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—In a recent issue of THE

da, under bond for \$6,600.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Burns murder case occupied the entire day. The evidence was all in about noon, and in the afternoon the jury was worried by the attorneys. The State's Attorney closes this morning, and the case is expected to reach, the jury about noon.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUNNOND—In chambers,
JUDGE BRODGETT—Call of his calendar.
JUDGE JANESON—48, 426, City vs. Reed, and 48, 417, City ws. Williams.

JUDGE MOORE—61 to 104, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—718 to 735, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

SUPPRINTS. COURT—CONVERSIONS—Pinckney W. TRIBUNE was published an account of the Railway Mail Service, in which, in the earlier his-tory of the service, too much emphasis is placed upon what Mr. Bangs has done, and too little EUTRINO COURT—CONFESSIONS—Pinchery W. Ellsworth vs. John B. Brown, \$559. —German National Bank vs. L. W. Mason and Parker R. Mason, \$7,544.—Robert Law, agent, ve. Jacob Keller, John Keller, and George Kohlmann, \$1,018.—48.—Michael Coughlin vs. William Wedley, Charles Dennehy, and James McCleary, \$352.09.—Henry Grasendorf et al. vs. Henry and Frederick Van Berre, \$496.19.—Cincur Court—Coxpessions—Mary E. Putman W. Edward P. Broozs, \$200.

Judge Roorses—Adolph Loewenberg et al. vs. J. J. Adams; verdict, \$1,468.89, and motion for new trial.

THE SUPREME COURT.—Sected Proposed to The Chicago Tribune. Springeffield, Hill., Jan. 4.—The Supreme Court to-day, besides acting upon a number of formal orders, admitted the whole class, sare one, of the candidates for admission to the Bar. The examination was commended by the Court as thorough, and as creditable to the class in autisfactorily passing it. The gentlemen so admitted to the Bar are as follows: J. Hock, Chicago; Moses Gish, Peoria; P. W. Gallagher, Peoria; C. L. Allen, Chicago; Ed McCompill, Jacksonville; K. Dewitt Gross, Springfield; W. H. Herndon, Springfield; H. B. Kane, Springfield; H. B. Kane, Springfield; H. B. Kane, Springfi upon the labors of the late Col. George B. Arm-

of army mails in the West and Southwest. In this position he had many opportunities to further perfect the details of his service. At this time, also, Mr. Randall desired to send him abroad as United States Postal Commissioner, to observe the features of the mail service in foreign nations; but he felt that his work required his presence at home. During the year 1864 Congress passed a bill authorizing the establishment of an experimental railway postal-route on the line then known as the Dixon Air-Line, traversing the country between Chicago and

men can be,—and, while Mr. Bangs was Postmaster at Aurora, he was Col. Armstrong's confidant in all his projects, and necessarily he became thoroughly familiar with all departments of the service. Both men are now dead, and their names will always be connected with the Raliway Mail Service: the one is the originator and, for a long time, developer of the improved method of mail transmission; the other as the man who not only carried his predecessor's unfinished plans into execution, but who, by the force of his own mind, his tact, and far-sightedness, greatly improved the work, and who deserves a large share of the credit that belongs to the growth of this magnificent service.

George B. Armstrong, Jr.

The extensive deposits of the precious metals in .Colorado are known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. The fact that coal is found in vast quantitles, and of the very best quality, is a most im portant element in the reduction of the gold and silver ores. Immense deposits are being worked north of Denver and east of the mountains; and the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway is developing exhaustless de-posits south of Pueblo. The quality of these oals is testified to by the following facts from perfectly reliable source:

a perfectly reliable source:

The report of 1875 of Hayden's United States
Geological Survey gives the following analyses.
(The analysis of Conneliaville coal appended is
taken from the report of the Geological Survey of
Pennsylvania, published in 1876):
 Water
 4.50
 1.46
 0.28
 1.200

 Volatile matter
 34.20
 41.78
 28.88
 30.107

 Fixed carbon
 38.80
 48.12
 65.78
 59.615

 Ash
 4.50
 8.88
 4.32
 8.23

ulphur 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.000 0.85 The Cuchara coal analysis probably was taken from outcrop, as the coal now produced from the opened mine appears to be the strongest and purest of all Colorado coals.

The El More coal was taken from an opening on the Southern Colorado Improvement Company's lands, about one-fourth mile from the mine now being worked.

Connellsville coke | 87.28 | 11.99 | 0.75

The Canon coal has proven, in seven years' consumption, to be of superior quality, hard, clean, almost entirely free from sulphur and slate, bearing exposure and handling without loss or breaking up small (a marked characteristic of this coal), and burning free with a long, bright flame, and producing no clinker. For steam purposes and domestic use in grates it is apparently not excelled by any coal in the United States.

Experiments made by Prof. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, give for Canon coal 7,330 units, against 6,843 units, of available heat, in the lamous block coal of Indiana.

The engineers and from Paris, on headf of the

Canon coal 7,330 units, against 6,843 units, of available heat, in the ismous block coal of Indiana.

The engineers sent from Paris on behalf of the Franco-American Company in 1875, report as follows concerning this coal:

The coal is of good quality, not at all sulphurous, bearing transportation well, and unaffected by atmospheric action. It does not clinker in the fire, gives a white flame, and is reduced to small pleces without, however, clogying the grates, even in locomotives.

The "Cuchara" has also proven to be a very valuable, free-burning, steam, domestic, and metallurgical coal. It is hard and clean and free from sulphur. It burns with long flame and great heating power in furnaces, with no stopping of draft by the coal caking down on the fire-bars, or by clinkers. It is doubtiess the nest of all Colorado coals for reverberatory furfaces.

Prof. Gardner, of the United States Geological Survey, made a number of careful experiments with this coal in 1875, and as a result of his tests in reverberatory furnaces he says:

In a few minutes both furnaces were enveloped in a sheet of burning gases, that went roaring up the fines heat became to intense that the orra had to be pulled back to the chimneys, for that left near the bridge meited down and ran like water. The flame and great heating power were now too evident to be mistaken.

Of the El Moro coal Lieut. Wheeler's report of 1875 says:

This coal is of excellent quality, yields about half its weight in gas, is of coking character, briffiant lustre, and contains an exceedingly say il amount of moisture. It is of the very best quality for gas purposes.

observe the Scalins of the mail services in foreign nations, but he belt that his work required sign nations, but he belt that his work required to opportunity the services of the country of the country of the country between Culesco and Clinton, A. The pians hab been fully matured, and there was no difficulty experienced in pattern that no execution. The gare services are considered to the local effices on the line and iterritory continuous for a service that the pattern of the country of the pattern of the country of the co

replied that they generally had, as well as in other sections. I then asked him if he had any doubt about the security, and he said not. "But," said he, "this is foreign money we are lending out West, and we promised our foreign patrons that while they were loading greenbacks they would get back gold, and it will ruin our business and prevent our getting any more foreign capital if we have to send them silver." I replied that, while we needed imore tapital in Kansas, I thought it would be a blessing in the long run if no more 10 or 12 per cent loans were made there; that the very facility with which people could borrow had plastered the farms with mortgages and drained hundreds of thousands East every year to pay interest, and in the majority of cases the parties could have got along without the loans if they had been forced to do it; therefore that argument railed with me."

"The lact is," continued the Senator, "those Eastern bankers, capitalists, and bondholders seem to have forgotten that there are any other interests to be consulted except their own. They make their money out of the great producing regions West and South, and they seem to think that is all the rights we have; that they have all the financial wisdom, and that the entire legislation on this subject must be dictated by them and in their interest. I warned my friends there that they were carrying this thing too far, and that they did not understand the temper of the Western people; and, while I would not go so far as Mr. Bland did in his public expression in reply to the bankers who visited Washington, still there was more truth than poetry in what he said, and that one expression had a wonderful effect in opening the eyes of the Eastern gold men."

"An IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

and Cuchara coals, the United States Geological Report further says:

The properties of the coal in this district, from the Cuchara to beyond Trinidad, are so different from these known elsewhere in Western America as to open a new talls a very small amount of my been known to constant a very small amount of the whole field from Cuchara to beyond Trinidad, seems but an interest Fennsylvania fusies were formed.

In reference to the coke produced from the Bi Moro coal, the Superintendent of the ceaking department of the Cambria Iron Company of Pennsylvania, at wh. see works careful experiments with this coal have recently been made, reports, under date Nov. 5, 1877:

In making the tests with the El Moro, Colorado, the Colonalistic coal. You will notice that the coal and ooks show about a spood as any of the coal and ooks show about a spood as any of the coal and ooks show about as good as any of the coal and ooks show about a spood as any of the coal and ooks show about a spood as any of the coal and ooks show about a spood as any of the coal and ooks show about a spood as any of the coal coals and cokes of this State (Pennsylvania). The shady and the coals and force of the coal and paye of the best types of coke. The coal should be coked in the coal many the coal and have received to the coal and have received the coal and paye of the best types of coke. The coal should be coked in the coal many that the coal have received the coal and have a coal and have received the coal and have a coal and have received the coal and have received t

P. S.—By kind permission, I am enabled to refer you to Peter Page, Esa., No. 661 Michigan avenue, as to veracity and integrity of yours, P. M.

A GREAT FLOP.

The Chicago "Times" in 1869 Denounced the Plan of Paying the Bonds in Gold. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1878.—The Chicago Times

has not always been a monometallist and a rabid goldite paper. Time was when it even insisted in paying the national bonds in green-backs, at a time when greenbacks were not worth much more than two-thirds their present gold value, and when they possessed scarcely half their present purchasing power. I used to be a subscriber to that paper and filed it away in my garret for future reference. I had the curiosity to turn back to the numbers issued in March, 1869, to see what comments Storey made on that part of Gen. Grant's inaugural which referred to the payment of the bonds. I found several editorials fiercely, resisting payment thereof in gold, and calling those who advocated it "villains." Herewith is one of his articles on the subject, which you will oblige me by reproducing in The Tribune.

by reproducing in THE TRIBUNE.

A DEMOCRAT.

Prom the Chicago Times, March 12, 1869.

"A PLAN FOR AN ENORMOUS ROBBER"."

This is an audacity assumed to cover up the wicked conspiracy to plunder the taxpayers for the benefit of the Bondholders. The plan to pay the bonds in coin is one to compel all classes of people save the bondholders to relumit to taxation for the payment to that one class of money which the Government does not owe it. This is the simple fact; and yet the men who are interested in the enforcement of this plan of robbery presume to prate of repudiation when it is proposed to pay the bondholders according to the terms of the contract.

This question overshadows in importance all other political issues now before the ecople. The payment of the bonds in zold will add about \$800,000,000 to the national debt, for which the Government has not, and will not have, received the value of one penny. President Grant is under very heavy obligations to the bondholders. They and the bankers and manufacturers elected him. It is natural that he should feel grateful to these classes, and his gratitude towards them may have blinded him to the wickedness of the policy of coin resumption. On this question Horace Greeley once said Mr. Pendienon was an honest man "who talked like a villain." Without imparting to Gen. Grant any wrong intention, we ask the taxpayers of the country to take care that he be not permitted to act like a villain in dealing between them and the bondholders.

THEIR LAST ISSUE GONE.

Senator Cockrell's Proposed Constitutional Amendment Respecting Rebel Pensions— Rebel Claims and the Right of Secession— Some Plain Talk from an Ex-Confederate

Meeting Senator Cockrell last night a Post reporter asked:

"Senator, is it true that the Democratic Senators intend to introduce a resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the

pensioning of Rebel soldiers?"
"I suppose I have said more on that subject than anybody else." " Are you in favor of such an amendment?" "I think it would be the best way to settle the question; to bury it so deep that it never could be resurrected. It is all gush to talk about paying the Confederates for damage done by the Federal army, or to talk about pension-

ing Rebel soldiers. It's a physical impossibil-ity, and why not settle it forever?"

"Will you introduce a resolution proposing such an amendment?" "I may. I have been consulting with leading Democrats, and if the party will take up and pass the resolution it will be introduced."
"Have you drawn the resolution?"

"Well, no; I have not decided upon the form, and will not until I consult other Demo crats. I did write a resolution of that character last winter, and wanted the party to pass it

instance of the man in their miscream. I warmed my frenche than the profile of the Western people; and, while I would not go soft as Mr. Bland did in his public expression had a wonderful effect was more truth than poetry in what he said, and that one expression had a wonderful effect in opening the eves of the Eastern gold me."

"AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

To the Esting of The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—In the San Francisco Chronicle Mr. Dec.

gress. I propose that we introduce and pass an amendment more sweeping than his, covering the whole ground, and it will silence the Republicans as effectually as they were silenced on the school question."

"Senator, how will the Southern people take this?"

"They will indorse it. They will rejoice that the matter is settled. In a speech I made at Jefferson City, Mo., last winter, I took this position, and I never met or talked with a Confederate soldier who didn't tell me I was right. I received many letters approving my position, and I never heard a word against it. I know this is the sentiment of the Confederates. Southern people know they can never get a dollar in that way, and they don't ask it. Why, there is not a Democrat in Congress who would vote to pay such claims, and none ever will, in my opinion. An amendment will settle the question forever."

THE SWEET-BUTTER MEN.

THE SWEET-BUTTER MEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The butter merchants met to-day and passed the following resolution: Resolved. That we form ourselves into a national association for the protection of dairy products from adulterations, the enforcement of the statute relative to the sale of oleomargarine, and to procure uniform State laws regulating the sale of the same, and that such association be called "The National Association for the Prevention of the Adulteration of Butter."

The following officers were elected: President, L. S. Hunter; Vice-President, James F. Joyce; Treasurer, Thomas H. Newman; Secretary, T. M. Seaver.

First a cold, and then another on top of it, until the accompanying cough became settied and con-firmed,—is the sad story of many a consumptive. How much better to use that safe curative Dr. Jayne's Expectorant on the first appearance of dan-ger, when the symptoms may be easily controlled? THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS

Brattons throughout the city we have established
Bratch offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where savertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week an during on Saturdays.

William H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer, 184 Twenty-econd-st. near Wabash-av.
S. M. Walden, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Malison at. near Western, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Malison at. near Western, Stationer, etc., 1009 R. R. Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

vision-st. H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-AT A SACRIFICE-DWELLING ON Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st; 84,500. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Resper Block. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN AND INDIANA-AVS.,
north of Twenty-second, at., two great bargains is
stone front houses. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—WHEAT PARMS IN THE RED RIVER Valley; the best wheat land on the Continent, ready for the plow as \$1.50 to \$2 per acre, near N. F. State of the produced enough the produced eno

WANTED-SOUTH SIDE HOUSES-WE HAVE four customers waiting for bargains. Owners please call and leave descriptions. JAMES B. GCOD-MAN & CO., 68 Washington-st. WANTED—A PARTY ABOUT TO TAKE A TRII-through the west and South for the nurpose or investing would like to get location of any large bodies of land, plantations, etc., that can be bought cheap for cash, in order that he may investigate them personally. Call at office of L. A. CHASE, 107 Clark-st., Room 12, from 10 to 12. 12. from 10 to 12.

WANTEI)—SMALL HOUSE AND 3 OR 4 LOTS IN
Lake View, or near Humboldt Park. JOHN B.
SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

WANTED—AN ILLINOIS OR IOWA FARM (OF
choice unimproved) for all cash down. Send section, town. range, and price to A 39. Tribune office.

TO RENT_HOUSES. TO RENT-MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE 11 PARK-aw.; part furniture for sale; ten boarders paying \$275 monthly. Call or address one week. Suburban. TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON. 98 South Water-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS. To RENT-FIVE ROOMS, NICELT FURNISHED, complete for housekeeping, all modern improvements, in a genteel private family, to first-class parties without children. Call in person at 51 South Elizabeth.

South Side.
TO BENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.
TO RENT-THE STORE 128 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
P. D. HAMILTON, Room 1, 128 South Clark-st. TO RENT-LARGE STORES NOS. 112 AND 114 South Clark st.: will rent separately if desired. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT-THE MARBLE-FRONT STORE 318

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-LARGE, HANDSOME BRICK STORE
Toom, choicest part of public square, in complete
order, in City of Lima, O. Address F. H. CRALL,
Lima, O. Lims. O.

TO RENT-SPACIOUS AND WELL-LIGHTED lofts, with clevator, 211 and 213 Monroe-st. Apply on the premises.

WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED TO RENTWANTED—TO RENT-ROOM WITH POWER,
suitable for light manufacturing. Address, stating location, terms, etc., FACTORY, Gault House.
WANTED—TO RENT—I FURNISHED ROOM FOR
gentleman and wife in a respectable family;
board for the lady only. Address F 98. Tribune office.
WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE
party, a small furnished house or part of house
suitable for housekeeping; family small. Address F
99, Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonda, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonda, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Buillon Office (licensed), 90 East Madison-st. Established 1895.

I OAN WANTED OF \$3,000 FOR THIERE TO FIVE L. years; security, good city dwelling property; will not negotiate except with principals. Address F 92, Tribune office. Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED AND ILlinois farms at 7 and 8 per cent. F. G. WELCH &
CO., Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE PIANOS, MAchinery, diamonds, and jeweiry, and any good
collaterals. 166 Warbington-st., Room 23.

Collaterals. 166 We bington-81. Room 23.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF 82 AND UPWARDS CAN be hadden exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 10.000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS AT 7 trial lilinois. Address Fe3, Tribune office.

\$\frac{2}{3}\$ 40.000 To LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED at 5 per cent. H. L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-8t.

\$60.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT & CO., 38 DEATHORS. I. C. O. S. DEATHORS. I. C. O. Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS. GREAT BARGAINS!
LADIES FINE FURS.
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
PRICES MARKED DOWN THROUGHOUT THE STOCK.

WISH TO ANNOUNCE TO MY CUSTOMERS and the public that I have removed from my old store 48, to 284 Milwakee-av. corner Peorias. where I now have a petter assortment than ever of boots and shoes, and shall be pleased to see all my old patrons. J. HALVORSON.

J. HALVORSON.

WANTED—THREE \$12. 15. OR 18 FRET COUNters; also one double sit-down desk. Address F
87. Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALE PICTURES OF ALL KINDS
to opp and enlarge. India ink. water colors,
crayon, and oil. Satisfaction guaranteed, Also frames.
Reliable agents wanted. W. L. WHIPPLE, 327
State at.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; \$10 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years. REED'S Temple of Music, 82 Van Buren. 44.

U PRIGHT PIANOS.—WARRANTED AS DURABLE plano; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

To with stopy and improvements. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-8.

\$175 BUYS AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOBRY, 154 State-8.

\$175 BUYS AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOBRY, 154 State-8. R. T. MABTIN. 154 State-st.

1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS'
1.000 guarantee. For eash and monthly or quarterity payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated extalogues malled free, REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Yan Suren-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE REDUCED IN PRICES!
PARLON SUITS ESS AND UPWARD.
CHAMBER SUITS \$30 AND UPWARD.
R. T. MAINTIN, 193 State-at.

WANTED MALE HELF. WANTED-MAN, FULLY COMPETENT TO RUZ a elgar-box factory: reference required. Address FACTORY, Gasili House, Chicago. WANTED STEREOTYPE FINISHER AT THE

WANTED-1,000 LABORERS FOR THE and 100 wood-choppers for Wisconsin. TIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st., Room IL. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A PORTER. STATE PRICE AND give references. Address F 90, Trioune office.

WANTED AGENT TO SELL LIQUORS IN THE city: must have some trade and good reference.

Address F 80, Tribune office. Address F 86, Iribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 19 AND 24 years of age, who has had a good education and is willing to work for a low living salary in the office of a weekly heavespeer; one from out of the city preferred; must give unexceptionable references as to ability and moral character. Address F 86, Iribune.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL, TRAVELERS TO ADD a small light staple article to their line of samples. Address F 77, Tribune office. WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN CAN AVERAGE \$10 s day at home; no traveling; no trak; best household article in America; small casital; profits immense; websend \$1 samples for 50 cents, and allow \$1 on first order. Address, with stamp, RAY & CO., Chicago, WANTED—GOOD ERRAND BOY AND FOLDER. Call at 8 o'clock at PICTORIAL PRINTING CO., 74 Randolph-st.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALES-eman to sell evokery, giassware, etc., in a West-ern State; none bui, an experienced seleman in this line wanted; good wages; references required. Ad-dreas F 97. Tribune office. WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS QUIDE, A monthly; 500 firms describe \$,000 articles. On strial 3 monthly; 10 ots. We sell no goods, and send no Guide free. JAMES F. SCOTT, S. Desphorn-st. WANTED-TWO GOOD WHITE WAITERS AT ANDERSON'S Dining-Room, 119 Fifth-av. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, on the South Side; wages 34 per week. Answer, giving references, F 94, Tribune omice.

WANTED—A COMPATENT OCLORED WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Apply, with references, to 683 Michigan-ap WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWOI in a small family; references required. App at 50e Congress st.

WANTED-WOMEN OPERATORS ON SEWING-machines, 350 South Clark-st. WANTED-WET NURSE AT 10 WARREN-AV. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO AMUSE TWO children, immediately. 35 Forest-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE AGED COMmercial traveler is open for an engagement in the
grocery, tooacco, inquor, or crockery line; expectstions of salary moderate. Address F 84, Trionne.

SITUATION WANTED—HIDES—AS LOCAL OR
traveling buyer of hides, skina, pelts, and tailow,
by a man of experience in that line of stock. Address
H, care W. S. Appleby, Room 9, 144 Dearborn at.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER IN A
first-class highly competent and temperane; twelve
years' experience. Address F 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN TO
work for his board this winter; understands the
care of horses and is good driver. F 91, Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED—T RAYELING SALKS. SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELING SALES-man who has had twelve years' experience in the Western trade wishes to connect himself with a first-class house where energy, experience, and hard work will make for him a good position. The best of city references can be given. Address F 80, Tribune outgo.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

NITUATION WANTED-BY A GREMAN GIRL AS general servant or second work in a small family pply at 80 Gardner-st. Apply at 80 Gardner-at.

STUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDIMS GIRL IN 8 ROOD home where she can work for her board and go to school. Please address 350 North Market-et.

STUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children. Call at residence of former employer, 24 Groveland Park, Monday.

Seamstresses.
SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW OR TAKE CARE of children. Address & B. 875 Dearborn-et. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS TO young children by a young lady with good reference, or would teach in the country for board, with privilege of taking a few pupils, or as companion to a lady. Address CA. IISO Indiana-av.

CITUATION WANTED—AS MAID AND COMPAN Tolon, resident or traveling; has been in an English pobleman's family. Apply as 471 West Harrison-as.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS TO Young children; would take entire charge; an im-mediate engagement desired. Apply at 471 West Har-rison-st. BUSINESS CHANCES. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.

The undersigned being desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale his stock of groceries, flour, grain, and such other merchandise as is usually kept in a first-class grocery establishment in the West, together with all the fixtures connected with the same.

The stock is first-class, and has been purchased from all the fixtures connected with the same.

The stock is first-class, and has been purchased from the story in rear 23x52, with good baselment. Rent, 800 per month; lease four years to run.

Store is in two-story brick building 24x50, with one story in rear 23x52, with good baselment. Rent, 800 per month; lease four years to run.

Situate in Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, on the line of U. P. R. R. and is the best location on this rail-road.

Capital required from 20,000 to \$25,000. For further particulars inquire of Mears. Sprayne, Warner & Co., Chicago, or address — Co., Edital required from 20,000 to \$25,000. For further particulars inquire of Mears. Sprayne, Warner & Co., Chicago, or address — Co., Falling health the reason. Call or address W. A. ARMS, with field, Leiter & Co.

POR SALE—BUCKLEY'S PATENT TEACK DE-tachers, now on earthbistion as the salesmoons of our agent, 174 East Randolph. St. Parties dealing in pasents should secure territory soon, as we are determined to the post of the proper within the next sixty and the same particular of the same particular of the post of t

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE Best single rooms in the city, with board, from \$3 to \$7 per week; 21 restaurant meast tickets, \$4.

West Side.

98 ASHLAND-AV., SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF Monree-st.—Furnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences and comforts; terms reasonable.

Brown's HOTEL, 278 SYATE-ST.—FURNISHED Prooms, with board, \$5, \$5,50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2.50; dayboard, \$3.50; iodging, 50 cts.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357

State-st., four blocks south of the Falmer House-Board with room per day, \$4.50 and \$2, per week, \$5, \$5, and \$8. Rooms yell furnished; board drat-class.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—AND Madison-st.—Booms with board, \$4 to week.

CANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Booms with board for the winter, at your own price: day board, \$5 per week.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-S1.—OPPOSITE Palmer House—Slosly-furnished rooms, with board; \$5, \$5, 50, and \$6 per week; day-board \$4; mess, \$5 contis.

TO EXCHANGE-FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, A fine 190-acre farm, only three-quarter mile from the property of the palmer in the

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PHOPENTY. A fine 190-acre farm, only three-quarter mile from county seak, wayne dounty, talk state, on Ohio & Mississippi Raily. W. B. COWGILL, Syringfield, ill.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE BASE—BURNING STOVE, heating pipe register attached for room above, for furniture, library Table preferred. Stove at 550 horth Clark-et. Clarket.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE TOU TO TRADE for my equity (81, 3.0) in a nice cottage and large lot, handy to Mantison-st. cars; balance can be paid in cash or mouthly payments, and no interest. Do not pay rent when you can get a home so cheap. Call or address OWNER, 283 Madison-st. Room 8.

W ANTED-TO EXCHANGE-IMMEDIATELY FOR W boots and shoes, 145 acres of good land, clear of all incumbrance, 40 miles from Chicago; title perfect. M. C. BARTON, 144 North Morgan-st. PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—(EITHER STECIAL OR ACTIVE) with several thousand dollars, by the subscriber, in a cash manufacturing business of a standard article, established over three years; the above capital only needed to meet the increasing demands of the business A i references given and required.—Address D 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE WITH \$500, in an established and centrally-located photograph gallery, where there is money to be made. To 100, Tribune office.

CONT AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. OWNER Can have same by addressing F SO. Tribune office.

If the person who took A Pockethook from a lady on North Franklines, Sunday, Doo. 30, will return the railroad commutation ticket to E H P. 60 Lake *8. tipy, can keep the balance.

STOLEN—THE PARTIES WHO STOLE SKAL.

STOLEN—THE PARTIES WHO STOLE SKAL.

STOLEN—THE PARTIES WHO STOLE SKAL.

The mendiature of the weathing had better rature B immediature.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD TIMOTRY HAY: also a car of good upland hay to arrive. Apply at 206 State-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CREAP—GOVERNMENT OVERCOATS, blankets etc., at Government Goods Depot. 70 East Kandolph-st., un-stairs.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES. L OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & WISON, and other machines below half price and varranted. Loan Office, 125 Clark st., Room 2

PERSONAL—CLAMA D., ADDRESS ME AT SUFratio, N. Y. JAKE CURTIS.

CASH PART FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS CASH PART FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS always wring good prices. Before you sell you library use CIAPIA. correct Madisus and Dearcore as illustrated to the Correspondence soliding. AMITH. Cheep Dook Store, 101 Engineers.

mittances may be made either by draft, expres

Remittances may be made either by draft, expreson-t-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

ally, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wee
ally, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per wee
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill.
Orders for the delivery of The TRIBUNE at Evansto
nglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-rog
ill receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Me ADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rug de la Grange-Batelier PARIS, France No. 10 and Exchange, 449 Strand. H. MARLER, Agent. AONDON, Eng. - American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIO, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. - Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. treet, between State and Dearborn. the Beast," and "Simpson & Co." Af

Haverly's Theatre.
roe street, corner of Dearborn. "Our Boar
" Afternoon and evening. Colseum Novelty Theatre. street, opposite Court-House. Var

New Chicago Theatre: Clark street, opposite the Sherman House. Callet ler's Georgia Minstrela. Afternoon and evening. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, No. 127, R. A. M.—134 Twen-ty-second-st. Special Convocation this (Saturday) evening at 80-clock sharp, for work on the Mark, Past, and M. E. Degrees. Visiting Companions cordially in-vited. By order of the M. E. M. P. ELI SMITH, Sec.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were very quiet yesterday, except in provisions. Mess pork closed 56 10c per bri higher, at \$11. 42% 01. 45 for February and \$11. 55 for March. Lard closed 2% c per 100 lbs nigher, at \$7. 42% 07. 45 for February and \$7.50@7.52% for March. Meats were steady, at 4c for boxed shoulders and \$5.75 per 100 lbs for do seart ribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed %c leaves. per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed %c lower, at \$1.08%, cash or January and \$1.09% for February. Corn closed steady, at 42%@42% for January and 42%@42% for February. Oats closed frm, at 24%@24% spot and 24%c for February. Bye was steady, at 50@56%c. Barley closed easier, at 57%c spot and 58c for February. Hors were active and from during the forenoon, but closed weak, at \$4.00@4.30. Cattle were quiet and unchanged, poor to extra seiling at \$2.50@5.25. Sheep were firm, at \$3.00@4.50 for poor to choice grades. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 77 cars wheat, 24 cars corn, 12 cars cats, 3 cars rye, 20 cars barley. Total, 136 cars, or 52,000 bus. One hundred collars in gold would buy \$102.62% in greenbacks at the close.

enbacks at the New York Stock Exnge yesterday closed at 97%.

Extensive snow-storms, in many case into rain, are reported as occur in various parts of the country. The freezing up of country roads has brought joy to the hearts of farmers throughout the West, and the mud embargo of the past month is very

ed to investigate the recent disturb in Texas is intended to be a secre so much so that not even the name s Commissioners will be disclosed, at not until some enterprising reporter rs a leaky witness and tells the whole ormation sought is solely for efit of the Government itself.

The withdrawal of the suits for libel brought by NATHAN MCKAY, a prominent naval contractor, against the editor and pub-lisher of the Philadelphia Times, on account of an article denouncing the former as "a plunderer and a public thief," has created siderable surprise. McKar, it will be embered, made a personal assault upon Col. McClurs in consequence of the publication, and his abandonment of the crimina ion would seem to denote some unrtainty on his part whether he would be able to convince a Philadelphia jury that he had really been libeled.

The New York Aldermante Co vestigating the great Tammany robberies in their report urge a vigorous prosecution of ation or restitution, and suggest the st disproportion to the relation which crimes bore to those of his miserable abettors and accomplices The Council, by a vote of 17 to 7, adopted the proposal of leniency toward Tween, and he will be used for what he may be worth secured by the thieves who once controlled the metropolis at \$50,000,000,— \$1,000,000 of which has been restored to the

sburg had her dance last July, the fes being illuminated by a most elabo-and expensive bonfire. She is now upon to pay the piper and the fuelher, thirty suits having been instituted day against Allegheny County by the s of goods destroyed in the freight ich the mob set on fire to spite th company, and the burning of which ittsburg stood quietly by and saw ut an effort to stay the work of pillage without an effort to stay the work of pillage and destruction. The railroad company has borne its part of the calamity with an equanmity born of the consciousness that Allegheny County must in the end square the account; while the shippers whose property was sacrificed on the Communistic altar appear to have concluded to take the shortest cut and go direct to the County Treasury for their claims. So the couls people whom the most remished were only people whom the mob punished were the property-owners and taxpayers of Pitts-burg, which is quite as it should be.

The House Committee on Ways and Means strike; there is a long struggle, followed by want, suffering, and perhaps bloodshed; the result in the end is that they must yield to the inevitable, and still there are hundreds.

queer experiences illustrative of the selfishness and greed which underlie the protective system. Manufacturers suf-fering the evil effects of over-production, or, it may be, of under-consumption, now per-ceive what for years they have persistently denied, that the true policy is to cheapen the cost of production by removing the tariff upon articles entering into the manufacture of their wares; and numerous applications of this kind have been heard by the Committee. Verily the world has moved since Congress last tinkered the tariff, and there is encour agement to hope for some real and substan tial progress toward the abolishment of a system that imposed ruinous burdens alike

upon producer and consumer. Whether the Earl of CARNARYON in hi speech of Wednesday last intended to an-nounce the views of the Cabinet, or whether his purpose was to influence its action on the Russian reply, certainly the speech has set all England to talking about it an awakened a desire, which is likely soon to take the form of a demand, that the Government define its position at once and without further ambiguity. There is probably no difference of opinion in the Cabinet as to the importance of England's making her in fluence count heavily in the peace settle-ment; how to go about it is what troubles and divides the Ministers. From all that has yet been developed since the British note was forwarded to St. Petersburg, it does not appear that Russia has manifested any disposition to admit England to a voice in the peace negotiations, but, on the contrary, there is evidently a purpose on the part of the Czar to refuse any and all in-tervention, and to do business with the Porte direct, leaving the Powers to ratify the adjustment after it has been made. It is claimed semi-officially for Russia that the assurances given at the outset of the war in reference to English interests ought to be sufficient to quiet any present apprehension, and that the best and surest way for England to protect her interests is to withdraw from the Porte all promise or prospect of support, and thereby hasten a peace which can only be obtained through the absolute submission of Turkey as a vanquished nation

DOING BUSINESS ON A FALLING MARKET. The secret of every prolonged era of hard times is the unavoidable necessity of doing business on a falling market. There was a general collapse of speculative prices in 1873. Since that time there has been a steady decline in the value of real estate and comm ities, caused in part by shrinkage in con sumption and a correspondent growth in competition to get what business there is; but the great cause has been the enhancing value of the currency, and by consequence the decreasing value of property as measured by money.

At the end of every year, or every six months, the coal-miners, lumbermen, manu-acturers, dealers, shippers, merchants, and all who have been able to hold their heads above water, have hoped that the turning-point had been reached. It has not come yet. THE TRIBUNE's annual review of the trade of Chicago for 1877 shows the revival to be as indefinite as ever. In previous years, Chi cago's rapid natural growth and produc tion have been large enough to more than off-set the steady decline in prices, and the annual reviews of each year since the panic have shown an increase in the value of Chicago's trade in spite of the hard times and hrinkages. At last even Chicago has had to necumb to the grim pressure of the falling parkets, and the statement for 1877 exhibits an apparent loss of business to the amount of nearly 5 per cent, or more than thirty | way to collect a few cents from a broker on Though there had been some inc bulk of Chicago's trade, it was not enough to counterbalance the decline in prices. Chiago is one of the last cities to show the re sults of the depression in general business, which is undoubtedly felt less here than alnost anywhere else; but the fact that now. for the first time, our trade shows it in the aggregate value is an unfortunate indication that the tendency to a decline has not been

A few instances will serve to illustrate the fatal operation of the falling market. The iron industry is a fair gauge. It is said that a country's prosperity may be more accurately measured by the consumption of iron and teel than in any other way. When the iron trade is brisk, it carries with it ten thousand other industries and branches; when the iron trade is dull or drooping, it is an indication that the depression is general. The manufacturers and dealers in iron found at the close of the year or six months succeed ing the panic of 1873, that prices had fallen off 8 or 10 per cent. They set about to adjust their affairs, cut down wages, and reduce their expenses in that proportion. But at the end of the next year they found there had been another decline of, say, 6 or 7 per cent, and that they had still been doing a osing business, and must discharge men and educe wages still more. Every term, at strike a balance, exhibited still more shrinkage of prices and loss of profits And what is true of the iron is also true of thousand other trades and occupations. Year after year the shrinkage goes on, and prices fall, and wages come down, and profits grow ess, while losses increase, debts grow apace, nterest becomes more burdensome, and usiness men more discouraged; but all this time the dollar grows larger, and dearer, and harder to get; bankruptcies multiply, and

banks burst.
The reductions are necessarily determined ore by the experience of the year past than by speculation as to the future. They are hard enough to make in any case. Que of the first efforts in this direction is to reduce the wages paid for labor. Here stubborn opposition is always encountered. A lock-out very likely to follow the threat of a strike. and the suspension of business reduces alik the resources of the employer and the em-ployes. But the first reduction proves to be insufficient on a market that goes on declining. The consumption and the prices contract simultaneously, each pushing down the other. Then it bed tion in wages, but likewise a reduction in the umber of men employed. This of itself still further reduces consumption, for if the million of men who have been thrown out of employment were again engaged, earning, say, \$2,000,000 a day, or \$700,000,000 a year, the consumption of products would be increased to that extent, which would stop the fall in prices of products. In the mining of coal, it is found that the great consume cannot afford to pay so much for what they get, and take less of it even at the reduced prices. The coal-miners are asked to submit to a reduction of wages; they refuse and

and thousands of them who cannot get en ployment even at the wages they refus ed a few months before. The experience of every manufacturing concern is sub showing decreased sales and a decline of prices exacts a further reduction in expenses; but, in the face of further the reduction proves to have been insufficient, and still losses are made. The merchant's books tell the same story. He has bought of the manufacturers and jobbers more than he has been able to sell, and paid prices which, at the time, seemed low enough, but proved to be too high in the face of competition and the unsold goods left on his hands. He forces down his expenses, buys less, pays less for what he buys, constrains his landlord to lower the rent, fights his taxes, and squeezes his clerks almost to the starvation point, -and yet the new year confronts him with a repetition of the san "declining" experience. He hangs on and fights away as long as he can; but, if the pressure continues long enough, he can't pay his notes in bank, and he is forced into an assignment. His stock of goods is "slaugh-tered" at prices which beat other merchants down, and the loss incident to his failure falls not upon himself alone, but upon the employes who lose their places and a part of what they have already earned, upon the manufacturers and have sold him goods on time, and upon the banks that have loaned him money to carry him over what he sup-posed would be the worst. The decline in production, and consumption, and exchange reduces the freights and receipts of the rail roads, and they help to spread the misery. They consume less coal; they use less iron they reduce wages and discharge men; the men strike, and stop the trains; this resistance of their employes puts an embargo upon the entire commerce of the country and the condition after the strike is more serious than it was before. The banks ar similarly the victims of the falling market. They lend their own and their depositors money on securities that are constantly de-clining in value. City real estate, farms and plantations, Government, State, and munici pal bonds, railroad securities, warehouse receipts, consignments, every conceivable form of obligation on which they advance noney has been declining in value and "margins," and threatens a further decline. To refuse to make advances on the usual collateral is virtually to block the business of the country as well as abandon their own: to go on is to risk, even with the greatest caution, losses that will impair their capital nd start them on the way to suspension. The situation is full of peril se long as the

falling market shall stare the country in the face. Now, all this prolonged wretchedness i not due solely or even mainly to the necessary effort to recover from the inflation of the period preceding the year 1873. There is something which blocks the way to recovery. The "water" has long since been squeezed out of flighty business and specu-lative property. There has been no reckless speculation for years. There have been no inreminerative investments except those which honest, prudent, business efforts have brought on by reason of the constant decline in values. There is some tremendous. insurmountable, and unnatural impediment to a restoration of prosperity. What is it? Not the effort to get back to a specie basis alone; we are very nearly there, when greenbacks are within two cents of gold. and when gold notes that find their way from Galifornia are passed from hand to hand because men will not go out of their the shrinkage incident to a return to specie values, but that has practical ly been accomplished. What is it,

then, that keeps crushing the mar-ket? Is it not that the specie basis has been unnaturally and oppressively contracted? Is it not because the people of the country are told that they must do their ousmess with a single instead of a double standard currency? Is it not because the silver resources of this country have been rendered unavailable for monetary purposes by the interposition of law? Is it not be cause there is a false measure and equivalent of values, growing scarcer and harder to get from month to month? Is it not because people have contracted debts on the basis of ne measure of values and are forced to pay them on the basis of another that ha shronken? 'Is it not because silver has been taken away and gold (unequal to the metalli money uses of the world) has thereby ac quired an abnormally excessive value in its relation to all commodities? Is it not because this single gold standard is still growing dearer? This is the stumblingblock. This is why people must contin on the road to bankruptcy in spite of all their prudence, industry, enterprise, and economy. This is why the country is confronted with a market that is still falling, with all the disasters it implies. And thi national catastrophe is drawn out in all its long and wide-reaching agony in order that a class of blood-sucking Eastern moneyenders and bondholders may exact more than they loaned, more than their debtor ever agreed to pay, and far more than they themselves ever expected to receive who they advanced the cheap money. Is it wonder, then, that the mass of the people of the United States rise up in anger to de

that the great incubus be removed?

THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE recently contained an article favoring Mr. HUNTINGTON'S propo sition to construct a Southern Pacific Roa because it would be built by private capita nstead of Government money, because would be built more economically and would give the South better rates, and because the Tom Scorr Company has already failed to fulfill the conditions upon which the original grant was made to it, while the HUNTINGTON company is ready to finish the work. Lastly. THE TRIBUNE favored the HUNTINGTON proposition because it would not involve the frauds and stealings of a construction ring, and because it would command the co-operation of Northern members of Congress, which any scheme involving a grant of money or bonds would not. These consider ought to commend themselves to any rational human being, but the Louisville Courier Journal is evidently not one of that class, as it ferociously flies back at THE CHICAGO TRIBune, and accuses it of opposing every measure. ure that will confer any benefit upon the South. Are we, then, to assume that the Texas Pacific Road, as laid out by Tom Scorr, is a Southern road, and that the extension of the road already commenced by the California Company would not be

cept from a Government subsidy of money or bonds? The Southern papers talk very glibly of benefit to the South, without much regard to the dimensions of the claim that they make. The South comprises the entire area from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the Indian Territory and New Mexico on the west, from Mason and Dixon's line on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. This is an area of a million square miles, embracing sixteen States. Is not the Cour-ier-Journal, then, a little too comprehensive in its application of imaginary enefits?
Will it explain to us, what we have often asked before, how Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, the two Carolinas, Kentucky, and Missouri are to be benefited by a road from Fort Yuma to Fort Worth, built by Government bonds through Tom Scorr's agency, and not benefited by a road built by the private capital of California, or by any one road built in any manner between the two points mentioned? Will it also explain to us why that portion of the South which would naturally be benefited will not receive just as much help from a road built from private capital as from a road built at the expense of the people of the United States?"

"Again," says the Courier-Journal, "the law already enacted limits the privilege granted to the Southern Pacific Company to connection with the Texas & Pacific Road at or near Colora lo River. HUNTINGron has built his road by means of subsidie to this point, and that ends the matter as far as Congress is concerned." It does not end the matter. The Tom Scott Company having failed to perform its duties according to contract is in default, and Congress clearly has the right to give the California Company power to build to Fort Bliss, where their line vould enter Texas, still being as nearly as possible along the line of the thirty-second arallel of latitude. It has the right to give this Company a charter to build to the Texas border on an east line through New Mexico or deflecting along the Mexican border. There is nothing to hinder them from going to the border and meeting the Texas line any more than there is to their arranging to get con trol of the Texas Pacific Road, finishing the whole line on the same terms offered to Tom Scorr whenever they are ready to build, and finishing it without Government bonds. And, the Louisville Courier-Journal to the contrary notwithstanding, a road built in this nanner will be just as serviceable to the eople of the South as a road built by a Credit-Mobilier construction ring with the noney of the people of the United States.

The Courier-Journal objects to the HUNT-NGTON scheme because it thinks it would be monopoly, and the South wants a transcontinental competing line with the Central and Union Pacific lines. The objection is a ouerile one, and it shows that the Courierournal has not had much experience with ailroad business if it thinks that there rould be any more competition with a line built by Tom Scorr than with a line built by the California Company. Even if Congress should put in forty or fifty millions in bonds to help Tom Scorr out, does it not know that the California Company will buy and control it if it is to their interest to do so Has it never heard of railroad rings and poolings? Does it not know that railroads only compete when in a quarrel? Does it not know that the Union Pacific is not in the hands of its original owners, but in Jay Govern's, and that that same shark would swallow the Southern road if it were for hi terest to do so? Lastly, does the Courier-Journal not know that the Northern people and a fair share of the Southern will neve throw away a road that can be built by private capital on existing land-grants and take a road built on bonds issued by the National

WHY SILVER SHOULD BE MONETIZED Yesterday we endeavored to point out to the class of persons at the East who are so earnestly endeavoring to prevent the remonetization of silver that their policy, if carried into execution, would be destructive of the whole producing population, and in the end be fatal to the creditors. The remone tization of silver is not sought by the peopl of the West and of the South for the pur pose of cheating or defrauding any person These people expect to be paid for their la bor and for all they produce for sale. They expect to receive silver dol ars for their co on, tobacco, sugar, breadstuffs, and provis ons, and they do not expect to get silve dollars except by giving in exchange a dol lar's worth of their labor, or of the product of their labor, and have no interest in chesp "dollars. They insist upon the re monetization of silver because of the effec that will be produced by such action, and principally for reasons which may be thus

1. It will at once arrest the decline o prices in all forms of property, which must continue so long as there is a legal threat of the general establishment of gold values year hence, with gold the exclusive metalli

2. That it will be a resumption of speci payments of itself, without any extraordinary value being given to gold, as must be th ease if gold be the only legal-tender. 3. The resumption of specie payme

through the agency of monetized silver will be in every sense a strict compliance with the debt obligations, public and private, because silver was as much a legal-tender a gold at the time the debts were incurred. 4. Because there can be no resumption of specie payments upon a gold basis; while with a silver coinage it will be possible, and will meet with no objection, legal or pop-

5. It will arrest for all time, if the silver be oined freely and in large amounts, all further emands for an increase of greenbacks or other national paper.

6. Silver is an American and a Western

product, which Congress has no right to discriminate against by forbidding its domestic ase and compelling its exportation.

silver is usged for substantial reasons affect-ing the general welfare. Particularly it will terminate the struggle whether metallic money in the United States shall be reduced exclusively to gold, with a consequent depre ciation of the values of all property in proportion to the enhanced value of the only legal currency in which the debts car paid. If making gold the exclusive metallic money will give to gold coin an additional power of 20 to 25 per cent, that addition will be at the expense of the labor, and the products of labor, and the accumulated property of the country. It will take 25 per cent more land, more wheat, more pork, more corn, more raw cotton, more lard, more cheese, to pay the interest on a note or to pay the principal of a mort-gage on the land. It will be a blight upon stry, an arrest of production, and

ing character. No such motive governs the demand for the restoration of the silver dollar. The sentiment is so general in Illiois that it may be said that the people are unanimous, and what is the history of Illinois in this matter? In 1842, so great was the debt and so impoverished were the peo-ple, that payment of interest was suspended. A few years later the people elected a Con-vention which framed a special provision for the Constitution imposing an irre-pealable tax to continue until the principal and interest of the debt was paid. That pro vision was adopted by a vote of the people. When the War broke out, the State of Illinois owed a debt of \$10,277,000. The people of this State paid the interest and principal of that debt in gold. Every six mo State Treasurer purchased gold with which to pay the interest on the State debt. The principal of the debt as it fell due was also paid in gold, and that practice continued until every one of the ante-War bonds and all of the interest was paid. Had the people of Illinois been dishonest, or had the desired "cheap" money with which to pa their debts, they might have paid their debt principal and interest, in greenbacks, as many, if not all, of the Eastern States did. They, however, borrowed coin, and paid coin, though they had to sell their greenbacks for 50 cents on the dollar. We submit that the people of Illinoi who thus acted towards their creditors do not now seek the restoration of silver in

order to cheat anybody.

The City of Chicago has a record no less honorable. The City of Chicago paid the interest on all the ante-War debt in gold for several years, selling the greenbacks in which the revenue was collected to purchase gold for that purpose. This practice continued until after the Supreme Court had decided that the paper money was a legal-tender in payment of debts incurred prior to the date of the Legal-Tender acts. How many other cities at the East acted thus liberally towards their creditors? Did the City of New York pay interest on her debt in gold? Did any of the people or municipalities in Vermont, Maine, or New Hampshire pay their debts in gold, or did they back on the greenbacks—the 50-cent dollars? With such a record as this, the people of this city and State can afford to di the imputations of dishonesty which the gold people so freely put forth. The States of the Northwest owe but very little debt. The State of Massachusetts alone owes as much debt as do Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Michigan, and the municipal debts of New York and New England succeed those of the States named.

The people of the West do not believe that the metallic money of the world has become too cheap, nor do they believe that its value must be enlarged by discarding silver and confining coin to the scarce metal, gold. They propose to pay their debts, public and private, in coin that was a legal-tender when the debts were contracted. They want to cheat no person; but they protest against an arbitrary legal advance in the value of gold, and a requirement to pay in that article.

The values of all property have been ren-

dered so uncertain by the threatened forcibl esumption in gold that no man will buy and no man can sell while the market con tinues to fall. They want this decline in value stopped by the restoration of silver. thus breaking all possible corners on gold with silver a legal-tender, gold and silver will resume and maintain their relative value With silver a legal-tender and freely coined, the necessity for greenbacks will gradually bonds at par with gold will not hesitate to buy the same bonds with silver, so the talk about stopping the funding of the national debt is pure fabrication. With silver coined at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year it will become, as in France, general coin currency of the country. Enand floats successfully \$100,000,000 of subsidiary coin, very much debased. The United States can absorb into its business \$200,000. 000 of standard silver dollars, and specie resumption will take place without other dis turbance of values than to arrest the decline to revive investments, to promote produc tion, give employment to labor, increase consumption, and, in place of stagnation and financial distress, give activity and the prosperity resulting from a general revival roduction and consumption.

TWO WIDOWS The Widow OLIVER and the Widow HICKS are two shining examples of the soundness of the elder Weller when he admonished his son to "bevare of the vidders." The Widow Olives had no special brilliancy, and seems to have made her conquest of poor old SIMON CAMERON in a very vulgar, commonplace manner. She was not fishing for big takes. Her first draft upon Cameron was only for \$1,000, and, when he had honored it, simple Smon thought he was done, but the wily widow, it appears, used the \$1,000 as a retaining fee for the lawyers, with the hope of getting more out of him. Simon. however, is no such man as the poor old dotard in New York whom the HICKS captured. Simon will make a good fight with his widow. He has brains. He is old but tough. There is enough of Scotch tenacity in his composition to induce him to make a big fight with the widow. If she wins her suit, she will earn her money. If she loses her suit, there will be nothing left of her. With the other widow the case is different. The Widow Hicks has been a brilliant and handsome woman of cosmopo itan fame,-a fat, fair, and fascinating Bo hemienne. She laid siege to the ceptible hearts of grandees. In London she surpassed even the Lord Mayor and DISRAELI and the Prince of Wales in the sumptuousness of her soirces and the elegance of her dejeuners. She had Earls, Dukes, and Lords dangling in her trains, and Duchesses and Marchionesses hated and envied her. She nearly captured a Minister at the Court of St. James. She wove her subtle spells about the phlegmatic Gen, GRANT, making about as much impression time she flourished in the very heyday of wealth and fashion, and disported herself like a gay butterfly, but there came a day when her charms begen to fade, and in pro-portion as they faded her pocket-book began to flatten out. Money makes the widow go as well as the mare. As a last hope of resuming specie payments, she came back to this country. Arriving in New York, she threw out her net, and, when she drew it in, behold an eight-million-dollar octogenarian dotard, with the flame of life just flickering in its worn-out old socket. Past the time of life when her charms could make any impression upon him, she had no other way of holding him except by mar-

readily as he would have consented to anything else that she had asked. He was completely enmeshed in her toils, and now come the heirs of the wretched old man and petition that this marriage of January and July shall be declared null and void because the frosty bridegroom is an imbecile. There the frosty bridegroom is an interest is a ludicrons and a disgraceful side to this style of business. One cannot help laughing at the disasters which have overtaken two octogenarians any more than to help laughing at a person who tumbles over into a mud-puddle, though neither is a fit subject for laughter. But below the surface there is food for thought and a stern necessity for some means of protecting poor old dotards, with one leg in the grave, from the wiles of cunning, scheming, unprincipled widows, especially when such schemes involve the disposition of property that ought to go to children. As a rule, Mr. Wellen's advice is timely, but the despair of the situation is that old fools will not follow it. When even the strong Samson could yield to the charms of Delillan, what hope is there for the "senility of old age"?-as one of our contemporaries once beautifully put it. So ong, however, as there is no law that forbids man to be a fool, Widow Hickses and found in plenty to tumble into their toils.

THE SILVER BILL

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 2.—Can't you give the true status of the Silver bill in The TRIBUXE? There is a misunderstanding, I find, as to what that is. Some believe that the amendment of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, limiting the coinage to \$50,000.000 per annum, to have been incorporated in the bill.

restores the coinage and the legal-tender character of the silver dollar of 412½ grains to what they were before the adverse legislation in 1873 and 1874. The Senate Committee have reported amendments (yet to be voted on) making the dollar a legal-tender again, but limiting the coinage to not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 a month, and the money to be coined on account of the Government. Gold is now, as the silver dollar was before 1873, coined for any person who should deposit the bullion, a charge being made sufficient to cover the cost of coinage. The amendment, so far as it limits the coinage to four millions a month, will have no practical force, because that sum exceeds the capacity of the mints to coin. The restriction, however, in the hands of a hostile Administration might confine the coinage to the minima There is no more reason for authorizing the free coinage of gold than there is for the free comage of the silver dollar. For a few months, perhaps, the Government might make a profit by buying bullion and convert ing it into dollars, but the price of silver bullon would rapidly advance to what silver will be as coin.

Senators Hill, of Georgia, and Laman, Mississippi, have been counted on the side of the goldites and against the silver dollar. Senator Laman is particularly outspoken in his opposition to silver coin. The other Senator HILL, is not quite so pronounced. He is no lisposed to go so far in opposition to the popular sentiment of the people of his State who are overwhelmingly in favor of re netization. A Washington special to the Evening Journal says:

The silver men, who have relied upon the vo of Senator BEN HILL, of Georgia, in the Senato, i favor of the BLAND Silver bill, are greatly annoye at his authoritative statement, as follows: "I are unwilling to have the Democratic party take a po-sition which will injure the national credit, and especially unwilling that the South should abandon all her old positions, prejudices, and unquestiona-ble interest, and join in this mad demand for the unlimited free coinage of the silver dollar and the cie payments. As a matter of policy, I protest the the Southern people shall not be put in the attitude of even apparent hostility to the national credit." Senator Butles, of South Carolina, who has been regarded as favorable to the BLAND bill, has informed his friends that he is opposed to unlimit-ed coinage, and he will undoubtedly vote against he bill in its present shape. The vote of neither of these Senators i

eeded to pass the Silver bill in the Senate It is only in case the bill should be vetoed that their votes for it would be useful. The assertion that the silver men have relied on Senator HILL's vote is untrue, as he has be claimed by the goldites, and conceded to them by the silver men. But mark the language he employs in defining his position. He says he "will not join in this mad de mand for unlimited, free coinage of the silver dollar, and the indefinite postpone ment of the resumption of specie pay ments." The Foar bill before the Senate has been reported back by the Committee with two important amendments. The first limits the coinage of silver dollars to a maximum of four millions a month,-" Not less than two nor more than four," says the bill Senator Hill has not said that he would vote against a limited coinage of silver dol-lars. He has not said he is opposed to this amendment. He has not avowed any hostility to four millions a month of silver coinage. Another amendment made by Senator ALLI son's Committee strikes out the "free coinage" to which Senator HILL objects, and provides for the purchase of bullion by the Mint at its market price, so that all the profit shall go to the Government. These modifications remove both of Senator HILL's publicly-announced objections to the BLAND bill. The probabilities are that he will vote for the Silver bill with the ALLISON amendment The dispatch states that Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, "is opposed to unlimited coinage." From this we infer that he is in favor of limited coinage, and ALLISON'S amendments provide for that. No man who wants silver remonetized can object to four nillions a month, which is a very moderate coinage. Most people would think ten millions a month for the first five years quite little enough to meet the necessities of the

country. In his recent speech at a Boston "club-din-ner," Gen. BUTLER made some observations which explain why the times continue to grow barder. "Men," he says, "cannot do business The attempt to resume on gold alone is causing the perpetual shrinkage in the value of prop erty, and consequently is enhancing the weight of debts. Restoration of silver as legal-tender will stop the shrinkage and start prices up-wards. This would restore confidence in future values, and cause enterprising men to again embark in business." Says BUTLER: "Thereafter it would be known to all mankind, values would go upward and upward till they near the value of the labor and material put into them. When that comes there will come business. No man will build a ship if he thinks that a month after it is made its value will be lessened 10 pe cent. No manufacturer wants to make a yard of cloth when its cost is likely to fall in a month, and so business is paralyzed. But let be understood that the lower line of depression

the country. No city needs this prosperity more than Boston. Look at your burnt district.
There is no better-built business section in any
city in the world; and yet, as a whole, it does city in the world; and yet, as a whole, it does not, I believe, pay more than 3 per cent, and 1½ per cent of that goes for taxes. Some people say that this depression in business is because of over-production, and, according to that tides, the poor in this country may get very rich by being idle a year. But the trouble is not over-production, it is under-consumption," and a failing market with contraction of prices that

failing market with contraction of prices that are ruining the prosperity of the country. There is something wanting to start business again, and that something is confidence by an upward lift in prices:

The confidence that shall make a man feel that he can invest his money safely in business and give laborers a chance to work. I tell you gentlemen, it is no small matter that there are in this country 1,000.000 idle laboring-men. This involves a loss of \$2,000,000 aday: a loss which, is three years, would be equal to the whole national deba. And this depression has continued for four years. Sir, it would be better to have

The New York papers are good enough in

their way, and in time will probably grow into

really fair exponents of journelism, providing that they do not waste too much sinew in

quarreling among themselves. The trouble began with the *Tribune*, which paper is chiefly remarkable as being a relic of former greatness and a repository of inflated diction, the latter quality being due to the well-known "scientifquality being due to the well-known "acientifical" tastes of its present proprietor, Mr. Jay Gould. Given a phrase-book, a half-contemptuous and half-patronizing tone towards everything and everybody, a weak-begged young man in a ragged black coat buttoned over a grimy shirt-front, with a chew of tobacco in his knowing check and a postness when a properties better in the contemp. knowing cheek and a portentous bottle in his seanty pocket, and you have the picture of the scanty pocket, and you have the picture of the moralizing philosopher of the New York Tribune descanting upon the vices of the age. A paper becomes odious when it aspires to represent in journalism that element which in society is known as shoddy. But the Tribune has its weaknesses. It has deviated from its lofty attitude towards men and things so far as to solicit subscribers in the most imploring tone and by extraordinary methods. Thus it has offered a Webster's Dictionary worth \$12 at the low price of \$10 to any one who will consent to take the \$10 to any one who will consent to take the paper for a period of five years. It is to be feared that the condition is too onerous; besides, when one has a dictionary, what need has taken up the subject lately. The Times has et its funny editor to writing column editorials about it, and the World has printed some extremely unpleasant comments therenpos. war is just now at its beight. Meanwhile interesting by-play is going on between the New York Tribune and the Cleveland Herala, which have formed a mutual admiration society, or a Hera'd contains every day or so a reference to Tribune prints paragraphs about "that recent member of our staff, Mr. E. V. SMALLEY, who is leaving tracks of a trained newspaper hand ail over the Cleveland Herald," although ordinary readers are unable to distinguish any track whatever.

There is a lively canvass going on in Ohio over the Senatorship is Democratic circles. The Republicans, as a consequence of their last fall's follies and blunders, have lost the prize, and now the ambitious men of the Democracy are cutting each other's throats in the strife for it. PEN-DLETON is considered to have the lead; Mon-GAN is pressing his claims; Gov. Bishop hopes to be the dark horse. In the meantime, Gen-STEEDMAN, of Toledo, and WASH MCLEAN, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, are actively at work feeling the Democratic pulse for themselves. Wash and Jim were recently closeted together, and this is said to be the substance of what passed between them: "Look here; we have known each other long enough to know each other well. You have a big head on you. I have a big head myself. Let us cease furnishing brains to make great men out of little cusses who can't learn the half we have to tell them, and be great men ourselves! You see me to the Senate and I'll see you safe to the Happy Land." And, remarks the eavesdropper who cellent. It should be prominent. We shouldn't be surprised if the old throat-cutters and scaipers were to raise Mr. PENDLETON's fine head of hair in the windy weather of January."

The ROTHSCHILDS were deemed good anthority on money matters. No men in Europe were supposed to be shrewder or longer-headed than they. Here is what the French member of that great house said before a Monetary Convention

great house said before a Monetary Convention in Paris in 1869:

The simultaneous employment of the two precious metals is satisfactory, and gives rise to no complaint. Whether gold or silver dominates for the time being, si salways true that the two nestals concur together in forming the monetary circulation of the world, and it is the general mass of the two metals consulved molich serves as the measure of the value of things. The suppression of silver would amount to a veritable destruction of values without any convensation. And M. ROWLAND, Governor of the Bank of

And M. Rowland, Governor of the Bank of France, said at the same conference:

We have not to deal with ideal theories. The two moneys have actually co-existed since the origis of human society. They co-exist because the two topider ore necessary, by these quantity, to meet the needs of circulation. This necessity of the two metals, has it ceased to exist? Is it established that the quantity of actual and prospective gold is such that we can now renounce the use of silver without disaster?

Let the falling prices and rising multitudes of upenmoloved men answer these questions. unemployed men answer these questions.

Says a goldite newspaper: "According to statistics furnished in 1876 to the English Conage Commission by Sir Hector Hay, the bullion-broker of London, the annual product of the world's gold-mines decreased from £36,-550,000 in 1852 to £18,150,000 in 1874, and £19,-500,000 in 1875, which is the last year given in the table furnished by him. Thus it will b seen that there has been a falling-off of nearly one-half within twenty-three years." If the production of gold is falling off thus rapidly, it is manifestly impolitic to demonetize silver, and make gold the sole metallic money of the ivilized world. As the production of go clines, it must necessarily grow dearer and en-hance in purchasing power, and this means that the value of property, products, and labor must constantly decline in the same ratio that gold becomes scarcer and dearer. Men would there-fore continue to do business on a falling market, and a falling market is only another name for hard times. The folly of advocating the single gold standard of money must be obvious to every one not biind as a bat in the daylight.

Now that the Galaxy is merged in the Atlantic Now that the Galaxy is merged in the Atlante Monthly, we are compelled to take a gloomy view of the prospects of the Poetry of the Future. It has been already intimated in these columns that the price of this class of literary productions, as fixed by the managers of Scribner's Monthly, is too low; but how disastrous will be the effect of the present combination! The price may be reduced, in accordance with the established and inevitable law of supply and demand, to \$4, and even \$3.50, and \$3.50 means misery, no beer, suicide. There is an emergency, now, immediate. It is a literary crisis. Without desiring to intrude upon the private griefs of the contemporary poets, we feel called upon in all kindness to suggest a possible remedy, and that is a Poets' Union, with a fixed scale of prices. It is not necessary to go into groveling details; the bare hint, made with all delicacy, should be sufficient.

Senator Patternson, they say, has been "making-believe" sick, in order to create sym-pathy for himself. But if he wanted to read ome strong, hearty opinions, he should have pretended to die and waited until the obituary notices began to come in. His re-would undoubtedly have been rapid.

In his Liverpool speech Minister Walsh re-ferred to the subject of free trade. He said that the system which prevailed in England had been adopted after careful study and investiga-

ests of the English people: United States had been ador tem most conducive to the American people. Thus the though differing in the mea-similar end in view with the similar end in view with the course of time both nations n mon ground. For a Pennsyl a daring utterance. To even bility of free trade ever becthis country is a criminal of phia. Mr. Welsh may think of the fact that he is in for should remember that the e carefully enforced in England

SIMON CAMERON, after his ever the French call a low widow OLIVER, got out of easier than poor Pickwick BARDELL, who fell fainting WINKLE was coming downsit will be recollected by those veracious narrative of the as marry the widow or pay the "intelligent" jury. by the "intelligent." jury, clafted into prison by the Simon profited by Pickwich came down with the dust, and

While the matrimonial in young King of Spain are grandees, it is touching to the sympathy of all the ladie can scarcely be familiar with uscript in the Escurial, at Ma that PETER was gifted with a because he alone of all the dured in this world the pun tory in so far as he was a mother-in-law living in the h

Leavenworth celebrated Chri style. They number about and children, and are campe the Government reservation, ing the warriors took a bath a heated earth-oven until the Afterwards the whole tribe h tent, ending up the day with The Washington Post has

written by SALMON P. CHAS meeting of the Democratic N in New York in 1868. In th out the fact, hitherto not ger Mr. Chase had some expect the Presidential candidate party, and that he was ever ultra a Democrat as Vallant Many years ago the Mormo SMITH, was killed by a mob state, and now the wairl wrought such a change that that town have petitioned the

to come and dwell in per Thus do saints and sinners mon footing.

Last Saturday there was dinner by a party of fine old men. It was a farewell bang KEMPER to twelve friends tri soup was made by a Virginia reared by one of the old m

baked fish, a goodly dish, ca A continuous rall and rivers A continuous rail and rivery America is the latest schem italists, who have already sec of a \$6,000,000 subsidy from steamship left Philadelphia taking materials and workun point of the projected road, Para.

REX, the royal pretender to Orleans, has issued his usual buffoonery of Mardi Gras will Is Gen. SCHENCE respon

PERSONA The Indianapolis News b

publican in the Cabinet. When Mark Twain lee When Mark Twain lecture town in Massachusetts, it was ar Aidrich, the poet, should intro Mr. Aldrich was about to step fe his duty, Mark checked him. slowly to the edge of the pla amazed poet resumed his chair, marked: "Ladies and gentle Mr. Aldrich, was going to tell y I would rather not—he knows m Richard T. Haley, of Ke addressed a letter to Judah P.

addressed a letter to Judah P. I siding in London, in which be endeavor to have the question shall be done with the \$12,000, lying in the vaults of the Bank ing to the late Confederate Going Fer Majesty to transfer it appointed Commission in this c in supplying artificial limbs to erates, and in such other manu-sion may determine.

The San Francisco Alla

C. Flood, of the Nevada Bank, of Christmas gifts to different tions, which are particularly we son of the year. The lady mana his State West. son of the year. The lady mans nia State Woman's Hospital haveation to this office, acknowled \$500. The other donations ma Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$1 phan Asylum, \$1,000; Hebres \$1,000; Ladies' Protection as \$1,000; Society Saint Vincea San Francisco Benevolent Asse Rafael Catholic Orphans' Home Dick Parsons has been Chase's effort to obtain the Dem

Dick Parsons has been Chase's effort to obtain the Dem in 1808. He says Mr. Chase wo nomination but for the treaches would have been elected. To adds: "We thought at the tim tion of Chase was almost equivalent in ow seems to us pretty cles would have beaten any candidbeen placed in opposition to he took and returned the sword of been defeated for the Presiden would have been stronger the was written that Grant was to The Paris Jensey appropri

was written that Grant was to The Paris Temps announ at Paris of a Mutual Antonsy of doctors, anthropologists, pledge themselves to give up that too by the survivors. The me death of one of them in the sal and after the table is cleared a faining a series of bottles, in with deceased, the provider of served in spirits of wine. A told of a sick member who the the services of a cu-member, and ing been a long time without temptation was too strong, and as a not given to joking, and it a in view of the prevailing morbitopsy in cases where it is medic Society may play a useful part.

The Springfield Republica

Cociety may play a useful part of the Springfield Republic Murphy, the temperance apendor to truto ram-drinking, but led. It will be remembered at a spring, and then ander the pressure of that he was thereby bringlury to the cause of the vival he has been leading. But to have engaged himself to Re of 1878, and Pittsfield's Musika appearance there Jan. 3. In any on the capital he has made prove a great blow to the ten that has been begun by Murphershire, and has extended so section. It is not likely that Market.

widow OLIVER, got out of the acrape much easier than poor Pickwick with the Widow Bardell, who fell fainting into his arms as

WINKLE was coming down-stairs. Pickwick, it will be recollected by those who have read the

reracious narrative of the sad case, refused to marry the widow or pay the damages awarded

by the "intelligent" jury, and was therefore clapped into prison by the fair plaintiff. Old Simon profited by Pickwick's experience, and

While the matrimonial inclinations of the young King of Spain are opposed by the grandees, it is touching to record that he has the sympathy of all the ladies. But Alphonso

can scarcely be familiar with the medieval man-uscript in the Escurial, at Madrid, which states

that PETER was gifted with the keys of Heaven

that Parks was reced with the keys of reaven because he alone of all the Apostles had en-dured in this world the punishment of purga-tory in so far as he was married and had his mother-in-law living in the house.

The Nez Perces Indians who, since their cap-

ture by Gen. MILES, are held prisoners at Fort Leavenworth celebrated Christmas in a peculiar

style. They number about 450 men, women, and children, and are camped near the fort on

the Government reservation. Christmas morning the warriors took a bath, first crawling into

then plunging into the ice-cold Missouri River.
Afterwards the whole tribe had dinner in a long

The Washington Post has published a letter

written by SALMON P. CHASE at the time of the

New York in 1868. In this letter is brought

out the fact, hitherto not generally known, that Mr. Chase had some expectation of becoming the Presidential candidate of the Democratic

Many years ago the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith, was killed by a mob at Nauvoo, in this state, and now the whirliging of time has wrought such a change that the inhabitants of the latter-Day Saints.

that town have petitioned the Latter-Day Saints

to come and dwell in peace in their midst.

Thus do saints and sinners meet upon a com-

Last Saturday there was a real old Virginia dinner by a party of fine old Southern gentle-

men. It was a farewell banquet given by Gov. KEMPER to twelve friends tried and true. The

soup was made by a Virginia cook who was

reared by one of the old masters; then came

baked fish, a goodly dish, cabbage and ham, and

A continuous rail and river route across Sout

nerica is the latest scheme of Eastern cap lists, who have already secured the promis

of a \$8,000,000 subsidy from Dom PEDRO. A steamship left Philadelphia New Year's Day,

taking materials and workmen to the starting point of the projected road, 1,300 miles from Para.

REX, the royal pretender to the crown of New Orleans, has issued his usual proclamation. The buffoonery of Mardi Gras will occur March 5.

Is Gen. SCHENCE responsible for having in-troduced the Widow HICES into London society

PERSONAL.

The Indianapolis News believes Belknap

When Mark Twain lectured recently at a

when mark I wain lectured recently at a town in Massachusetts, it was arranged that T. B. Aldrich, the poet, should introduce him. When Mr. Aldrich was about to step forward to perform his duty, Mark checked him. Then, advancing slowly to the edge of the platform, while the imazed poet resumed his chair, the humorist remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen, my friend, Mr. Aldrich, was going to tell you who I was, but I would rather not—he knows me too well."

Richard T. Haley, of Kentucky, has ad-sidressed a letter to Judah P. Benjamin, now re-siding in London, in which be suggests that he endeavor to have the question settled alto what shall be done with the \$12,000,000 said to be still

lying in the vaults of the Bank of England belong-ing to the late Confederate Government by induc-ing her Majesty to transfer it to some properly-

appointed Commission in this country, to be used in supplying artificial limbs to needy ex-Confed-erates, and in such other manner as the Commis-

The San Francisco Alta says: "James

The San Francisco Alta says: "James C. Flood, of the Nevada Bank, has made a number of Christmas gifts to different charitable institutions, which are particularly welcome at this seamon of the year. The lady managers of the California State Woman's Hospital have sent a communication to this office, acknowledging the receipt of \$500. The other donations made are as follows: Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; Catholic Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; Catholic Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; Hebrew Orph

plan Asylum, \$1,000; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, \$1,000; Society Saint Vincent de Paul. \$1,000; San Francisco Benevolent Association. \$500; San Infael Catholic Orphans' Home, \$500."

Dick Parsons has been writing up Mr.

Dick Parsons has been writing up Mr. Case's effort to obtain the Democratic nomination in lets. He says Mr. Chase would have had the amination but for the treachery of Seymour, and would have been elected. To this Mr. Haistead adds: "We thought at the time that the nominadia of Chase was almost equivalent to an election. It now seems to us pretty clear that Gen. Grant would have beaten any candidate who could have been any candidate who could have been applied by the man who took and returned the sword of Lee could not have been defeated for the Presidency in 1868. Chase would have been stronger than Seymour, but it was written that Grant was to be elected."

The Paris Temps announces the existence

The Paris Vemps announces the existence

A Paris of a Mutual Autopay Society, consisting a dectors, anthropologists, and sugants, who pledge themselves to give up their bodies to dissection by the survivors. The members meet on the death of one of them in the salon of a restaurant, and after the salon of a restaurant,

death of one of them in the salon of a restaurant, and after the table is creared a box is opened containing a series of bottles, in which the remains of the decased, the provider of the feast, are preserved in spirits of wine. A malicious story is told of a sick member who thoughtlessly called in the services of a co-member, and the Society having been a long time without a dissection, the templation was too strong, and the patient soon capital. All this sounds like a joke, but the Temps is not given to joking, and it seriously holds that, a time of the prevailing morbid objection to autory in cases where it is medically desirable, the secrity may play a useful part.

The Springfield Republican says: "Francis

The Springfield Republican says: "Francis larger, the temperance apostic, has backsildden says, the temperance apostic, has backsildden say the ram-drinking, but into the paid lecture at plot ram-drinking, but into the paid lecture last it will be remembered that he accepted man alight for some lectures at Pittsburg, Pa., it spring, and then repented of its the pressure of public complaint he was thereby bringing reproach and larger than the cause of the great temperance remains has been leading. But he is now reported have anguged himself to Redpath for the season lime, and Pittsfield's Music-Hall is hired for happearance there Jan. 3. Of Sourse this trad-

spearance there Jan. 3. Of ourse this tradspearance there Jan. 3. Of ourse this tradsmall and the capital he has made as a reformer must
make a prest blow to the temperance movement
in been begun by Marphy's licutenants in
that has been begun by Marphy's licutenants in
that, and has extended so promisingly in this
tion. It is not likely that Mr Redpath will allow
ataly to continue his free lectures, though the
mace pospie at Pittsfeld expect that he will
before entering upon his paid engageit will certainly be a matter for serious
it ir. Murphy's new departure breaks up

publican in the Cabinet.

ting of the Democratic National Convention

tent ending up the day with a dance.

ultra a Democrat as VALLANDIGHAM.

down with the dust, and thereby kept out

cers are good enough in a will probably grow into of journelism, providing raste too much sinew in patronizing tone towards ody, a weak-agged young ck coat buttoned over a tha chew of tobacco in his n a cnew of totacco in his portentous bottle in his ou have the picture of the er of the New York *Trib*, the vices of the age. In the vices of the age. isin that element which in shoddy. But the Tribune
It has deviated from

to solicit subscribers tone and by extraordina-a it has offered a Web-th \$12 at the low price of th \$12 at the low price of will consent to take the five years. It is to be ition is too onerous; beaudictionary, what need has But the other papers have tately. The Times has set writing column editorials rid has printed some excomments thereupon. The its beight. Meanwhile, an a going on between the New of Cleveland Herala, which al admiration society, or a hother into notoriety. The her into notoriety. The y day or so a reference to nal of America," and the traphs about "that recent. Mr. E. V. SMALLEY, who a trained newspaper hand ail Herald," although ordinary to distinguish any tracks

canvass going on in Oh p in Democratic circles. T p in Democratic circles. The pasequence of their last fall's have lost the prize, and now of the Democracy are cutting is in the strife for it. Paned to have the lead; Mons claims; Gov. BISHOP hopes ree. In the meantime, Gen-do, and WASH MCLEAN, of quirer, are actively at work cratic pulse for themselves. e recently closeted together, to be the substance of what tem: "Look here, we have long enough to know each have a big head on you. I yself. Let us cease furnishgreat men out of little cusses chair we have to tell them, ourselves! You see me to t, "The programme is ex-be prominent. We shouldn't old throat-cutters and scaip-

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rp, Governor of the Bank of same conference: all with ideal theories. The two illy co-existed since the origin of you exist because the two logisters are quantity, to meet the needs of ecessity of the two metals, has it is established that the quantity of co gold is such that we can now rever without disaster? orices and rising multitudes of answer these questions.

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e" sick, in order to create sym-elf. But if he wanted to read party, opinions, he should have and waited until the obituary to come in. His resuscitation dly have been rapid.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Tweed Recommended to Mercy by the New York City Council.

The Amount Stolen by the Tammany Ring Estimated at \$50,000,000.

Account of the Lynching of Five Mexican Thieves at Bakersfield, Cal.

The Jail-Door Hammered Down, and the Prisoners Tried Previous to Death.

Departure of the Northampton Bank-Robbers for the Massachusetts Penitentiary.

The Burglars Satisfied to Serve Twenty Years for \$1,500,000.

THE TWEED RING.
Special Desprich to The Chicago Trionne.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Aldermanic Committee appointed to investigate the Tweed Ring robberies to-day presented an extensive report. In conclusion, they give their opinion that there is sufficient evidence to enable the corporation to defend actions now pending against them to an amount aggregating at least \$2,000,000; also that there are no legal obstaeles in the way of a vigorous prosecution, which they recommend, of such Ring thieves as are still living here in the enjoyment of their stolen goods. The Committee name as such persons who have made no restitution James H. Ingersoll, Andrew J. Garvey, and

H. Ingersoll, Andrew J. Garvey, and John H. Keyser, though professing to be bankrupt, are probably far from that condition; J. McBride Davidson, Hugh Smith, and A. Oakey Hall, whose participation in these frauds, say the Committee, seem not to admit of a reasonable doubt. The bearing of Elbert A. Woodward before the Committee is described by them as revolting, and they pronounce his so-called restitution as totally inadequate. The report was accepted, and in consideration of the portion of it which treated of Tweed's fate as too harsh in comparison with the unwarrantable leniency of his associates, the Council passed a resolution in favor of Tweed's release, the 4 worting being seventeen to seven. The conditions are that Tweed surrender his property as he has agreed, and hold himself ready as a witness. The total amount of the Ring robberies is estimated by the Aldermen at \$50,000,000, \$1,000,000 of which has been recovered.

WHOLESALE LYNCHING. BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Dec. 22.—On Dec. 16, after dark, a party of eight Mexicans, two town of Callente, near Santa Anna. They first proceeded to a corral near the station, and cut by force from the attendants several fine horses. The next point of robbery was a store, in which is located the Post-Office. Here they took en-tire possession, and appropriated everything that pleased their fancy. In the drawer was a small amount of coin, which they carried off. The Postmaster, with great presence of mind, coolly threw a pile of greenbacks which he held in his hand into a waste-basket before the very

in his hand into a waste-basket before the very eyes of the robbers, who did not detect the trick. After taking all they desired, a rush was made for Wells, Farzo & Co's office, across the street, but the agent had taken the alarm, and locked the money and valuables in the safe and fied to the monntains with the key in his possession. There is usually a large amount of gold dust, etc., in the express office at this point awaiting shipment to San Francisco, and the timely flight of the agent saved the Company from a heavy loss. Having obtained everything they could in the shape of money, valuables, horses, and provisions, the troop started off in the direction of Ivanpan Mountains, it was supposed, on their way to Mexico, mounted.

Several parties were sent out in pursuit, and

Several parties were sent out in pursuit, and

miller's ranch, on the Tejon trail, twelve miles above Newhall, on Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning two of the robbers came from their camp near there to the house to get some coffee, and were captured. A short time afterwards a third came, and he was also taken in The Bakersfield men then left two of their number to guard those captured, and the balance of the party went to the camp of the robbers and captured two more. There were six of the gang, and only one escapeit. Those captured had very little money. It is supposed that the one not captured had most of the money with him.

Last night, between sundown and dark, the five Mexicans were brought into town by James Young, W. L. Kennedy, and others, and lodged in jail. The news of their capture spread over the town at once, and created much excitement during the evening. It began to be whispered about that violence was anticipated, and this coming to Under-Sheriff Lightner's ears, he went up to the jail, and, having first locked all the cells and outer doors, deposited the keys in the safe, locked it with a combination that no one understands but himself, and carried the safe-key away with him. Between 1 and 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning eight men went up to the Court-House, and demanded the keys of Deputy-Sheriff Fountain. He told them they were locked up in the vault of the safe, and that he did not have the key. They then caught him and took from his pockets his private keys, but not finding the jail keys or the key to the vanil of the safe, but he dedined, saying that he would not think of it, and pothing could induce him to do it. Finding they could do nothing with him, they left. This was about half-past one. The party went back to the Court-House, and, having secured the Bail yand chopping two or three hours, passed into the small room by the side of the main jail, and which communicates with thy means of a heavy wooden door. Upon this door they commenced work, and atter battering and chopping two or three hours, the single hand the fifth was con

pants, who must be known.

NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERS.

By Telegraph to Noe York Beraid.

Boston, Jan. 1.—Robert Scott and James Dunlap, the noted New York bank-breakers, whose latest effort was the robbery of the Northampton Bank of \$1,500,000 in money and negotiable securities, celebrated the advent of 1878 by commencing a career of twenty years incarceration at hard labor in the Massachusetts State Prison. Their crime, committed two years ago this month, together with the attending circumstances and subsequent events of two trials, was one of the most remarkable of its class on record. The robbery was committed on the night of the 27th of January, 1876, when

tlesey masked, and, under cover of pistols, per-suaded him to repair to the bank, unlock the

vaults, and surrender the contents. The Cashier was then conducted home, and, together with his family, securely bound and gagged, when the robbers made good their escape from the quiet and sle town. It was a long time before any trace was had, but at length Scott and Dunlap were

was had, but at length Scott and Dunlap were arrested through the efforts of some New York detectives, who were put on the track of them through an associate of the robbers named Edson, who turned State's evidence and secured their conviction and his own escape. This Edson, it should be explained, probably conceived the idea of the robbery upon information of the bank and oremises which he gained some months before while acting in the capacity of a mechanic in repairing the locks of the vaults.

The offenders were first tried on the charge of entering the Cashier's house, instead of robbing the bank, the latter crime being regarded the immates of the house and invites a life sentence against a sentence of twenty years for breaking and robbing a bank. Exceptions were taken during the trial and sustained by the Supreme Court, but immediately upon this the accused were tried and convicted of the bank robbery, and the twenty years' sentence which they commenced to-day has been the righteous consequence. One remarkable feature of this robbery is that

One remarkable feature of this robbery is that the proceeds of it are still retained by the prisoners or their friends. Not a single dollar of the \$1,500,000 has been "turned up," nor is it likely to be unless the accused are granted a full pardon, which, of course, is not probable. The bank officers and numerous private depositors who lost heavily by the affair were anxious for some sort of a compromise looking to a restoration of the funds at the expense of a mitigation of sentence, but the sudden action of Judge Rockwell in pronouncing sentence cut short all overtures in this direction: The bank people and other sufferers feel very sore over the matter, but the general community can hardly fall to rejoice at it as a signal triumph of justice over the temptations of large private interests.

When shey bid taken their seats in the cars,

interests.

When hey had taken their seats in the cars, the prisoners were allowed by Warden Chamberlain to converse with whom they pleased. Among those who talked earnestly with them were several officers of the bank and others who lost securities by the robbery. They appealed to their plaintively and at length to disclose the hiding-place of certain tonds, promising in reto them plaintively and at length to disclose the hiding-place of certain bonds, promising in return to use their influence to obtain an early pardon. Both of the prisoners treated all such propositions with ridicule and contempt, remarking that, if the victims had accepted their proposition of \$200,000 a year ago, they would have been better off, but now it was too late to entertain any proposition whatever looking to restitution.

"We are very sorry for you," remarked Scott, sareastically; "but we think we will hang on to what we have got."

There were seven men engaged in the robbery, and an effort was also made by the bank officials to obtain the whereabouts of those still

"Do you take us for damned fools?" was the quick response that Scott made to this proposifor nearly an hour the bank people labored with the prisoners, but they were uniformly met with contempt and ridicule. The only information which they furnished was the hiding-place of the \$1,500,000 of plunder; during the month following the roboery. They stated that it was under the teacher's platform in a certain school-house, and a subsequent examination showed their story to be correct. She school-house was several times searched, but the officers issiled to

house, and a subsequent examination showed their story to be correct. She school-house was several times searched, but the officers ialled to look in the right place.

Although so young, both Scott and Dunlap, as well as Edson, through whom they were convicted, have been identified with some of the principal bank robbers in the country, and Scott once "did time" in the fillinois prison for a job in that State. During a three years' compact the gang made attempts on the Elmira (N. Y.) Bank; the First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., the First National Bank of Brooklyn, the Long Island National Bank of Brooklyn, the Covington (Ky.) National Bank, the Third National Bank of Syracuse, the Rockville (Conn.) National Bank of Syracuse, the Rockville (Conn.) National Bank of First National Bank of Pittston, and the Northampton National Bank. At Quincy, Covington, Pittston, and Northampton the thieves were successful. The Wilkesbarre Bank was at one time under consideration, but Edson, on inspection, found out that the chances were not very good, and told his fellow-burgiars so; while Nantucket escaped visitation through a storm which nearly shipwrecked the thieves. Edsongot \$7,600 out of the Quincy robbery, \$1,200 from Northampton, and only \$850 from Pittston. The titieves had a falling out in 1874, and again last year after the Northampton robbery.

STRANGLED FOR DEBT.

Special to San Francisco Chronicle.
SACRAMENTO, Dec. 27.—Last night a Chinanan made his way in great haste to the police station in this city, and lodged information to that a Chi and that its possible outcome would be the hanging of the arraigned party. A couple of officials started with the Chinaman to look into the matter, but they had not proceeded very the matter, but they had not proceeded very far before they were met by some Chinamen who held a brief conversation with the informant, which resulted in his stating to the police that it was all right. About an hour later the Chinaman returned and said that his uncle had been hanged.

On proceding to the place where the crime was said to have been committed, the body of a Chinaman named Ah Tek, or Ah Yung, was found suspended from the ceiling. The position of the corpse was such as to preclude the belief that the Chinaman had committed suicide, as was charged by several Celestials who made their appearance upon the advent of the

belief that the Chinaman had committed suicide, as was charged by several Celestials who made their appearance upon the advent of the officers upon the scene. Upon information of a nephew of the deceased, Ah Fong, the proprietor or boss of the house where Ah Tek had been hanged, was taken into custody. The nephew stated that a quarrel had arisen between Ah Fong and Ah Tek concerning some money which the latter owed to Ah Fong, and that he believed Ah Fong had killed Ah Tek first, and then hung him up to convey the impression that he had committed suicide. This is at variance, however, with his original statement, in which he charged that a Chinese Court was being held, and that it was the intention of the Court to hang his uncle. This is believed to be the truth, and it is inferred that the fear of the vengeance of his countrymen deters him from sticking to his original assertion. At the inquest to-day all sorts of contradictory stories were told by the Chinese witnesses. A postmortem examination revealed the fact that the deceased was hung up anterior to his death. This, compled with the further fact that the ceiling was too low to permit the deceased to hang himself, his knees nearly touching the floor, makes it almost certain that Ah Tek was murdered. Ah Fong is held to answer for the offense. murdered. Ah Fong is held to answer for the

MURDER NEAR FORT ATKINSON.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 3.—About three weeks ago the body of an unknown man was found near Fort Atkinson. He had evidently been murdered by blows from an ax or hatchet. Nothing was found on the body to identify it; on a scrap of paper in one of the pockets, were the number of a house and name of a street in Chicago. The Sheriff of Jefferson County had a Chicago. The Sheriff of Jefferson County had a photograph taken of the body; and, on goind to the place in Chicago, it was at once recognized as the likeness of a German named Peterson, who had boarded there during the summer. Nothing was known as to who were the murderers, until, two or three days ago, a young man named Whitney, who has relatives living hege, gave himself up to Sheriff Lennon, and was taken by him to Jefferson County. Whitney's story is, that he was tramping with a man named Eckers, and that they camped near Fort Atkinson, where the murder was committed. During the night Peterson came-to where they were sleeping, and laid down between them and the fire. Toward morning, being cold. Whitney attempted to use a part of Peterson's blanket, when a quarrel ensued between them. Eckers roused up and deliberately shot Peterson, and, after he was dead, compelled Whitney to strikehim on the head with a natchet. Whitney told where Eckers could be found, and declared that he could neither sleep nor eat on account of being haunted by the murdered man's groans and dying look. Yesterday, officers from here went out and arrested Eckers, who denies all knowledge of the murder. Both men are now in the jail of Jefferson County, there to await their trial for murder. Whitney's story is looked upon ag being very improbable. It is not known whether the unfortunate Peterson had any relatives or not. photograph taken of the body; and, on goind to

GOT THE WORST OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trionne.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 4.—A special to the
Sentinel from Montpeller, Ind., a small village
thirty miles south of this city. gives the particulars of a homicide committed there at noon ticulars of a nomicule committed there at noon to-day. Kilter Kreuntzer, a farmer of bad character, met J. McGrew, a Montpeller merchant, on the street and accosted him in an insulting manner. McGrew made a reply, and Kreuntzer responded, "I mean to make mincement of you." As he spoke he drew a revolver, but McGrew got the start of him, and fired two abots. The first shot took effect in Kreuntzer's bowels, inflicting a fatal wound. He did not fall for several minutes, but expired in a quarter of an hour. He never spoke after he was shot. Mo-Grew was arrested, and his preliminary examination is how in progress. Kreuntzer was a dangerous character, and much feared by the people. He affiliated with a gang of thieves, several of whom are in jail awaiting trial. Mo-Grew has aiways borne a good character. There is great excitement at Montpelier over the affeir.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: BATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 4.—Tuesday afternoon, L.
D. Shaffer, who lives about three miles south of Columbus, in this county, in company with his wife went to Columbus for the purpose of making a deed to a farm which he had sold. They started home about dusk, arriving there between 7 and 8 o'clock. Shaffer went to the between 7 and 8 o'clock. Shaffer went to the barn to put away his horses, and his wife started to the house, since which time she has not been seen alive. Search was made when her absence was discovered, but no trace was found till Wednesday forenoon, when her hat and a table-knife were found in Shaffer's field, about half a mile from the house. A little further her shawl, stained with blood, was found on a bush. The neighborhood was terribly excited over the matter, and continued the search all bush. The neighborhood was terribly excited over the matter, and continued the search all day Wednesday, and resumed Thursday. Fears of foul play were aroused. It was known that Shaffer and his wife had had difficulties, and that she refused to sign the deed mentioned. She was about 35 years old, and was Shaffer's second wife.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4.—On Wednesday morning last Maggie Gibbons, about 18 years old, died from the effects of an attempt to produce an abortion on her. The Coroner has been examining the case two days, and this evening concluded to swear out a warrant against concluded to swear out a warrant against Charies P. Emmerich as the principal and Dr. Jacob F. Smith as accessory, charging them with manslaughter in the second degree. Emmerich is proprietor of a laundry on Sixth street, at which Miss Gibbons worked, and the testimony before the Coroner's jury showed that he had been intimate with her, and that he procured the instruments with which the abortion was attempted. Dr. Smith furnished the instruments at Emmerich's request, but there was nothing to show that he had any direct connection with the abortion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Jan. 4.—Jame Davis and Frank Miller, arrested yesterday in Grayville upon the charge of committing burglary and larceny in R. L. Stratton's bardware store in this city last Saturday night, had a prelimipary examination here to-day, and were held in bonds of \$1,000 each to answer at the Circuit Court. A number of stolen revolvers were captured with the thieves. In default of bail, Davis and Miller were sent to jail.

THE INDICTED INSURANCE MEN. HARTFORD, Coun., Jan. 4.—S. H. White, the former Vice-President and Treasurer of the from New York last night, and this morning gave bonds in \$5,000, furnished by Stiles D. Sperry, of the State Savings Bank, to appear It is understood that Walkley, Furber, and Wiggin, the other indicted officers of the Charter Oak Company, will appear to answer on Mon-

BOUND OVER. Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 4.—Henry Irving and waiker Bird, two colored men, arrested on sas-picion of being implicated in the robber of the residence of J. B. Dunbar, proprietor of the railroad eating-house in this city, were to-day held in \$8,700 each to appear before the Grand Jury. The bail demanded represents the amount of money stolen. The prisoners were committed. Walker Bird, two colored men, arrested on sas

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS. Jan. 4.—Edward C. Gilmore, said to be of good family in Illinois, was sent to the Pententiary to-day for a year for an assault with intent to kill.

Chief of Police Flaherty, of Springfield, Ill., arrived here to-day with a requisition for Frank Edwards, the noted burgiar, who is now serving out a sentence in the County Work-House.

THE RAILROADS.

RAILWAY FORECLOSURE PRO-CEEDINGS IN 1877. The Railway Age will publish in its next number an elaborate article on "Railway foreclosure proceedings in 1877," from an advance slip of which the following abstract is made:
During the year just closed the process of winding up and reorganizing railway corporations has gone on in the United States with even greater rapidity than in the previous year. While the year 1877 has given, as was hoped, many encouraging evidences of the approach of better times, and the net earnings of most of our roads have shown a considerable improvement, still it was inevitable and expected that many more inflated enterprises would collapse under the shrinking process that has so mercilessly brought down values based on the standards of the era of speculation and unlimited paper mongy. It was hoped, bowever, that the number and aggregate amount of the bankruptices for 1877 would at least not exceed those for 1876, but this hope, it will be seen, has been disappointed.

From a carefully, prepared table it appears that no less than afty-four roads were sold under foreclosure in 1877. These roads have a to-tal mileage of 3.875; bonds and debts of \$119,-988,700; capital stock, \$79,045,700. Total capi-tal invested (bonds, debts, and stock), \$198,-984,400.

984,400.

This a truly appalling record of loss, as, it must be remembered, foreclosure sales, as a rule, mean the absolute wiping out of the capital stock, and often of all mortgage liens except the first, though the purchasers under the foreclosing mortgage sometimes pay the floating indeptedness, that and their mortgage and accrued interest representing the cost of the property to the purchasers, and therefore its approximate value after the shrinkage has been completed.

Next comes a list of roads against which fore-

has been completed.

Next comes a list of roads against which foreclosure proceedings were commenced, generally accompanied by their transfer into the hands of
Receivers during the year. In this respect 1877
makes a painful record of surrender after long
struggling just as the era of better things is
dawning. This list contains forty-four roads,
having a mileage of 5.400; bonds and debt,
\$164.573.890; capital stock, \$156,108,040; total
capital invested. \$320,631,930. As the final and
expected termination of proceedings begun
months, and in some cases years, before, it appears that sixteen roads, with a total mileage
of 2,388 and an invested capital of \$255,755,830,
have been ordered to be sold by the courts, but
have not yet been placed on the auction stand.
Summarizing from the above tables, the following approximately correct comparative statement of the result of the wiping-out process
during the last two years is made:

No. roads. Mileage.

1877. 1876. 1877. 1876. Sold under foreclosure. 04 30 3,875 3,846

Proceedings commenced or sales ordered... 60 46 7,797 7,576

Capital invested...

1878. Sold under foreclosure. \$198,984,400 \$218,000,000

Eighty-four roads, with a completed mileage of
7,721 miles, or one-tenth of the entire railway. Next comes a list of roads against which fore-

ed or sales ordered. 576, 437, 230 538, 000, 000 Eighty-four roads, with a completed mileage of 7,721 miles, or one-tenth of the entire railway system of the United States, and representing \$400,000, 000, also one-tenth of the total railway capital of the country, haye in two years been sold under forecrosure, and have been "scaled down" to perhaps symething like 50 percent of their original valuation.

to perhaps symething like 50 percent of their original valuation.

During the past year proceedings have been commenced against forty-four roads, with a mileage of over 5,500, and it it is safe to estimate that, "as a result of two years' work, at least 100 roads are soon to be sold, with an aggregate mileage of some 12,000 miles and representing something like \$500,000,000! This fearful array does not by any means include all the roads already doomed to foreclosure, but still when these have passed through the ordeal, and, like their predecessors, started anew on the basis of real values, the awful era of foreclosure, it is safe to say, will be practically over, and capital, even though invested in railways, will again receive some return."

THE ERIE SUITS. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Nearly all the counsel concerned in the Erie sults now at argument before Judge Brady were present this morning, except William M. Evarts, who finished his argument last night. After some discussion between counsel as to arrangements for the hearing of these cases, McFarland, counsel for the Eric Railroad, arose and expressed his be-

the Eric Railroad, arose and expressed his be-lief that counsel had arranged to bring all these suits before Judge Brady, and then followed up with an emphate remark that he disapproved of these selections of a "judicial hopper." For a moment there was a dead silence in court. Counsel looked at each other and then at McFarland, who with folded arms, stood be-fore the bench. Another instant and half a dozen counsel were on their feet, but, noticing

that Judge Brady seemed deeply affected, they all sat down. Judge Brady, with head bowed down, and in so low a voice that much that he said was inaudible, said he felt wounded, and that this was the first time such a remark was ever made to him since he sat on the bench. McFariand immediately apolitized, saying he meant nothing offensive, and the Court merely replied: "The apology is accepted." The eud of the matter was that Judge Brady declared he would not hear any of the motions in question, and counsel were compelled to go before Judge Daniels to get the cases on the calendar for a hearing by another Judge. Ex-Judge Ashbel Green, in reply, on behalf of James McHenry, to the argument of Mr. Evarts, charged that the great Supreme Court of the City of New York had been seized by the other side and bound hand and foot to the charlot wheels of a Reconstruction Committee.

MAD MANAGERS. The meeting of Railroad Managers and Pool Commissioners which was held at the office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad

the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad yesterday to take action in regard to the alleged cutting of rates on the part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and New York Central Railroads was barren of results, because Mr. John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, whose presence was necessary in order to accomplish anything, did not turn up. It appeared that Mr. Newell had left the city Thursday morning and gone to New York to consult Vanderbilt as to the attitude he should take in regard to the matter. to New York to consult Vanderbilt as to the attitude he should take in regard to the matter. To say that the Managers and Commissioners, who had made long journeys to attend this meeting on the supposition that Mr. Newell or some other representative of Vanderbilt would be present, were angry when they found that they had been outwitted would be to express the situation very mildly. They were exasprated enough to burst all the pools in creation, and make mince-ment out of Vanderbilt and his Lieutenants. Had it not been for the soothing counsels of the Pool Commissioners, Messrs. Albert Fink and N. Guilford, war would have been declared at once. As it was, a truce of one week was made, it being decided to hold another meeting in New York Wednesday, and it Vanderbilt and Newell again refused to attend and make a proper explanation the dogs of war would be let loose and the fur made to fiv. A dispatch was sent to Mr. Jewett, the arbitrator of the New York pool, informing him of the state of affairs, and announcing that the pool might be considered "bursted" if Vanderbilt was not brought to terms before the meeting. The diversion of the Northwestern business to the roads having steamboat connections with Milwaukee was also discussed, and it was the prevailing opinion that it was caused by the granting of lower rates to these lines than via the all-rail routes. If the pool does not come to a termination Wednesday, an arrangement will be made by which the roads leading East from Grand Kapids and Ludington will no longer be enabled to gobble up the business which ordinarily would come to Chicago. It will be insisted that the rates hereafter shall be the same via the part-steamer routes as by the all-rail routes.

Messrs. J. N. McCullongn, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, and H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central, left the city last evening with blood in their eyes, fully determined to bring Vanderbilt to terms, no matter what the cost may be. It is generally believed that Vanderbilt is disg attitude he should take in regard to the matter.

other railroad-war can be averted.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—A meeting of the Kansas, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, held here to-day, adopted a resolution to call a meeting of the stockholders of that road, to be held here the 6th of March, to determine whether the Company shall issue preferred stock, and to what amount, whether the road shall be leased to the Chicago & Alton Company, and other mai ters connected with the enterprise.

Mr. A. L. Hopkins, General Manager of the basis on which the Southwestern Rate Association proposes to admit his road in the pool, and there is not the least likelihood that he will accept the proposition. The percentage that the pool offered his road was 7 per cent of the St. Louis business, which he says is hardly half as much as his road ought to have. He states that his line has as short a route to Missouri River points as any of the roads in the pool, and h means to have his proper share of the business.

The Hanibal & St. Joe had no right to discriminate against any of its connections, and by refusing to give the Wabash its croper share it was violating the provisions of its charter. Stil 1 he would lay the proposition made by the poobefore the Executive Committee of his road next week, and until that time he would take no further steps.

next week, and until that time he would take no further steps.

The purchase of the Chicago & Lake Huron Road, with all its rolling-stock, by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, settles definitely the quescion whether that road will have an independent outlet from this city. It is stated that before many months have elapsed the trains of the Grand Trunk will run through to this city. There is a gap of but twenty-six miles to be filled to connect the Chicago & Lake Huron with the Chicago & Southern, and this section will be constructed early in the spring. It was at first the intention of the Grand Trunk to get hold of the Michigan Central Air-Line from Jackson to Niles, but the Michigan Central, getting wind of this scheme, refused to give up its lease, and hence the Chicago & Lake Huron was secured.

ting wind of this scheme, refused to give up its lease, and hence the Chicago & Lake Huron was secured.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday among the conductors on the Gaiena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad by the summary dismissal of four of their number, Messrs. King, Harvey, Hibbard, and Fisk. It is understood that the same fate awaits a number of other conductors on this road. The Managers of the road are reluctant to state the cause for their action, but it is understood that it was necessary. The Company has kept a strict watch on these men for some time past, and they have secured enough evidence to justify the action taken yesterday.

Mr. M. Hopkins, the genial agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company's transfer depot, was the recipient last New-Year of a handsome and valuable silver teaservice from his clerks and friends as a testimonial of their esteem and regard. The Cashier, Mr. Chalmers, made the presentation in a tew happy remarks, which were feelingly responded to by Mr. Hopkins, who was taken by surprise.

Mr. E. P. Ringer, Kastern General Passenger.

approper marks, which were teeningly responded to by Mr. Hopkins, who was taken by surprise.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, Eastern General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Boston, arrived here yesterday to pay homage to the new Assistant General Superintendent of the road, Mr. George O. Manchester, and to wish a happy New-Year to the Western General Passenger Agent, Mr. Daniel Webster Hitchcock.

EATING CROW.

The Naval Contractor Makes a Virtual Admission that Mr. McClure Was Not Guilty of Libel When He Denounced McKay as a "Plunderer and Public Thief."

Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—The famous

libel suits of Nat McKay, the well-known naval-contractor, against the Times newspaper were brought to a summary close to-day. A jury had been sworn, when Mr. Kerr, District-Attorney, holding the batch of bills in his brand, said: "I hold in my hand several bills of indictment charging Alexander K. McClure and Frank McLaughlin, said to be editors and oublishers of the Times newsto be editors and oublishers of the Times newspaper, with libel. The prosecutor is Mr. Nathan McKay, and these charges arose out of some oublications made in that paper against Mr. McKay. There was a trial on one of these bills of indictment, issting somewhat over a week, and the jury falled to agree. I have now received authority in writing, signed by Mr. McKay, through a friend of his, to dispose of these bills. The editors and publishers of the Times require a verdict of 'Not guilty,' and I therefore hand them to you for that verdict.'

The bills were handed to the foreman of the jury, who looked inquiringly at his eleven colleagues. They all nodded assent, and the foreman rendered a verdict of "Not guilty" in all the cases. Mr. McKay also entered a discontinuance in the civil suit for damages against the Times Publishing Company. There is general surprise, as Mr. McKay has been more bitter against the Times since his assault upon Col. McClure. The offense of the latter was in denouncing him as a plunderer and public thief.

POLITICAL.

New Orleans, Jan. 4.—W. C. Blanchard, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, telegraphs to the Associated Press as follows:
Sanzwarour, Jan. 4.—At a special election held yesterday to fill the vacancy in the Lecislature from Caddo Parish, the Democrate elected their candidate by 300 majority. The colored voters

broke away from the Republican ranks, and voted largely for the Democratic nomines.

Note: —This election was to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Gen. W. L. he-Millan to the United States Pension Agency.

AGRICULTURISTS.

AGRICULTURISTS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribunas.

Springfield, Ill.. Jan. 4.—The State Board of Agriculture adjourned this evening after a three days' session, mostly devoted to revising the premium list for the next fair. It was voted to admit the crop reporters of the Department to the next State fair without charge. The Board decided not to have a field trial of agriculture machinery at Champaign, as last year. Board decided for to have a field trial of agri-culture machinery at Champaign, as last year. A committee was appointed to memoralize the General Assembly to create the office of State Veterinary Surgeon, in connection withithis De-partment. The Board decided to have a department. The Board decided to have a de-partment for educational interests at the next fair, and \$300 was appropriated for that pur-pose, and Emery Cobb, of Kankakes, appointed as Superintendent of the new department. The report of Treasurer John W. Bunn shows the gross receipts of the year to have been \$39,-314.70; expenditures, \$39,118.48; balance in treasury, \$10,196.22. This balance Mr. Bunn had on deposit in his brother's bank, but of course accounts to the Board for the full amount.

ANTIQUE ERRORS, in this enlightened age and land, find acceptance only with the prejudiced and ignorant. It is impossible, for finstance, to persuade any large proportion of a people who have imbibed their ideas of logic in common schools and free academies, that it is expedient to crain their systems with mercury, rasp their bowels with colycinth and jalan, or stupefy their brains with opiates, when a pure, effective, safe, botanic coidial like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves every disorder for which the poisonous drugs have been heretofore prescribed, is within the reach of every one. Old fashionable remedies are rapidly giving ground before the advance of this conquering specific, and old-fashioned ideas in regard to depletion is an eans of cure, have been quite exploded by the success of the great renovant, which tones the system, tranquilizes the nerves, induces sound repose, neutralizes mairia, depuraths, and enriches the blood, ronses the liver when dormant, and promotes a regular habit of body. ANTIQUE ERRORS,

The Rev. Father Mooney, of St. Bridget's Church in New York, late Chaplain in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y., knows Dr. Giles intimately, he having served with him during the War, and he advises all the afflicted to use Dr. Giles' Liniment lodide of Ammonia. For sale by Gale & Blocki and all druggiets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes.—The pop-ular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England. Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street. New York.

Pinckney, Jackson & Co.'s Fine Spices.

VEGETINE. • VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system. VEGETINE not a vile, nauseous compound which simp purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remed which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby r

VECETINE
Is now prescribed, in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature. VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purg-ing and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health. VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians but those most in-credulous in regard to its merit, are now its most ardent friends and supporters. VEGETINE. Instead of being a puffed-up medicine, has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by ac-tual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of

VEGETINE. Says a Boston physician, "Has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful ceres, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is puspared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective; and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Bosron, Feb. 13, 1871.

Dear Sir: About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general deolity. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using @vera bottles was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to nerfect health.

Respectfully yours. U. L. PETTINGILL, Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State-st., Boston. Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.

I HAVE FOUND THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens: Boston, Mass. Dear Sir: My only object in giving you this testi-monial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimpies and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla. without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medi-cine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a and taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the Veg-etine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute implaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER,
Pass. Ag't Mich. C. R. R.,
No. 69 Washington-st., Boston. VEGETINE

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Prepared by

ARTIFICIAL EYES. FRENCH ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.

An assort

EYES Made of imported material. An assort ment sent by express to select from.
SYDNEY WALKER & CO., Makers.
85 Washington st., Chicago.

CLOARS. West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

Bankrupt

Manufacturers'

CLOAKS We have just purchased at an enormous sacrifice, the entire

stock of a large New York Cloak Manufacturing Concern. and now offer them at corre spondingly low prices. \$10.00 Beaver Cloaks for \$5.00.

\$11.00 Fancy Rough Beaver Cloaks for \$5.50. • \$12.00 Heavy Beaver Cloaks, trimmed, for \$6.00.

\$12.50 Matelasse Cloaks for \$6.50. \$15.00 Matelasse Cloaks for \$7.50. \$18.00 Matelasse Cloaks, nicely trim

med, for \$10.00. \$20.00 and \$25.00 Matelasse Cloaks for \$12.00 and \$15.00.

50 Extra Fine Imported Cloaks in Silk. Velvet, and Silk Matelasse, at less than 50c on the dollar.



AREND'S

Or Milk-Wine, a delicious, sparkling beverage of wo derful restorative power, especially beneficial in dry pepsia or general debility. It relieves the distress dryspepsia immediately and makes the stomach toleras of other food. It rapidly fills the volum with health blood, produces a ciear complexion and plumpass.

"DOMESTIC" SURPLEST, SUREST, SURPLEST, SURPLEST, STRONGEST, STRONG "DOMESTIC"

FOR RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TO RENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW,

Room 8 Tribune Building. FOR SALE.

KEROSENE AND GAS FIXTURES COLEMAN GAS APPA-RATUS AND OIL CO. Despression of the goods, which we are seiling a process. Also deliver oil. MASONS AND CONTRACTORS. FOR SALE-TO BE TAKEN DOWN-THE LARG.
STONE BUILDING at west end of North-av. bridge
Proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 6th last,
at the omce of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY
Enour 3 Ogden Building, southwest corner Lake as:
Clark-sts.

Stockholders' Meeting. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hide and Leather Bank of Chicago for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the said bank, in Chicago, on Monday, Jan. 7, 1878, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1877. BYRON L. SMITH. Cashier.

SEWING MACHINES.

Receives telling support from an interesting table of statistics wh shows that she knows how to vote. The stupendous sales of the illustri-ous SINGER to be still further increased by the reduction in prices inau-PIVE TEARS' SALES COMPILED PROM THE SWORN RETURNS OF THE SEVERALCOMPANIE

The Singer Man'1'g Co.....sold 219,758 232,444 241.679 249,852 262,316

Aside from its large preponderance of sales, another emphatic evidence of the marked superiority of THE SINGER over all other machines is the fact that it alone is made the subject of imitation by counterfeiters. No safer criterion than the above for the guidance of the purchaser can be produced. Beware of bogus agents. The duly authorized agent can be found in every county.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., III STATE-ST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Currency Movement Subsiding ---Discounts Moderate.

Conservative Policy of the Banks --- The Comstock Monopoly.

The Produce Markets Steadier-Provisions in Fair Demand-Hogs Stronger.

Breadstuffs Very Dull--- The Smallest Volume of Trading for Several Years.

FINANCIAL.

ency movement to the interior has mo-subsided. The receipts are larger than ents, but neither are heavy. ount business of the banks is moderate.

ons to any but their customers, and loans are ade to them only to be used in the ordinary and however promising. In fact, caution has reached what would in prosperous times be considered an arteme point. But in the present uncertainty it is regarded on all sides as only a wise and proper sonservatism, though it is hoped the need for it may be but temporary. Rates of discount are 7 per cent for exceptionally good short-time or call loans, and 8@10 per cent for regular commercial

New York exchange was held between banks at SOC per \$1,000 premium. clearings were \$3,700,000.

The clearings were \$3, 700, 000.

CONSOLIDATED COMSTOCK.

The bonanza arm now control thirteen of the wenty-five Comstock claims. They are the Utah, Zalifornia, Consolidated Virginia, Beat & Belcher, Sould & Curry, Savare. Hale & Norcross, Caledo-aia, and Yellow Jacket. The Sierra Nevada is also under the same management. These mines over 13, 475. feet, and have a present marget value of \$43, 440, 000. The mines on the Comstack lode not under the Flood & O'Brien management and the same management of the same management. nt are twelve in number, with 6,723 feet, and a rick value of \$6,845,000. It is asserted, on rket value of \$5.845,000. It is asserted, on wood authority we do not know, that the sanza firm are now negotiating for a completion this monopoly by the purchase of these twelve points a uniform system of working the mines, a a common system of ventilation and drainage, re can be a saving of 33½ per cent in expenses. there can be a saving of 33% per cent in expenses. THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK. The recent death of Mr. John Q. Johes, Presilent of the Chemical National Bank, directs attention anew to the prosperity of the institution he managed for so many years. The Chemical Bank was chartered in 1824, and has become one of the strongest moneyed corporations in the world. On a capital of \$300,000 it has a surplus of over \$1,500,000, and the stock is sold as high as \$1,600 or \$1,500 a share. Mr. Jones was a relative of the late John Mason, well known as "the father of the Chemical Bank," and was for many years the bank Cashier. Mr. Mason was succeeded in the Presidency of the bank by his son-in-law, saac Jones, and he in turn by the late Mr. Jones.

THE NEVADA YIELD.

The yield of the Nevada mines, numbering 192

The yield of the Nevada mines, numbering 192 claims, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, is stated by the Director of the Mint as follows: \$41,854,004

the five years, 1874-77, the average rate of rest in New York City was as follows: The Bank of England average rate was 3,69 in 74, 3,23 in 1875, 2,61 in 1876, and 2,16 in 1877. SILVER DOLLARS.

is worth 96@97 cents in go a dollar 921/2041/4. GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Gold opened and closed at .02%, with sales in the interim at 102%. Carrying, / in gold and 1-32 per diem.

Silver at London unchanged.

old and the continuous and the c

principal cities shows that the aggregate improvement over 1876 was only 3 4-10 per cent, and this was also the exact improvement as compared with the closing quarter of the preceding year. The war in Europe and the assurance that large crops would be produced in America roused a strong feeling of hope. Unbappily, anticipations far beyond reason were indulged in. Crazy speculators crowded and clogged the channels which should have been open to legitimate business, and it was soon found that prices had been passed so high as to defeat the purposes of the operators in produce and stocks. While this country was holding grain for fancy prices, Great Britain largely supplied its needs from other sources. While the money market was overloaded by gigantic speculation, the utmost caution became necessary to prevent the most disastrous crash, and the resources which should have been available for industry were cramped. Finally came the elections, the meeting of Congress, and danger of legislation which still lalarms all capital. Under these circumstances it is gratifying that the close of the year has not yielded a greater crop of failures, and that the aggregate transactions a little exceeded those of 1876.

During the last month San Francisco exchanges were 18 per cent greater than in the December previous. This was largely due to the increase of banks reporting. Worcester, Mass., gained 18 per cent, New York 6. Every other city lost. Philadelphia lost 158-10 during the year. In all the other cities outside of New York there was an aggregate loss of 33-10 last year, but, as the decline in prices has undoubtedly been still greater, it may fairly be inferred that business, measured in the quantities exchanged, was slightly greater that in 1876, apart from the commerce of this city.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The foll closing quotations at the Stock Board SAN FRANCISCO, San. 4.— He Stock Board:

Alpha 134 Kentuck 5

Belcher. 54 Leopard 1

Best & Belcher. 1954 Mexican 1574

Builton 64 Northern Beile. 11

Consolidated Virginia 245 Overton. 2254

California. 255 Ophin. 5254

Chollar. 356 Raymond & Ely. 7

Confidence. 55 Silver Hill. 354

Caledonia. 4 Savaga 1154

Crown Point. 66 Segregated Belsher. 35

Exchequer 454 Union Consolidated. 7

House Corros. 1 Eureka Consolidated. 7

House Corros. 1 Eureka Consolidated. 7

House Corros. 1 Eureka Consolidated. 2

Julia Consolidated. 2 Grand Prize. 1644

Justice. 364 Alta. 2234

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Gold, 102 v@103 14.

Sight exchange on New York. 5-16 discount.

Sterling exchange bankers bills, 496.

LOXDON, Jan. 4.—Consols, money, 94 7-16; account, 94 9-16.

United States bonds—658, 103%; '678, 105%; In-408, 107%; new 58, 105%.

Free, 81; preferred. 22.

Pants, Jan. 4.—Rentes, 1087 30ca.

. REAL ESTATE.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on morning, and for the

ime twelve months ago: 1878. 1 1877. 1878. 1877. 8,92 4,691 11,65 76,284 80,449 24,500 84,700 13,110 2,762,790 2,228,192 200 2,792,790 2,228,192 201 298 201 298 375 274, 100 21, 445 115, 834 283 38, 762 3, 688 2, 380 343, 934 140, 187 Wool, ibs. ... 140, 187 78, 652 189,050 86,050 Potatoes, b. ... 140, 187 78,652 189,050 86,050 Potatoes, b. ... 150, 150 189,050 86,050

withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 3, 264 bn wheat, 5, 234 bu corn, 1, 305 bn oats, 2, 428 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 1 soft spring, 53 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected (77 wheat); 2 cars No. 2 corn, 1 car new mixed. 8 cars rejected, 13 cars no grade (24 corn); 1 car No. 1 cars, 8 cars No. 2 white, 3 cars No. 2 car No. 1 cats, 8 cars No. 2 white, 3 cars No. 2 mixed (12 cats); 2 cars No. 2 re, 1 car rejected do; 14 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars extra No. 3 do, 2 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 2 cars feed (20 barley). Total, 138 cars, gr 52,000 bu. Inspected out: 7,487 bu wheat, 26,124 bu corn, 1,812 bu barley.

A member of the Board of Trade is languishing under the conviction that he is a much abused.

under the conviction that he is a much abused individual, with no chance of redress. It seems that a car-load of barley was consigned to him as No. 2. It is reported that in the transfer to the elevator the card was lost from the car, and the barley was reinspected, coming out of the ordeal as extra No. 3. He has essayed to obtain a hearing of the case, but professes that it has been judged without giving him a chance to be heard, and decided against him. As the case is reported on 'Change it seems to be a hard one for the man who owned the grain; of course there may be another side to it.

Mess pork was quoted in this market in the middle of March, 1872, at \$11.12½@11.25 per brispot. This is the lowest quotation given in the Board of Trade semi-monthly quotations during the last fifteen years. Pork has about attained to this minimum now, and yet the short sellers are not happy.

The leading produce markets was very dull yesterday—almost to inactivity in several departments. If Dickens had been there his piercing eyes would have seen not one Micawber alone, but several hundreds of him, all waiting on the floor of the Exchange for, "in fact, something to turn us," even if it were only coals or noses. There probably his not been such another day, one

floor of the Exchange for, "In fact, something to turn up," even if it were only coals or noses. There probably his not been such another day, one in which so little business was done, since the fortnight which immediately succeeded the big are. The receipts of grain were very small, though somewhat larger than those of the day preceding, and orders from outside were very few; while local operators were too much undecided in their views of the situation in the Old World to be able to make up their minds to trade, except a little "on the scalp." The weather was more wintry in its aspect, and the change which was nearly buried in a ten weeks' season of mud; but it will require time. The country roads are not yet hard emough to invite a free movement of produce, and, after they are sufficiently frozen, several days must clapse ere the produce of the country will find its way freely into Chicago.

Jobbers of dry-goods reported further improvement in business, the mains bringing in a very liberal number of orders. For cotton textiles, the market maintains an unequivocally firm tone, and ment in business, the mails bringing in a very mercantile paper nominal.

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as the roads get in good condition. The demand for hardware was again small, and there were no changes in quotations. Wool, broom-corn, and hops were inactive. Seeds were quiet and steady. Timothy and flax were wanted, but the offerings were inadequate. The hide market was quiet and steady. Hay was in good local demand and firm. The receipts were fair, but dealers expected the storm would interrupt the movement. The offerings of poultry and game were larger, but there was a fair inquery and prices were not materially lower. Green fruits were in moderate request.

Rail freights are now confessed to be down to the basis of 35c per 100 lbs on grain from Chicago to

basis of 35c per 100 lbs on grain from Chicago to New York. There is little reason to doubt that rates have actually been in the neighborhood of these figures for a couple of weeks past, though the concession may have been made as rebate of

Jan. 4.—Receipts—Flour, '12,470 brls; wheat, 71,100 bu; corn, 28,784 bu; oats, 23,300 bu; corn-meal, 530 pkgs; rye, 1,978 bu; barley, 12,100 bu; malt, 3,060 bu; pork, 647 pkgs; beef, 1,727 Exports-Wheat, 199,588 bu: corn, 98,268 bu.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The report of quantities of breadstuffs on pas-

day, should read as follows:

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1879.	1879 the following as the ' 'visible supply" of grain or Wheat.

The Cincinnati Price Current says of the work

PACKING IN THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Price Current says of the work thus far:

The result, in brief, is that 305 interior points, which last season packed to date 1,031,542, have this year packed only 703,643 head of bogs, showing a failing off of 381,919 head. Estimating the remaining interior points from which we have no returns at the same percent of decrease, the aggregate failing off at all fatterior points is 41,000 head good from the control of the con

1,001,562 1, 240, 000 ter. Estimated for all interior points, 1, 800, 000 Packed at all interior places last winter winter a leading cities to 2, 190,000 1,810,243 imate for entire season, six 3,500,000 2, 395, 000 8, 291, 065 3, 635, 000 .5, 300, 000 this winter. 200,000
The number of hogs packed since Nov. I at that amed, according to latest mail and telegra ormation received by the Cincinnati Price compares with last year as follows:

Total, six cities .2, 190, 000 2, 395, 000 Aggregates at six cities for six years, to date, and

GOODS RECEIVED

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, Jan. 4, 1878: Field, Leiter

& Co., 1 case dry goods; Chapin & Gore, 50 cases
champagne; Kearney & Swartchild, 1 case watch
materials; Fred Sauer, 1 case dry goods; J. W.
Doane & Co., 5, 221 boxes raisins, 3, 295 quarterhorse raises. Forcher Brothers, 11d, sectoristics. oxes raisins; Fowler Brothers, 116 sacks sait. Amount collected, \$1,704.79.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggregate, though a fair volume of business was transacted, as compared with grain, and the market was firmer, in sympathy with hogs, though Liverpool was reported ed per 112 lbs lower on meats. The previous weakness had drawn out a fair number of orders in expectation of a further drop yesterday, and most 'of them were limited, so that they could not be filled when the market stiffened under the botter demand.

MESS PORK—Was less addive and easier early, but improved to \$627546 per bril above Thurstay's latest quotations. Sales were reported of 18, 250 bris seller February at \$11.50611.425; and 5, 250 bris seller March at \$11.50611.55. Total, 23,500 bris. The market closed PROVISIONS.

proved to 367% per ori above i intrast, a laces, quotations. Sales were reported of 18, 250 bris seller March at \$11.45611.55. Total, 23, 500 bris. The market closed firm at \$11.30611.42%; and 5, 250 bris seller March at \$11.45611.55. Total, 23, 500 bris. The market closed firm at \$11.30611.42% seller February; and \$11.50611.35 seller January; \$11.40611.42% seller February; and \$11.50611.30 seller January; \$11.40611.42% seller February; and \$11.50611.50; and extra prime at \$9.2566.50.

LARD—Was in fair request, and ruled lower at the outset, but advanced to 2½ per 100 lbs above the latest prices of Thursday, and closed easier. Sales were reported of 1,500 tes spot at \$1.507.51. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.55. Fold. 10,500 tes. The market closed firm at \$1.507.5

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was dull and easier. A few lots were taken by local dealers at about former quotations, but shippers were asking concessions of 25c per brl, and wanted little at that. The stocks are the largest reported in this city for several years, and that fact helps to a feeling of heaviness. Sales were limited to 125 brls winters on private terms: 270 brls spring extras at \$5.006. 5.50; 44 brls rys flour and 100 brls buckwheat do on private terms. Total, 53b brls. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters. \$6.7567.25; good to prime brands of winters. \$6.7567.25; good to prime brands of winters. \$5.5066.25; choice to fing spring, \$5.506.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.256.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.766.25; patent springs, \$7.0069.00; low grade, \$2.69% 63.75; rye, \$3.2568.40; buckwheat, \$5.3366.50.

Bran-Was in fair demand and steady. Sales were 40 tons at \$11.25 per ton free on board cars.

MILDLINGS-Sales were 30 tons at \$11.00613.00 per ton.

SHORTS-Sales were 30 tons at \$11.00per ton on tracks and \$11.00612.235 free on board cars.

wilkAT—Was quiet, closing about the same as Thursday afternoon, after rancing from \$46 below to \$46 above those figures. The British markets were stronger, while New York was dull, and it was generally expected that the change in the weather will speedily bring increased receipts here. The early feeling was one of firmness, in sympathy with the advices from Liverpool, but the orders were soon filled, and then for nearly an hout there was no business done, the "pit" being at one time quite deserted. There was a fair shipping inquiry in proportion to the supply, which caused spot wheat to rule steady; if closed at \$1.08% for No. 2 february opened at \$1.08% for loft to \$1.09%. Seller the month soid at \$1.08% for loft to \$1.09%. Seller March was nominally \$60 to above February. Seller the month soid at \$1.08% for look closing at \$1.09%. Cash sales were reported of 1,400 bu No. 1 spring at \$1.105% 1.10; 2.000 bu No. 3 at \$1.008.102% chiefly at the inside; 400 bu rejected at \$80; and 1,000 bu by sample at \$1.05% 1.05

was nominal at 25:. Samples were in fair requests amili supply, and firm. Cash sales were reported of 350 bu No. 2 at 24%c; 7.200 bu by sample at 25@30c on track; and 3.600 bu do at 25%g30c free on board. Total. 11, 100 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. The receipts were small and the inquiry limited. No. 2 sold at 56%g56%c. outside for fresh receipts in special houses. Futures were nominal at 56c for January and 56%g57c for Februaro. Cash sales were reported of 300 bu No. 2 at 56%gc; 400 bu by sample at 55c on track. Total, 1,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and easier, except the low grades, which were scarce and in request. The trading in futures was limited, the offerings being small. January was quoted at 37%c, and February at 58%g58gc, closing at the Inside. Several sales were made for March at 58%gc, and at the close 58%c was bid. No. 2 sold at 37%g57%c. No. 2 brought 30c, feed 57c, and extra No. 3 sold at 41%g642c, chiefly the inside. Samples were dult. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu. No. 2 at 57%g657%c; 2,500 bu extra No. 3 at 41%g642c, chiefly the fuside. Samples were dult. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu. No. 2 at 57%g657%c; 2,500 bu extra No. 3 at 41%g642c, the 200 bu No. 3 at 57%g657%c; 2,500 bu extra No. 3 at 41%g642c. When the sales were expected of 2,000 bu red. Total, 0,000 bured at 5100%d1.00%f for February at 5400cc. Total, 0,000 bure set 51.00%d1.00%f for February at 52.000 but 51.00%d1.00%f for February at 52.00cc.

wheat sales: 150,000 bu at \$1.00% 01.00% for February, and \$1.00% for March.

Cora-30,000 bu at \$1.00% 00 February, and 44c for March.

Mess pork-750 bris at \$11.42% seller February.

Mess pork-750 bris at \$11.42% seller February.

for March.

March. Lard was stronger. Sales: 1,500 tcs at \$7,45@7.47% for February. and \$7.52% for March. Also 250 tcs rash at Peorla at 7,37%. Shoulders—Sales: 40,000 ms at 4c; 250 boxes seller cash at Peoria at 7.37%.

Shoulders—Sales: 40,000 hs at 4c; 250 boxes seller
January at \$4.18%.

Wheat was quiet and unchanged. February sold at
\$1.08%:1.08%. closing at the inside. January was
quoted at \$1.08%:1.08%.

Corn was dull at 42%:42% for February, 42%:42% for January, and 43%:44% for May.

Oats were quoted at 24% seller January, 24% c seller
February, and 28%:c seller May.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was steady at the advance on the afternoon Board, closing at \$11.42%:11.45 for February,
\$11.55%:11.37% for March, and \$11.35%:11.37% for
January. Cash sales were reported of 7.250 bris at
\$11.42%:611.45 for February and \$11.55%:11.57% for
March.

March. Lard was steady, at \$7.42%47.45 for Pebruary and \$7.50@7.52½ for March. Sales 1,250 tos at \$7,52½ for March and \$7.45%67.45 for February. Five cars of green shoulders were sold at 3½c cash.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0062.10.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and steady. There is a fair stock here in the hands of dealers, who expect a good trade in the spring. We quote: Choice green hurl, 66/7c: red-tipped medium do, 5635/5c; green brush, with hurl shough to work it. 55/66c; red-tipped do, 45/66; green, covers and inside. 45/65c; stalk braid, 45/66c; green covers and inside. 45/65c; stalk braid, 45/66c; pean, 50/60c; and 50/60c; and 50/60c; and 50/60c; green brush, 50/60c; and 50/60c; an

4.50.
COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at \$1.15@1.17%, and red tierces at \$1.40@1.45.
DRESSED HOUS—Were quiet and firm. There was good demand, but the offerings were very light and ally a few small sales were reported. The receipts are large, and a greater number of hogs were offered the street, which were taken by the local cutters, at the offerings on 'Change were very small. Compon to choice lots were quoted at \$4.50@5.00. Sales ere reported of 33 head at \$4.62@6.75.
EGGS—Were easy at 19@20c. The offerings were reger. crel. extra. per ½-brl, \$13.05614.00; No. 1 above, \$10.00610.50; select meas, per ½-brl, \$16.00; No. 1 aby, \$8.50689.00; No. 2 above, ½-brl, \$8.2568,50; No. 2 bay, \$7.7568.00; large family do, new, ¼-brl, \$8.60; No. 1 above kits, \$1.8062.00; No. 1 bay kits, \$1.0621.70; do, medium, \$1.3062.00; No. 1 bay kits, \$1.0621.70; do, medium, \$1.3061.40; large family, kits, \$1.10621.20; George's codfah, extra, \$3.7568.00; George's bank, \$5.2565.50; Labrador herring, apilit, bris, \$7.50; do, round, bris, \$6.50; do, ¼-bris, \$3.50; Norwegian apilit stockabh, 12/ge per ib; smoked hall-gradient apilit stockabh, 12/ge per ib; smoked hall-gradient apilit stockabh, 12/ge per ib; smoked hall-gradient apilit stockabh, 12/ge above a trifle lower, and the quotations of citron were also reduced. With the above exceptions there were no price-changes. We amout a the market outlet at the prices given below;

quote the market quiet at the prices given below:
Forkighs—Dates, desiber: flag, new layers, 12647c;
Turkish prunes, old, sissabijer: do new, 1046211c;
French do, 1364146c; raisins, layers, old, 31,5061.55;
do, new, \$2,0062.10; loose, Muscate, \$1,8561.65; do new, \$2,1062.10; loose, Muscate, \$1,8561.65; do new, \$2,0062.10; loose, Muscate, \$1,8561.65; do new, \$2,0062.10; loose, \$2,1062.25; Value currants, old, 65627c; new, 74625c; Soutern leded, 76646c; McLagaille, dod, 65627c; new, 74625c; Soutern silced, 76646c; peaches, halves, 65627c; pared, 12614c; black-berries, 16647c.
Nurs-Filberts, 12613c; almonds, Tarragons, 20621c; French walants, 11612c; Naples walnuts, 12613c; flagsle, the silce of the s

rated. \$5.00@7.50: lemons. \$4.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges. \$8.00@1.00 per bor; Valencia oranges. \$4.00@4.50; coastoranges. \$8.00@5.50 per bri: Floridardo, \$4.00@4.50 per case; Malaga grapes. \$8.00@11.00 per bri of 50 los.

\$4.00@4.50 per case; Malaga grapes. \$8.00@11.00 per bri of 50 los.

GROCKRIES—Coffees were very dull. Although freely offered at a 4c off from previous quotations, there was only a restricted volume of sales. Sugars met with a good demand for the time of year, and were again of the time of year, and were again of the work of the work of the control of the month. We revise our list as follows:

RICK—Carolina. \$4,@74.cc; Louisiana. \$2.00.2.234.

\$62.04.cc; common to fair, 18.40.cc; crossing. 174.

\$174.c.

\$1

34.00 28.00

do, 12 to 20 ft. No. 2 ft.

Sheep. 196 1,542 1,125 2,383 1,363 Cottle. 2,006 2,455 5,079 4 3,688 2,261 Hogs. 23, 370 17, 758 30, 446 38, 762 30, 209 .15, 579 .13, 237 .13, 023 140, 545 82, 759 95, 476 . 924 . 141 . 2,574 . 2,002 1,097 1,842 1,195 3,913

The market closed steady:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,500
bls and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine. fat, well-formed 3year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,800
to 1,500 lbs.

Good Beeves—Fine. fat, well-formed 3year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,800
to 1,500 lbs.

4.5034.90
deduum Grades—Steers in fair desh, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.

| Scalawag | Scalawag

HOGS—A failing off in the receipts of the strength in prices of the product, affective and the forencon's trading

the afternoon, but did not decline.

Mo. Ar. **Price.** No.** Ar. **

week; common and methum reported as becommon on the advance than the blather prades; extra, \$5.006
5.75; medium to fair, \$4.2564.50; common, \$8.506
5.75; medium to fair, \$4.2564.50; common, \$8.506
4.00.

NEW YORK.

SIEGURA

SI

pesterday: good to cuosed choice, \$4.3564.45; a few extra selected, which good declared choice, \$4.3564.45; a few extra selected, with good declared choice, \$4.3564.65; packing, \$3.5664.10; prime to choice extra 4.3565.36; packing, \$3.5664.10; prime to choice native shipping steers, \$4.7564.95, —the latter for extra heavy: prime to good native shipping steers, \$3.5064.50; light, \$3.7564.00; fair, to good batchers, \$3.5064.50; light, \$3.7564.00; fair, to good batchers, \$3.5064.50; light, \$3.7566.50; stockers, \$2.506

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

beef, 93s; extra India mess, 113a. Cheese, 94s. Italiow, 40s 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn rather easier at 29s 3d. Mark Lank—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; fair average California, 62s 6d. Corn in strong demand and considerable business done. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn steady; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment during the present and following month, 51s 1d. Fair average quality of new American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail. 29s. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat small. Country markets for wheat—English and French stiff. Special Disgated to The Chicago Tribung.

LIVERPOOL. Jan. 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1. 28s; No. 2, 27s.
Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d;

No. 2, 27s.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d;

spring, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 6d; white. No. 1, 12s

11d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 11d.

Corn-New, 28s 9d; old, 28s 3d.

PROVISIONS-POYK, 55s. Hard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Quoted at #1436 9-16d; ales, 10,000 baies; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not lower.

Brandsturys—Wheat—Receipts for three days. 55.

700 qrs; American, 24,000 qrs; California white wheat,
12s 8d@12s 11d; do club, 12s 11d@13s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1

128 8d@128 11d; do club, 128 11d@138 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 108 9d@118 3d; do winter, 118 2d@ 118 7d. Flour-Extra State not quoted. Corn-Western mixed, 208 3d; new do, 288 9d. Oata-American, 38 Barley-American, 38 11d.

PEAS-Canadian, 378.

CLOVER SEED-American, 45@508.

PROVISIONS-Mess bork, 508. Prime mess beef, 85s.

Lard-American, 37s. Bacon-Long clear, 328 6d; short do, 338 6d.

Tallow-40s.
Perroleum-Spirits, 7s 3d; refined, 10s 9d.
Linsked Oil-20s 6d.
Resin-Common, 5s 3d@5s 6d; pale, 13s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—258.
LONDON, Jan. 4.—REFINED PETROLEUN—108 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-238 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 4.-PETROLEUM-30s 3d. ANYWER, Jan. 4.—PETROLEUM—303 3d.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—COTTOS—Sales of the week,
4,000, of which exporters took 3,000 bales, and speculators 2,000: total stock, 414,000; American, 237,000;
receipts, 80,000; American, 57,000; actual export,
5,000; amount adost, 237,000; American, 280,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 9,000; Amrican sales, 130,000.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special Disvatch to The Chicago. Tribune.

Ngw YONK, Jan. 4.—GRAIN—A slow movement in wheat at generally a trifle easier prices, closing weak; export inquiry tame; 24.000 bu No. No. 2 Milwaukee spring, part at \$1.345; 8,000 bu No. 3 Milwaukee soring at \$1.30; 8,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring last half of January option at \$1.32 in store; 2,000 bu No. 3 Chicago spring at \$1.275. Corn moderately active and quoted generally rather steadler; mixed Western ungraded at 35%353c, as to quality. Rye in moderate request; 3,300 bu prime Western reported sold at 74c. Oats fairly active and quoted a trifle stronger; mixed Western, 4,200 bu, at 33%354c; white Western, 9,200 bu, at 33%46 doc; No. 2 Chicago, 18,500 bu, at 39%40c; 12,500 bu at 39%40c.

quoted irregular; sales unimportant; new quoted at \$12.40@12.50; other kinds wholly neminal; for for-ward delivery. Western mess quiet, with January og-tion quoted at \$12.40 bid; February, \$12.40 bid; March, \$12.45 bid; April, \$12.55 bid, with no sales March, \$12.45 bid; April, \$12.55 bid, with no sales reported. Cut meats quiet, but about steady. Bacon—Sales 1,750 bxs long and short clear at \$3.75. Western steam lard in more request for early delivery; quoted at the close firmer; sales of 738 tos new at \$7.87;468.00, closing at \$7.95; also 250 tes to arrive at \$7.75; for forward delivery moderately active, with January option quoted at \$7.85; February, \$8.00; March, \$8.10; April, \$8.20; sales, 1,000 tes January at \$7.95; 3.500 tes February, \$7.95; 3.500 tes March at \$8.02;68.10; 750 tes April, \$8.17;6; refined in more demand for the Continent; quoted at \$8.256 8.37;6.

wisky-Sold to the extent of 25 bris at \$1.00% but

WHISKY-Sold to the extent of 25 brls at \$1.00\(\)6, but closed dull at \$1.00 reported asked.

Fratterrs-Generally a slow movement; demand from nearly all sources less urgent; offerings of accommodation moderate, but rather more liberal; arrivals of tonnage tended to make shippers more reserved in bidding for from on berth and vessels on charter, anticipating an easier range of quotations; ship-offerers not disposed to make important concessions; for Liverpool, engagements by steam include 1,650 pkgs bacon and land, part through freight, at 40s; room for grain quoted at 960%d; through reported railroad competition and cutting of rates.

treight, at 40s; room for grain quoted at 96994d; through freights from the West quoted unsettled through reported railroad competitions and cutting of rates.

To the Western Associated Press.

Naw York, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Quies; 115-160317-16c; futures cast; January 11.20e11.30c; February. 11.42611.43c; March. 11.656311.57c; April, 11.656311.59c; May. 11.816311.83c; Jun. 11.656311.59c; Promary. 11.42611.43c; March. 11.656311.57c; April, 11.656311.59c; May. 11.816311.83c; Jun. 11.656311.59c; July, 129.12.01c; August, 12.75c; July 12.61c; August, 12.75c; July 12.61c; August, 12.75c; July 12.61c; August, 12.75c; July 12.61c; August, 12.75c; No. 2 do. 81.325c; Corn. Mal.—Steady and unchanged.

Grain.—Wheat.—Receipts, 71.000 bu; demand moderate; No. 3 Chicago spring. 81.275c; No. 2 do. 81.325c; No. 2 do.

RECRIPTS—Flour. 41,300 bris; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn. 24,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rfs, 3,000 bu; bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. O., Jan. 4.—Grain—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1,30½; extra do. \$1,30½; amber Michigan, spot. \$1,29½; January, \$1,30; February, \$1,32½; No. 1 red winter held as \$1,31½, and \$1,30½ bid; No. 2 do, soot. \$1,26; February, \$1,20; No. 2 spring, \$1,12; Corn dull; No. 2 spot. 40½c; new January, 44¢; new May, 47½c; new rejected, 41½c; January, 41½c; new May, 47½c; new rejected, 41½c; January, 41½c; new damaged, 38½c; January, 38c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 25½c.

CLOVER SERD-Golffered.

RECRIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn. 10,000 bu; coats, 3,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 1,100 bu; corn. 10,000 bu; coats, 3,700 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4—4 p. m.—Grain—Closed with wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1,30; amber Michigan, January, \$1,30½; N. 2 red winter, spot. \$1,20½; February, \$1,30½; N. 2 red winter, spot. \$1,20½; February, \$1,30½; N. 2 red winter, spot. \$1,20½; February, \$1,20; Covers and Panuary, \$1,40½; New York and January, \$1,40½; Allia February, \$1,40%. Corn—Western quilet and steady; Western winter, 36a,35c; Oo mixed, 346,33c. Rye dull at 62 664c.

Hat—Dull and heavy; Pennsylvania prime, \$14,000

em white, 36,350; do mixed, 34,635e. Rye dull at 62 (HAY—Dull and heavy; Pennsylvania prime, \$14,000 is.00.

PROVISIONS—ROUND its nominal; order trade dull; pork, \$13,00 Bulk meats—Packed shoulders, 50; clear rib sides, 7e. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 7e. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 8c. Hams, 12613c. Lard—refined, 54c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady; choice Western, roll and packed, 30622c.

PETROLEUS—Nominally unchanged.

COPPER—Dull: shade lower; Rio cargoes, 15%610%c; jobbing, 15%620%c.

PETROLEUS—Nominally unchanged.

COPPER—Dull: shade lower; Rio cargoes, 15%610%c; jobbing, 15%620%c.

PECULONATI. O., 3100 bris; wheat, 35,500 bu; corp. 47,000 bu

SHIPHENTS—Corp. 83,500 bu.

CINCINNATI. O., 38n. 4.—COFFON.—Firm; 16%c.

FLOUR—Strong and higher; tamily, 25,30%5,30.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher; red, 51,20:31,23. Corp stronger; 30:540. Outs

Demand active; Secalt. flye in good demand at full prices; 63606c. Bariey dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fork dull; \$1.50. Lard in fair demand, and strive; Sucalic. 157.75

67.85. Bulk meats dull; \$4.12\604.25; \$5.656.50.
\$6.00. Boxed meats generally unchanged, but sums sales rather higher; long and short clear; \$5.50 points, \$6.57\604.8846 january. Bacon scarce and firm; \$7.67\604.685; ham, \$4 ba, \$7.00; 13 da, \$7.20.
WHINKY—Quiet; \$1.03.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
LINSED OIL—Demand fair and prices higher; \$6.500.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia.

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MACMAHO

De Brogli

An Extraordinary Ex His Long Figh

The Letter that Signed H

Correspondence New For Paris, Dec. 17.—Several accessial's submission have been all more or less inaccurate or of the London Times has just supported. The reason is been supported.

authority. The reason is b

For the past fortnight Mach has been anxious to submit.

discovery of mine. I have s

again in letters written before

submitting by those about his know the secret of their po-know it now. He was under

party that elevated bim to po M. Thiers,—not verbal promis De Broglie held his bond. He and simply a party chief. Th

of the negotiations preceding Thiers was set down in black

even for himself, but for a I do not profess to know a paper; I only know that it of a letter written to the

paper; I only know that it ever of a letter written to the chif Conservative conspirators, and ed as to contain the most even the containt the most even the form of general guarantees. This LETTER WAS INLD to over the Marshal's head. Do to produce it under given circuit that the Marshal had broken to only to threaten to broduce it shall's wife at least into an ago it is she who has all along be mediary between her husband advisers. She was all the mother interest because she stheir views. The publication o have lowered her in the cand she would have felt. This explains the Marshal's sions to himself as purely alusions, I frankly own, of failed to see the full significant views with Grevy and Audiffremember, he seemed to say dare take the course they age spect for his "engagements," unmeaning so long as only we or inferences from public ded were understood.

He had not predged himself

or inferences from public deel were understood.

He had not pledged himself restoration of the monarchy, faults, was too loyal; and hiers, with all theirs, were too Such a pledge would have resuccerned liable to an impeach He rather bound himself to do LET THE OTHERS. They were to be his occult a the overthrow of the Republic concern. "On the 24th of M de Broglie told me I had be soldier who was to rescue the

de Broglie told me I had be soldier who was to rescue it hands of the Radicals; that I imperiled interests of the countries quarding a post, but that understood all that. At the ever after, I regarded M. Bre President. I was the mili These are the Marshal's latest by the Time' corresponse accuracy of the report not in the least affected crail denials of the truth in which they were given to the

in which they were given to the "second President" we sanctioned the Marshal's ch

mon Ministry, in order to se for the act of the 16th

fused to have any

alarming news of the hear the Marechale extremely Republican Government time of an election to excuse was wanted for the

time of an election to the excuse was wanted for the rup tiations, and it was found in a the time inexplicable, resolution the question of the three of not so inconsistent as he seem posing conditions when he had clared his readiness to accept to simplify the conditions of the condition of the time of the condition of the condi

THE OTHER HALF IS

--- How It Was Final by Penyer-Quer

28,000 bu.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed quiet: 30.

1 Milwaukee hard. \$1.144; No. 1 Milwaukee
1. Milwaukee hard. \$1.144; No. 1 Milwaukee
1. 1.394; No. 20. \$1.10; January, \$1.004; Forwary,
\$1.094; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.004. Corn quiet; \$6.2,
405e. Oats steady; No. 2, 2045e. Rye neglected;
nominal; No. 1, 56c. Barley tame: No. 2 spring sominally 635e.
Phovisions—Firmer but not quotably higher. Manpork dull: \$11.55. Lard, \$7.4067, 5715.

DERSEED HOGS—Steady with a good demand; \$4.50.

RECIPIETS—Flour, 4, 500 brits wheat, 24, 6000 bs.

BUIFMENTS—Flour, 4, 500 brits wheat, 24, 6000 bs. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4.500 bris: wheat, 57,000 m.
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—Everything quiet; little fota,
COTTON—Quiet; 1014c.
FLOUR—Market dull; extra \$4.2564.50; family, 26.76
65.000; A. No. 1, 54.6595.75; amber and whise
fluxed in the control of the contro

BOSTON-Jan. 4 -FLOUR-Firm and unchange GRAIN-Corn-New, mixed and yellow, Sound

PEORIA. Jan. 4.—Highwinzs—Quiet; sales 50 bris at \$1.04%. COTTON. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—COTTON—Net receips 3st all United States ports during the week, 161,000 bales, last year, 115,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 2,508,000; last year, 2,669,000; experis from all United States ports for the week, 100,000; last to date, 201,000; last year, 1,371,000; stoc United States ports, 910,000; last year, 985,0 åt all interior towns, 153,000; last year, 148,0

DRY GOODS. New York, Jan. 4. Business is very dull, owing to the stormy weather. Cotton goods are quiet and steady: Amoskeag ACA tickings are advanced to 77; prints dull: American shirting prints are opened at 54c; men's wear of wooleans are quiet; flannels in fur request for small selections.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND. O., Jan. 4. - PETROLEUM-Market m-hanged; standard white, 110 test, 1134c. TURPENTINE. RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF BEFERENCE MARKS, scepted. Sunday excepted. Monday CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and a

Comparison | C 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p.m. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p.m. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p.m. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 a.m. 10:15 p. m. 6:30 a.m. 10:15 p. m. 6:15 a.m.

CHICAGO, BUBLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 50 Cart-st., and at depots.

Trains. | Leave. | Arrive. Mendota & Galesburg Express. • 7:25 a.m. • 7:45 p.m. Ottawa & Streator Express. • 7:25 a.m. • 7:45 p.m. Rockford & Presport Express Mendota & Streator Passenger. 4:15 p.m. 8:35 a.m.
Aurora Passenger. 5:30 y.m. 8:35 a.m.
Downer & Grove Passenger. 6:15 p.m. 6:45 a.m.
Freeroot & Dubuque Express. 9:30 p.m. 6:35 a.m.
Omsha Night Express. 10:00 p.m. 6:35 a.m.
Cxas Fast Express. 10:00 p.m. 6:35 a.m.
Exas Fast Express. 10:00 p.m. 6:35 a.m.
Pullman Palace Dinting-Cars (uses for eating purposes only) and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars (used for sleeping purposes only) are run between Chicago and Omsha on the Pacific Express.

and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LIVE.
Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Derot.

Leave. Arriva.

St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex... *10:00 a. m. * 4:50 a. m.

St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex... *10:00 a. m. * 4:50 a. m.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, at
Twenty-taird-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st.

Annas City & Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. *3:40 a. 8: Louis & Springfield Ex. . . 9:00 a. m. *8:00 a. 8:00 a. m. 8:00

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pas and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairi In Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Wisons.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIROAD.

tot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-accorder.

Ticket office, 121 Randolph'st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrivs.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Rail

dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAL
Dopot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pactife House
Mail and Express. 48:00 a. m. 7 7:002 B
Pacific Express. 5:115 p. m. 8:002 B
Past Line. 9:10 p. m. 8:002 B BALTIMORE & OHIO.

rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st. Paimer Head Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arriva

corner of Clinton and Carroll-sia. We Arrive bus & East Day Ex. 8:40 a.m. 8:30 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 9:3

mentary vote. He held a contribution of the thin. If one-half of the thin to the time the undertook to beli the cates the letter. He left Paris, by what means I have not be tain. If one-half of the thin to the tain. If one-half of the thin the tain to the tain. If one-half of the thin the tain the tain

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LINOIS CENTRAL RAILEOAD.
of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon
office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive.

RALTIMORE & OHIO.
from Exposition Building, foot of Montices Offices: 80 Clark-st., Palmer House,
fic, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

INCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. B.
Inton and Carroll-sta. West Side
Depar Arrive.

An Extraordinary Explanation of His Long Fight for

MACMAHON.

... How It Was Finally Secured by Penyer-Quertier.

Correspondence New York World.

Paris, Dec. 17.—Several accounts of the Marshal's submission have been given. They are all more or less inaccurate or defective, and that of the London Times has just been denied on authority. The reason is because it gives only

THE OTHER HALF IS AS POLLOWS:
For the past fortnight MacMahon personally
has been anxious to submit. This is no new
discovery of mine. I have said so over and over discovery of mine. I have said so over and over used in letters written before this final event. I have also said that he was prevented from submitting by those about him. I did not then know the secret of their power over him. I know it now. He was under promises to the party that elevated him to power on the fall of M. Thiers,—not verbal promises, written ones. De Broglie held his bond. He was to be purely and simply a party chief. The general purport the averatistions preceding the overthrow of of the negotiations preceding the overthrow of Thiers was set down in black and white. The

of the segotiatous preceding the overthrow of Thiers was set down in black and white. The Marshal was not to govern for the nation, or even for himself, but for the De Broglie rings. I do not profess to know the contents of this paper; I only know that it existed in the form of a letter written to the chief of the band of Conservative conspirators, and so artfully framed as to contain the most explicit assurances under the form of general guarantees.

THE LETTER WAS HELD IN TERBOREM Over the Marshal's head. De Broglie had only to produce it under given circumstances to prove that the Marshal's head. De Broglie had only to produce it under given circumstances to prove that the Marshal's head broken his word. He had only to threaten to produce it to throw the Marshal's wife at least into an agony of terror—and it is she who has all along been the chief intermediary between her husband and his despotic advisers. She was all the more ready to act in their interest because she sympathized with their views. The publication of the letter would have lowered her in the eyes of her "set," and she would have felt the degradation. This explains the Marshal's frequent allusions to himself as purely a party chief.—allusions, I frankly own, of which I at first telled to see the full significance. In the inter-This explains the Marshal's frequent allusions to himself as purely a party chief,—allusions, I frankly own, of which I at first failed to see the full significance. In the interviews with Grevy and Amiffret-Pasquier, you remember, he seemed to say that he did not dare take the course they suggested, out of respect for his "engagements." This was quite unmeaning so long as only verbal engagements or interences from public declarations of policy were understood.

unmeaning so long as only verbal engagements or interences from public declarations of policy were understood.

He had not piedged himself to bring about a restoration of the monarchy. He, with all his faults, was too loyal; and his conscience-keep ers, with all theirs, were too cunning for that. Such a pledge would have rendered the parties concerned liable to an impeachment for treason. He rather bound himself to do nothing, and

LET THE OTHERS WORK.

They were to be his occult chief advisers, and the overthrow of the Republic was their sole concern. "On the 24th of May, 1878, the Duc de Broglie told me I had been chosen as the soldier who was to rescue the army from the hands of the Radicals; that I was to defend the imperiled interests of the country, like a sentinel guarding a post, but that, as to politics, he understood all that. At that moment, and ever after, I regarded M. Broglie as a second President. I was the military President." These are the Marshal's latest words as quoted by the Times' correspondent; and the accuracy of the report of them is not in the least affected by the several denials of the truth of the letter in which they were given to the world. It was the "second President." who prompted and sanctioned the Marshal's choice of the Jules Smon Ministry, in order to have a plausible excuse for the act of the 16th May. After that date, the second President, who had all along been secretly in power, came openly to the front.

BUT EVENTS WERE TOO STRONG FOR HIM,

and much more so, of course, for the Larshal. The latter was quite content to let him act while he had a chance of winning; it was only the patent fact of the second President's defeat at the elections that showed the first they were all in a false exition. Then MacMahon sought to set for himself, but they forbade him on pain of exposure. They invented their "Ministry of Affairs," and compelled him to try that. The Chamber refused to have anything to do with it. He saw once more that the time had come for recapitulation, and he sent for the chiefs of the Republishment

lican party to ask them for terms. They could give but one reply: "Take a Republican Minstry." The Ministry was as good as formed when De Broglie, in effect, again ordered him to stop, and again found means to get his order obeyed by working on the fears of Mme. de MacMahon by the threat of an exposure of her hasband. It was all the easier to do this as the siarming news of the heath of the Pope made the Marchale extremely unwilling to have a Republican Government in power at the time of an election to the Holy See. An excuse was wanted for the rupture of the negotiations, and it was found in the sudden, and at the time inexplicable, resolution of the Marshal on the question of the three portfolios. He was not so inconsistent as he seemed in abruptly imposing conditions when he had as good as declared his readlness to accept them. He was simply found as MR WAS TOLD.

The Chamber on its part had continued to show fight by declining to proceed with the budget. The issue was narrowing down to submission, dismissal, or-civil was.

The more moderate of the Marshal's adherenta, began to see with himself that he would have to yield, and that the only obstacle to his submission was the compromising letter in De Broglie's hands. How to get the letter, and ir ree themselves and the country by freeing the Marshal, that was the next problem to be solved.

Help came from a quarter in which few had thought of looking for it. Pouver-Quertier was one of those who were seriously alarmed at the turn events were taking. He is a man of fortune, and he did not want to make himself responsible to the extent of his means for the illeval of the consultation with his irrends, and at last, at their pressing solitations, he undertook to bell the cat—in other words, to get the letter. He left Paris, he saw De Broglie's present financial position be true, and the same of the proglie's present financial position be true, the task could not have been segulated to the task could not have been solificated as might have been larged of the true

out the most rabid Conservatives are until that it is over, in spite of what they year to the contrary. The Bonapartists, and alone think they have an interest in public order, are furious. The Legitimists are them, too, though for a different reason, have never desired a civil war, nor do y now seem to hope for a restoration. They will have been content to see the Marshal way if he had preserved in the submission

those guarantees on the religious question which they hold to be of vital importance. As it is, they see two Protestants in the Cabinet, and one, M. Waddington, charged with the control of foreign—that is to say (with others) "Papal"—affairs. They will show their displeasure in the usual way, less by public than by private measures. I understand they are preparing a great and terrible drawing-room movement; they are going to "CUT" THE MLYSKE: to shut themselves up sullenly in the Faubourg St. Germain, and avoid the Faubourg St. Honore as unholy ground. The Marshal will not greatly care for this, but it will be a heavy blow for his wife. Her sympathy with the old families of France has given them quite an artificial importance in politics. Her drawing-room will seem desolate indeed when it is occupied by none but sound supporters of the Constitution and their wives. She has fonght for the reaction to the last, from inclination all along, as I have often said, and of late from fear of an exposure of the Marshal, as I have just tried to show.

AN OLD-TIME WEDDING.

elebration in this city of the thirty-fifth anni-versary of the wedding of John M. Palmer (since or of this State) and Miss Malinda A. Keely. At the celebration a very full and entertaining sketch of the wedding was read by Mrs. Dr. Matthews, of Carlinville, and this we "Our father came to Carlinville in 1839. Our

came there with her father's family

in 1841. On Thursday, Dec. 20, 1842, John Macauley Palmer and Malinda Ann Neely were married. The weather was very cold, windy, and a little snowy. The hour was 'at early candle-light,'—the place, the residence of the bride's parents, in the northwestern part of Carlinville, in a house afterward occupied by the Widow Bates. A part of this house is still standing, and is nearly opposite Mr. Keeler's, on the west. It was built in oldtime fashion, and the wedding supper was spread in a large room several yards from the room in which the ceremony was performed First in order comes the list of relatives present Mr. Charles Palmer, who afterward went to California and fell a victim to the privations of that long overland journey; Mr. Frank Palmer, who afterward married Miss Mary E. Dalrymple,—lived in Carlinville many years,—moved to Litchifield, and Jed here. Of the bride's relatives were her father, mother, her brothers Asher and Thomas, her sisters Amanda (afterward Mrs. Pence), Martha (now Mrs. Head, of Chicago), Sarah (now Mrs. Slack, of Wyoming). Of these, father, mother; Thomas, and Amanda are dead. Then there were Aunt Mailinda McLarning, Uncle McLarning, cousins Tom, Mary, Ed, Eliza, and Virginia. Of these, Uncle McLarning, Eliza, and Mary are gone. The attendants were Miss Susan Dugger (now Mrs. Woods, of Jacksonville, who stood up, with John A. Chestnut, of Springfield), Miss Katharine Keller and Mr. Srade Cotter, of Carlinville (Miss Keller afterward married Mr. Cotter, and died many years ago). Maj. Burke was there with his bride, Miss Emma Keller, having been married the previous month—both now dead. The names of some of the other ladies were: Miss Jane Keller, Miss Caroline Walker (now Mrs. Phelps, of Carlinville), Miss Virginia Winchester, Miss Puss Winchester (afterward Mrs. Matthews, of Missouri), Miss Dode Hamilton (afterward Mrs. William Weer), Miss Isabella Hamilton (now Mrs. Robert Glass), Miss Salile Smith, Miss Susan Bagby (alterwards Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Glass. It is impossible, after so many years, to remember all, but it is certain that these, with many more, were present: A. McKim Dubois, Dan Bagby Dr. Wood, Mr. Charles Adams, of Jerseyville, and the Rev. Dr. Smith, Methodist minister, who performed the ceremony. Of these friends and relatives, so far as known, only sixteen remain.

"But to return. The bride wore a white Swiss who afterward married Miss Mary E. Dalrym

"But to return. The bride wore a white Swiss dress, pompadour neck, elbow sleeves, short waist, plain skirt, tather short, scant, and wide hem around the bottom. Her hair was arranged in long black curls in frost and a coil at the back, and she had lace mits and kid slippers, and you will all be glad to kear that she was a loyal daughter of her native Kentucky, and her slippers were the traditional No. 1s. Her bridesmaids were similarly attired. The bridegroom wore the conventional black-awallow-tail coat, black satin vest, and black satin stock. He forgets whether he wore gloves or not, but rather thinks not. The trousseau was purchased in Springfield from C. M. Smith. Her father made the trip on horseback, and think of this, ye owners of Saratoga trunks—it was

of this, ye owners of Saratoga trunks—it was brought home in saddlebags.

"Our grandmother was a famous Kentucky cook and housekeeper, but on the day of the was a famous Kentucky cook and housekeeper, but on the day of the bed in yesteries and lett the management of affairs to the ever-ready Aunt Mailund. In those days there was a cirtain Aunt Mary,—a colored woman orice owned by the late David A. Smith, of Jacksonville, who brought his slaves to Illimois and set them free at an early day. She was a famous cook, and was sent for on all festive occasions, such as weddings, infairs, balls, etc. She cooked, while Aunt Malinda planned, and the bride nerself was not above leaning her aid; and the bride mails came in to put the finishing touches, and the result was that such a supper was spread as these degenerate days can never dream of, much less produce. Turkey, chicken, quali, prairie chicken, roast big, ham venison, light bread, beat 'biscuft, preserves, the reai old-fashioned kind (none of your insipid canned frait), bride's cake, pound-cake, fruit-cake, etc., ad infinitum, jelles and pickles of sevry sort, coffee of the genuine Kentucky brand, not brought on in little cups to Insib up with, according to the stingy, modera custom, but drafts at the beginning, modera custom, but drafts at the beginning, modera custom, but drafts at the beginning, strong enough to bear ratiget through error with real cream. Immagene table spread with these cups to Insiba up with, according to the stingy, modera custom, but drafts at the beginning around it,—and von will conclude that our ancestors liked good living as well as we do, spen chimney-corney,—this goodly company standing around it,—and von will conclude that our ancestors liked good living as well as we do, and knew rather better how to repare it.

"On the Sunday following Aunt McLarning gave a family dumer-party, upon which occasion the bride work that it was a farty and any spen should be a supply spen should be proficed in the sunday for head of the profice of the p

granddaughters have been added to the number up to Dec. 20, 1877, but according to the old saying, 'Tell no man's fortune till he be dead,' we will leave the list open until the fiftieth anniversary."

Loadon Times, Dec. 17.

The sightseers of London have a new and original treat in store for them, in the remains ses, in one of the Courts of the South Ker sington Museum. On the much-vexed question of the antiquity and historical value of these remains we do not intend now to enter; we variety of the objects to be seen, which form ut a part of the whole disinterred by Dr.

but a part of the whole disinterred by Dr. Schliemann.

As early as 1870 Dr. Schliemann made some preliminary excavations on the Hill of Hissarlik, an elevated plateau about eighty feet above the Plain of Troy, but he was then forced to suspend his operations for more than a year, while waiting for the necessary firman from the Turkish Government authorizing him to continue the explorations and forcing the private proprietors to part with the ground at a lawful price. All through the fine weather of 1872 and 1873, Dr. Schliemann persevered in his labor, which was carried on entirely at his own expense, the Turkish Government even cobliging him to pay the shary of the official employed by them to watch his proceedings.

During these months Dr. Schliemann discovered the remains of four settlements or cities, one below the other, besides the Greek colony of the time of Alexander the Great. Of this colony he shows at South Kensington a very spirited metiope of Apoilo and four horses, and some small terra-cotta figures. It is, however, with the four anchest cities, and chiefly with the second from the virgin soil that we are concerned. Roughly speaking, the two most recent settlements (below the Greek colony) extend from just below the surface to a depth of twenty-three feet. The third city, which Dr. Schliemann calls Troy proper, Ilium, where he found the so-called Priam treasure, reaches to thirty-three feet below the surface, and the most ancient to a depth of fifty feet, or in some places to nearly sixty feet. These four cities are separated from each other by layers of ashes

most ancient to a depth of fifty feet, or in some places to nearly sixty feet. These four cities are separated from each other by layers of ashes and other marks of conflagration.

The objects shown at South Kensington from the lowest and most ancient city consist first of pottery and fragments of terra-cotta, chiefly of a grayish-black color, ornamented with graceful patterns in white. They are of a better quality than any found in the higher strata. Some specimens are of a brilliant black, red, or brown color, and the delicate patterns have been cut out and filled in with some white substance. Only one specimen of painted pottery was found in this stratum, and one in the city above—Troy proper. Vases of various shapes and sizes have also been found in the lowest stratum, but as a rule of far inferior workmanship to the fragments of ornamental terra-cotta. and sizes have also been found in the lowest stratum, but as a rule of far inferior workmanship to the fragments of ornamental terra-cotta, though the forms are in all cases graceful. These rougher specimens may have been for use among the poorer, the more decorated among the richer inhabitants. There are a few fragments from vases of an immense thickness and size, probably wine-coolers. Double vases are not uncommon, and vases with very long, narrow lips, peculiarly convenient for pouring out liquids. One curious vase from this lowesticity is in the form of a pig. One skeleton of a woman was found at the depth of forty-two feet, with some simple gold ornaments, which are shown in one of the cases—a fingerring, three earrings, a dress-pin, and some gold beads. The gold is nearly pure. Both the ornaments and the skull (also shown) bear marks of fire. Another case contains some of the stone implements found in this earliest settlement. Knives of obsidian, arrow-heads, hatchets of stone and flint, and metal implements are also shown from the same stratum; copper nails, knives, and bracelets, silver pins, and a crescent-shaped ornament in silver. In one case are various molds in mica schist for casting the metal implements.

One object appears to have been found in all metal implements.

One object appears to have been found in all the four cities,—i. c., the so-called whorls, round pieces, chiefly of terra-cotta, with a hole through the middle. According to Dr. Schliemann, these

the middle. According to Dr. Schliemann, these were not used fol spinning, hardly any of them showing traces of friction or usage, but were votive offerings. They are ornamented with suns, stars, altars, animals, and various unknown symbols. Specimens of these whorts almost fill one case; they are arranged according to their patterns.

It was in June, 1873, that Dr. Schleimann found the gold treasure occupying the two centres. It was in June, 1873, that Dr. Schielmann found the gold treasure occupying the two central cases of the Court. It was at a depth of twenty-eight feet, therefore, in Troy proper. The eye is at once attracted by the two large head-dresses of fine gold worn so as to fail over the forehead, with the long pendant on each side covering the ears. Close by are numerous chains of gold beads and a large collection of rings and buttons which were all found together in a silver jug, four earrings, or rather ear-tassels, nearly four inches long, a golden fillet and gold bracelets, in some cases welded in a silver jug, four earrings, or rather ear-tassels, nearly four inches long, a golden fillet and gold bracelets, in some cases welded together by the conflagration which destroyed this city. Above, in the same cases, are a bottle and vases of pure gold, and a remarkable gold cup weighing one and a half pounds troy, in the form of a ship, with a handle at each side, and a mouth for drinking out of at each end. This vessel is of cast gold, and the handles have been fused on to it. The other objects are of wrought gold. Several silver goldets are also shown in these two cases, and six objects like knife-blades of purest silver. These Dr. Schliemann conjectures to have been the Homeric Talents. One cup is in electrum—i. e., four parts gold to one of silver. Battle-axes and lance-heads of copper shield and chaldron. Three large silver dishes were too much injured in excavating to be exhibited. One curious bent piece of copper, with a silver vase soldered to one end by the conflagration, and two fixed wheels at the other, Dr. Schliemann thinks may have been a hasp of the chest containing the treasure. The key of the chest, distorted by fire, is shown. The chest had perished, but the objects composing the treasure were all found packed together in a rectangular mass, and the copper key lying close by them.

It is impossible to mention all the smaller ob-

chest had perished, but the objects composing the treasure were all found packed together in a rectangular mass, and the copper key lying close by them.

It is impossible to mention all the smaller objects belonging to this city, such as ivory lyres and flutes, a lion-headed sceptre-handle of fine crystal, combs of stone, terra-cotta brush-handles, copper weapons, and stone and bone implements of all kinds, which will be found in one of the cases; but the terra-cotta vases deserve special notice for their number, size, and beauty of form. The largest have curious wing-shaped handles, with covers like a crown or dladem. The tall, slender, quouble-handled vases, mostly of a brilliant red color, collected together in one case, are singularly graceful. They are round below, so that they can only stand on their mouths. A few vases, with the owl's face on the copers which Dr. Schliemann considers as proving the worship at Troy of Pallas Athene, were found in this city, but they are more abundant in the higher strata. A man's skull is shown found near the treasure.

The visitor cannot but be struck by the various stages of civilization shown in the diverse objects apparently belonging to one period; delicate gold ornaments and silver goblets, graceful vases of the terra-cotta and lyres of ivory, side by side with stone, flint, and bone implements as rough as any found in the Swiss lacustrine dwellings. It is difficult, without very detailed plans of the excavations, to account for these incongruities. In the specimens from the two hignest cities we flod a few forms of vases not met with in the lower settlements, as, for instance, one in the shape of a bugle, on two feet; a small vase standing on three feet, with one handle and two ears; cup-handles in black terra-cotta in the shape of an ox's heal, and the fragment of a vessel shaped like a horse's head. The most curiously marked of the whorls belong to these two upper strata, either flat discs, with two holes and some sort of potter's stamp on them, or round globes, are often filled in with white clay, and must have been engraved while the clay was soft. As already stated, most of the vases with the owlfaced covers, which the visitor will find grouped together in one or two cases, belong to tnese upper cities.

We have said enough to prove that we have

Icelandie Colony in Nova Scotia.

Toronto Globs.

The Icelandic settlement, about five miles from Archibald's Mills, Upper Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, is composed of about twenty families, all of whom have neat little log houses, and there are also a few others building. The land is of pretty fair quality, and it is generally believed that Government did well for these people, though it is hinted that, if they got what was intended for them, they would have considerably more. There are suspicious, too, that the Government supplies were meted out through too many officials' hands ere the poor Icelanders got hold of them. The agents and middlemen, or country merchants, who were the first year appointed, ere these settlers went "housekeeping," to furnish the Government supplies, it is said were handsomely remunerated for their services: and

incidents are reported of nishonest dealing with the poor settlers whereby they were meanly defrauded. The Government supported these people for two months, and after that they helped to support themselves by working on the roads until that portion of the public money was all expended, when they again got aid. It is mutually agreed between the Government and the Icelanders that any aid or supplies which they received, or will for the future receive, over and above the building of a log house, and cutting one acre of woodland, for each family, is to be paid by them to diovernment, within a period of five years from the date of settlement, ere they get their grants.

Each settler has 100 acres of land and from three to twelve acres of woodland cut. A few of them sowed wheat which looked well—beside potatoes, osts, buckwheat, and some vegethree to twelve acres of woodland cut. A few of them sowed wheat which looked well—beside potatoes, oats, buckwheat, and some vegetables. They have fitteen cows, or nearly one for each family; one horse, one pair of steers, and a few fowls. The majority of them think they will have enough provisions to keep the mover winter, but say there are a few who will fare hard enough. They are particularly careful in housing their cattle, providing them with a stall and "crib," and fastening them as we do horses. Some of the settlers held responsible positions in their own country. A Mr. John Ruggleson represented a district in the Iceland Parliament, which they call the "Big House." A Bible and several other books in Icelandic can be seen in nearly all the houses, which are neat and tidy, though small, most of them being partitioned off, and nearly all of them having an inside door, with a tobby or space of five or six feet between it and the outside one. Each house has a stove. The men can knit, sew, and weave cloth; but have neither wool nor sheep yet. Their spinning-wheels are smaller than ours, light, with a handle or projecting point on top. The rim or wheel is underneath the spool, and the band can be tightened by the handle referred to, which is made for that purpose.

THE WIDOW HICKS.

An ordinary marriage announcement in all the papers yesterday morning gave the first hint of an occurence which, without being perhaps in any way extraordinary, has already ex-cited and seems likely to excite a very unusual York, and which will not be without interes

Lond-Hicks-On Monday, Dec. 31, by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, Thomas Lord to Annette Wilhelmina Wilkins Hicks, both of this city.

Mr. Lord is an old gentleman of 84, who is reputed to possess a fortune of from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000, inherited from a brother, Mr. John alienated, and who died several years ago, leav bbery of about \$1,000,000 in bonds belonging will be remembered as one of the myriad sense tions of Wall street. These bonds were afterwards in part recovered by means of sundry skillful "negotiations." Mr. John Lord was a bachelor. His brother, the groom of Monday, was married many years ago to Miss Anderson, a sister of the eminent Dr. Henry Anderson, who died some time ago in India.and who was a leading native member of the Catholic Church. By this lady, who died four or five years ago, Mr. John Lord had a family of six children—four sons and two daughters. The eldest of the daughters, Miss Sarah Lord, has supervised the household of her father, in Seventeenth street, since her mother's death. Mr. Lord himself, though so far advanced in years, is a fine-looking man of more than six feet in height. He was never very successful in business, but was always remarkable for his self-possession and serenity of temper, a notable illustration of which is often cited by the veterans of Wall and Broad streets. At one time in his life Mr. Bord was made the Vice-President of the Columbian Marine Insurance Company, a somewhat experimental institution, which came early to grief. On the day after its failure Mr. Lord appeared as usual in the parlor of the office, took his seat and began to read his morning papers. His attention was finally attracted by the great throng of persons passing in and out of the office and histing about the desks and counters, and, one of the clerks happening to come into the parlor, he looked up and said to him: "We seem to be very busy this morning; we must be doing more than usual to-day." The clerk stared at his superior for a moment, and then quietly replied:

"Yes, sir, we are; the Company suspended." wards in part recovered by means of sundry

plied:
"Yes, sir, we are; the Company suspended yesterday."
It is stated now by the children of Mr. Lord It is stated now by the children of Mr. Lord that he has been in very bad health for some time past, and that for months before the ceremony of his marriage on Monday he had not left the house. He went out, it appears, on Monday and did not return again, to the great alarm and anxiety of his family. As he gave note of them any intimation of his intentions, they regard the matter with unconcealed indignation, and manifest an intention to raise sundry legal questions over it, with what justice or on what specific grounds does not yet appear. appear.
Mrs. Hicks, the bride, is a lady descended

sundry legal questions over it, with what justice or on what specific grounds does not yet appear.

Mrs. Hicks, the bride, is a lady descended from Dutch ancestors of the name of Wilkens, some of whom, as appears from a memoranda of the family published at Poughkeepsie, have resided in that neighborhood. Whether she was born there herself is uncertain. Her maternal grandfather, Mr. Schenck, was an old merchant of New York. Some thirty years ago she was married to Mr. Henry W. Hicks, a bachelor about thirty-five years her senior, who at that time was an active-merchant on South street. During her husband's life Mrs. Hicks entered the fashionable world of New York, and entertained handsomely at her residence on Fourteenth street, then a fashionable centre. In 1865 Mr. Hicks got into difficulties and his failure was announced. In settling up his affairs a large tract of land near Toledo, in Ohio, and not at that time considered to be of great value, was settled upon his wife, and Chief-Justice Waite, then a lawyer at the Toledo Bar, became her trustee. Mr. Hicks died a year after the failure, and the Toledo property having greatly increased in value, Mrs. Hicks, who had for some time previously withdrawn from fashionable life in this county, returned from Europe, and for a while reopened her house. Her tastes, however, have always led her to prefer a residence abroad, and she has passed much time in France, Italy, and England. About ten years ago she became a Catholic, and was admitted into the Church at Rome with great ceremony in the year of the gathering of the Œcumenical Council by Cardinal Barpabe. Mrs. Hicks is an admirable horsewoman, and has ridden to the hounds in many parts of Great Britain. Through her acquaintance with several of the Catholic English nobility, she was very cordially received in London, and for two or three seasons past her entertainments at Claridge's Hotel, and the splendors of her toilet, and particularly of her diamonds, have made her a conspicuous figure in London for some menths w

in London for some months past, and returned to this country about ten days ago. For a number of years past friendly relations have existed between Mr. Lord and the lady who has now become his wife, but no expectation of this event appears to have been entertained either by her iriends or by his, and this may, perhaps, account for the unusual stir made by the event in the circles to which they both belong.

It is known only, as we have said, that Mr. Lord left his house without mentioning his purpose to any of its immates, and some time on Monday morning drove away in a carriage, and has not since returned. His sons are as ignorant of his present whereabouts as Mrs. Hicks' friends profess to be of hers. She also left her residence at No. 10 West Fourteenth street on Monday afternoon, leaving word with the servants that she would be back on Friday of this week. Her coachman drove herself and Mr. Lord to the residence of Cardinal McCloskey early on Monday afternoon, and there the marriage was quietly celebrated, with no other friends than possibly one or two present. The newly-married couple were then driven to the depot, and that is all that, down to this time, is known of them. No information regarding the marriage was to be obtained at the Cardinal's residence.

Mr. Lord, as we have said, has six childrentwo daughters—middle-aged ladies, both single, and one of feeble mind—and four sons. Charies, Harry, Thomas, and Frank. Mr. Frank Lord, the youngest, is well known for his athletic predilections as well as for a good deal of dispars of the cardinal's residence.

cider Mr. Lord lived with his two single daughters and his son Charles Lord at 33 West Seventeenth street, where his youngest son, Frank Lord, has also been in the habit of taking breakfast every morning. His son Thomas, who lives with his family at Huntington, Long Island, came into the city two months ago to assist his father in the conduct of his business. Mr. Lord's four sons and two daughters were much exercised over the matter vesterday, and very indignant. The prevalent belief among them was that the father had been snatched from the seclusion of the quiet Seventeenth street home and married out of hand. Mr. Henry Day, of the firth of Lord, Day & Lord,—none of whom are related to Mr. Thomas Lord or his children,—is, or was, the legal adviser of Mr. Thomas Lord. His firm, however, seems to have been retained by the children, and Mr. Day said last might that a consultation had been held by the heirs of Mr. Lord with a view of asserting their rights. He says that Mrs. Hicks will be given ample opportunity "of testing her fate," and that the heirs are quite confident of their ability "to overturn the villainous plot." No definite proceedings have been taken, but action to the end of declaring the marriage null and void, or at least of placing the property in the hands of a trustee, will be at once begun. The suit, of whatever nature, will be brought by the senior member of the firm, Mr. Lord. Mr. Day cannot very well act, owing to his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Lord's private business, but he expects to be cailed as a witness. It will be shown at the propert time, he says, "that there has been a great deal of scheming in this business," and that the dereiopment of the true inwardness of the case will afford ample evidence to prove the case of the heirs. The probable course will be to have a decree from the Court annulling the marriage on the ground of imbeelity. A temporary injunction will also be applied for to prevent Mr. Lord having any control over his property pending this suit. There were no ex par

Temple Bar.

London Speciator, Dec. 15.

Temple Bar is going at last. Two ladders laid against it on Wednesday morning, and a few pickaxes and colis of rope in a corner, gave signs of approaching demolition, and the preparations were actively pursued by gaslight on Thursday night. The ancient gateway probably never looked to better advantage than under the flaming jets of ass, with an illuminated sea of faces beneath, staring at the executioners as they moved cautiously about among the poles and ropes getting ready the fatal scaffolding. It was a picturesque scene, and predisposed the

The Grocer's Gift to His Preacher.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE---AIMEE.

Acknowledged Queen of Opera-Bourfe, with her new, magnificent, and augmented company of 80 ARTISTS, Monday, Jan. T. LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. In which AIMEE sings in English PRETTY AS A PICTURE. Tuesday, the great European and New York success, LA MAIJOLAINE, LA WALGOLAINE, Unwhich Aimee sings the Cuckoo and Beggar Songs, Wednesday Mathnee, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. Wednesday Matinee, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Mille. Dupare as Clairette.
Matinee admission, 50c; reserved seats, \$1.
Matinee admission, 50c; reserved seats, \$1.
Wednesday night, LES ECET VIREGES (160 Virgins).
Thursday Night, Aimee in GIROFLE GIROFLA.
Friday, Aimee's Benefit, Strauss' Spectacular Opers,
A REINE IN DIGU (Queen Indigo).
Admission to Parquette and Parquette Circle, \$1:
eserved seats, \$1.50. Admission to Balcony, 75c;
eserved seats in Balcony, \$1. Gallery, 50c.
Seats and Librettos for sale at Box Office of Theatre.

LAST NIGHNS! LAST NIGHTS! SIMPSON & CO.

Saturday, list Matinee of this Great Double Bill.
MONDAY NEXT, the new drama, TRUE WOMAN.
REMEMBER this is the only thoroughly
West, and the prices of admission are from 20 to 30 per
cent less than any equal establishment East.
PRICES.
PRICES.
Secured seats only 25 cents extrs.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

KERRY GOW. Monday, Jan. 7, 1878-AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE. COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE,

To-night last time of the great and only rieldings, Tommy Turner, and La Rue Family. Don't fail to see the originators of all the beau ongs and dances of the day, the celebrated DELEHANTY AND HENGLER.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. the Children to see "HELEN'S BABIES," Indinee To-day, 2:30—Prices, 50c. 25c. CALLENDER'S

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Ladies, Remember, Remember. This is the last Mat-tnee and last Great Saturday Night of the most popular of all plays. OUR BOARDING HOUSE, with the fines of Comedy Companies. The play framed with New Scenery. Cheapest prices of admission as this Theatre. Matthees Wednesday and Saturday 2:20, Sunday-Ben-vit.—An event. Monday—Original BUFFALO BILL and Combination.

THERE IS REASON in all THINGS."

reasonable to conclude that Benson's Capcine Pla having received the highest and only award at the tennial Exposition over all other plasters, having tennial Exposition over all other plasters, having the world. The plaster was invested to over account of the plaster was invested to over the plaster was invested to over the plaster was invested to over only object to the ordinary porous plasters. LAME BACK. plasters not even to the potential to the pote Immediate relief by use of Benson's Capcine Plaster.

was a picturesque scene, and predisposed the onlookers to think kindly of the time-honored obstruction. Temple Bar was completed in 1672, so that it dies at the good old age of 205. De mortuis nii nist bonum. We hope it will have a comfortable resurrection in some place where it can be seen without being in the way.

The Grocer's Gift to His Preacher.

A Covington, Ky., correspondent tells this:
"A country merchant visited the city a few days ago, and, going to Cincinnati, purchased from a dollar store a table-caster, which ne took home with him, and after putting a tag on it marked '\$14' made it a present to a Methodist preacher, whose church his family attended. The reverend gentleman took the package home, opened it, and examined the contents. The next day he brought the caster (with tag statached) back to the groceryman, and said to him: 'I am too poor in this world's goods to afford to display so valuable a caster on my table, and if you have no objections I should like to return it and take \$14 worth of groceries for my family in its stead.' The merchant could do nothing but acquiesce, but fancy his feelings."

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journai, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati. O.

NE WEEK ONLY OF OPERA-BOUFFE AT POPULAR PRICES. Positively last appearance in Chicago · AIMEE

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

Last Grand KERRY GOW MATINEE this Saturday at p. m. Remember, prices 25c and 50c, This Saturday night, at 8 p. m., last appearance here this season. Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY upported by MISS ANNIE WARD TIFFANY and su-

GEORGIA 4 END MEN.
GEORGIA the \$10,000 MINSTRELS
GEORGIA Banjoist.

Scale of Prices—75, 50, and 35e. Matinees—50 & 23e

HAVERLY......Proprietor and Man

FAIRBANKS'

used at the extraordinary speed of One Thousand to Eighteen Hundred Stitches per minute, in the manufacture of every kind of Overwear and Underwear, is the Wheeler & Wilson. stand this severe test, and make it more economical for manufacturers, recommend it for the family. Rotary motion insures ease of movement with greatly increased durability. If you desire clean, beautiful work, an easy-running, beautiful, and thoroughly-made Machine, see the New No. 8, 155 State-st.

GIVEN AWAY

GRANDEST GIFT OF THE AGE. JUST PUBLISHED.

CLUSTER OF GEMS.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

TRUSSES.

From BANSOM DEXTER, M. A., M. D., Prof of Zoology, Comparative and Human Anatom Physiology in the University of Chicago. Physiology in the University of Chicago.

Messrs. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER:
Having used your "Common-Sense Truss" in ypractice for over ten years, having known its adoption by the Board of Surgeons of the Unite States Army, of its having received the highest award at the American Centennial Exhibition, cits adoption and use by several of the Royal Families of Europe, and having examined almost ever device of the kind, I feel at liberty to say that it pivot and ball and socket joints, set screws, correct retaining force, superior workmanship, etc. are all a competent surgeon could wish, and it is worthy the term "Common-Sense Truss."

Trusses of all kinds, Silk Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, etc., manufactured by the property of the property of the struments of the committee, etc., manufactured by the struments of the struments

RACINE COLLEGE. and close June 26. For estalogues and full informs

REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D. DEARBORN SEMINARY,

DEARBORLE

See WABASH-AV.

This school for Young Laties and Girls will reopen Monday, Jan. 6. For catalogues address Z. GROVER. CAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. LOW rates; careful training. L. HAND, Geneva Lake, PINANCIAL.

PUTS AND CALLS.

MISCELLANEOUS. TENSIFIED VOLTAIC BELTS AND BANDS are indersed and used by the medical profession in the cure of Rheumatism, Dyspegasion in the cure of Rheumatism, Dyspegasion in the cure of Rheumatism, Dyspegasion in the case of the confession in the cure of th

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

WEBB'8 PREMIUM

Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma FRIARRISHED These goods have taken the highest award at the principal Fairs in the United States. Manufactured by

JOSIAH WEBB & CO., Milton, Mass.

Third Cabin, \$35.
Steerage, \$26, including wine, bedding and stensils.
TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway sistion of Knelend.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, Jan. 18, 6 am INCHORIA, Jan. 19, 6 am DEVONIA, Jan. 12, 11 am ICALIFN'A, Jan. 28, 11 am New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry New York so London direct every Wednesday.

ANGLIA, Jan. 9, 9 a m I AUSTRALIA, Jan. 16, p. m.

Cabina, 855 to 870. Secondeabin, 840. Steerage, 828.

Excursion Tickets at reduced rates

Drafti saued for any amount at currency rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BRLPAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Hursday, Jan. 10
STATE OF NEVADA THURSDAY, Jan. 17
First cabin \$55 and \$70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, curreacy, Second Cabin. \$40. Beturn tickets at reduced rates, curreacy, Second Cabin. \$40. Beturn tickets at reduced rates, curreacy, Second Cabin. \$40. Beturn tickets at reduced rates, curreacy, Second Cabin. \$40. Beturn tickets at reduced rates, curreacy, Second Cabin. \$40. Beturn tickets at reduced rates, curreacy, Second Cabin. \$40. Beturn tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin. \$40. Beturn tickets at reduced rates, Second Cabin. \$40. Beturn tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin. \$40. Beturn tickets at reduced rates. \$40. Beturn tickets at reduced rates

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS Italy, Dec. 22. 614 a. m. | Holland, Jan. 8, 3 p. m. Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, 208, eurrency. Drafts for 21 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. R. LARSON, 4 South Cart. etc. Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Williams. Thursday, Jan. 28
SOMENSET, Stambert, and 270; Intermediate, Jan. 28
Steerage, 850, 860, 360, and 870; Intermediate, 845;
Steerage, 850. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Personal Steerage certification of the Proposition of the Propo

BIRDS Imported German Ca Talking Parrots, Fancy Birds. Goi Aquarians, most suit day Presents. FRED FER, 127 Clark-st.

LEGAL OUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—In the matter of the Youkers and New York Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made samplemented on the Sub day of November, and the Court of the Supreme Court, made samplemental dividend of two and the Court of Court of the Supremental Company will be made, and will be payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1978, at the office of the subscriber, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York. Dated Dec. 8, 1877.

WILLIAM P. DILON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF COMPTROLLES OF THE CURRENCY.
INSTON, Dac. & 1877. Notice is hereby given
persons who may have edigins seasons the Third is
hank of Chicago, lil., that the come must be per
to Huntington W. Jackson, Rocaver, with the
proof thereof, within three months from the
there will be disallowed.

ing could be gleaned at the banks yester-ood the intelligence that Dr. Turpin, r of the Fidelity, will file his third report

man who once lived at Louisville, and pre-sly in Eastern Massachusetts, please send duplicate of his letter!

The Northwestern Hardware Association holds is annual dinner at the Sherman House this flermoon at following the Sherman House this flermoon at following the Sherman House the stenographers are their first annual banquet together me place in the evening.

Mrs. William B. Sullivan, wife of the law re Mrs. William B. Shillivan, whe of the law re-porter of the Inter-Ocean, is dying of Bright's disease of the kidneys at their residence, No. 606 North Clark street. Mrs. Robert Sullivan, of Toronto, Ont., is with the family.

The week of prayer begins to-morrow. Meet ngs will be held every evening except Saturday t 7:30 o'clock, and Monday afternoon a special neeting will be held from 2 to 5 o'clock, at the Saptist Tabernacle, No. 303 Wabash avenue. The temperature yesterday, as observed by anasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Trisses Building), was, at 8 a. m., 29 degrees; 10 a., 28; 12 m., 24; 3 p. m., 17; 6 p. m., 10; p. m., 7: 8 p. m., 5. Barometer at 8 a. m., 17; 8 p. m., 30.07.

9.78; 8 p. m., 80.07.

The officers installed Thursday evening at tochambeau Loge No. 532 (French), at their all corner of West Randolph and Clinton treets, were: Edouard Gerardin, N. G.; Pierre alror, V. G.; William Dubois, Secretary; Ed-

intentional error crept into a short in-with Congressman Harrison in yester-niune. It was stated that he had not ge Blodgett's letter recommending the if the "first batch" of the whisky-men. was directly the opposite.

act was directly the opposite.

so following officers were duly installed in aton Lodge, A. F. and A. M. 209, by Will-H. Johnson, Acting Grand Master; M. E. a. A. D. G. M.; and James Saunders, as a Marshal: W.-M., LaPratt; S. W., E. H.; J. W., L. Collar; Secretary, L. C. Stover; W. H. Luther; J. D., 1. Grant; S. S., T. latt; J. S. W. H. Churchill; Tyler, J. S.

Right Worthy Deputy P. G. George H. te installed the following officers of us Lodge: N. G., William McEyoy, V. egmund Riesenfeld: Secretary deputy

At a regular meeting of Union Lodge. No. J. I. O. O. F., held in their hall, corner Clark and Washington streets Thursday evening, the following officers were regularly installed: Alfred Paffeuberger, N. G.; E. E. Edgerton, V. G.; J. J. French, Recording Secretary; Fred Thorpe, Per. Secretary; Thomas E. Miller, Decasurer; John Clelland, Warden; L. F. Husahder, Conductor.

information received at Army Heads yesterday it is more than likely that lodges of Indians who escaped during smoval from the Red Cloud and Spotted cies recently have joined sitting Bull.
of the Sans Arc and Minneconjou Sioux. It is supposed that they crossesomewhere in the neighborhood of in Montana.

he Board of Trade ticket for officers for the two was completed yesterday as follows: sectors—C. H. Adams, W. S. Crosby, C. G. alll, M. H. Foss, P. W. Dater. Committee troitration—G. F. Smith, George Clark, C. G. B. L. Jones, C. J. Magill. Committee ppeals—D. H. Lincoln, J. W. Preston, G. Luver, H. C. Rew, P. P. Oldershaw.

P. G. Dodge, Collector of South Chicago, anted a bond to Supervisor Mason rester—the last day he could do so under the lawfor the amount of the penalty—between 00,000 and \$12,000,000, and the sureties ber fifteen. Who they are will not be the unless the bond is approved. The Superand Town Clerk will consider it to-day, reach a conclusion one way or the other.

Mr. Jewett Wilcox, of the Tremont House, detect wilcox, of the Tremont House, deletters yesterday from two prominents a Commanderies (Knights Templar) for arters during the next triennial conclave Grand Encampment of the United States, eld in Chicago during August, 1880. The Encampment now numbers fully 50,000 rs, and it is expected that there will be additional members before the grand expected that there will be additional members before the grand expected.

yde Park. The morning from her resuence in Hyde Park. The funeral was largely attended by her numerous friends, the parlors being full. The remarks on her life and death were made by Bishop Cheney, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, and the Rev. D. S. Johnson. The coffin was covered with flowers and smilax. Around the bier were crosses, wreatha, and pillars of the choicest varieties, presented by loving friends.

The name of the man whose body was found in the lake at the foot of Madison street Thursday was 8. P. Tumy, and not 8. B. Toomy. He was a Lieutenant in a Michigan regiment during the War, and previous to that was Mayor of Aurora, Ind. For the last eight or ten years he had been employed as a salesman by differstore and hardware dealers in this city. He had relatives living in Cincinnati, and near Aurora, Ind.,—very respectable people.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest undom Bridget Gleason at No. 17 Wright street, who was accidentally run down by a meat-

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday beld an inquest unon Bridget Glesson at No. 17 Wright street, who was accidentally runy down by a meatwagon driven by Patrick Thomas, who, in accordance with the verdict, was released from custody; and upon a rag-picker named "George," who died of old age and exposure at No. S38 State street, and who was supposed to be a miser because he lived alone with two dogs in a shed at No. S31 State street. To-day an inquest will be held at the Morgue upon an unknown man who was killed on the Pittaburg & Fort Wayne track near Daiton Station.

No additional particulars could be learned yesterday in regard to the Bliss failure. Mr. Bliss was engaged all day in writing letters to country customers and in directing his clerks in the matter of making an inventory. He could not give any definite idea as to the amount of assets, and preferred not to give hap-hazzard guesses. They were nominally more than the amount of his liabilities, which are \$130,000, but there had been such a shrinkage in values that it was difficult to tell just what they were worth. Until he had time to get out a careful inventory, which would probably be in three or four days, he preferred to give no figures whatever.

days, he preferred to give no figures whatever.

The Chicaro Medical Journal and Examiner speaks as follows of the Illinois State Board of Health medical examinations: "We have taken pains to carefully examine the method pursued by the members of the Illinois State Board of Health in examining non-graduates in medicine who apply for a license to practice, and have also critically read the entire list of all questions proposed to such candidates on their principal profession at large was concerned to such an extent as to warrant the scrutiny, and, as a result, we have no hesitation in declaring that the tests are ample, and that the standard is such as would do credit to all the medical schools of the State."

The Constables were to have beid a meeting

The Constables were to have beid a meeting vesterday afternoon at Justice Haines' Court, but, the notifications having been issued at such a late hour, only a few officers were present, and no call to order was made. It was the intention of the officers to simply resolve not to take any further steps toward the prosecution of Miss McKee. They have come to the conclusion that State's Attorney Mills can conduct the prosecution as thoroughly without assistance as with it; that the employment of any eminent lawyer would necessitate an expenditure greater than they can well afford; and that the less they lay themselves open to public criticism the better they will got along with the public.

ublic.

The monthly meeting of the Executive Comittee of the Illinois Industrial School for liris was held at the Tremont club-rooms hursday. Mrs. Van Buren presided. Mrs. abbit moved that the place for receiving children by the Committee (to be sent to the school) removed to No. 91 Washington street. Emelorment Bureau of the Woman's Christian Assistion, and the time Saturdays, from 2 to 4 p. All applications must be made in writing to be Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Alexandr Day, No. 415 West Washington street. The cocceds of the late benefit at McVicker's Thease were reported to be \$96. The meeting adurned to the dirst Thursday in February, same are and hour.

i and hour.

le Illinois Central Railroad Company have ed the gratitude of the people who go home the evening Hyde Park train. Until Thurshe evening Hyde Park train. in the evening Hyde Park train. Until Thursay, the cars were very dark, candles being used or lighting them, and the time required to go at to the village was wasted. On that night, owever, the Company made an experiment on me car. They put in three centre lights, each rith a double argand burner, mineral sperm oil cling used, and the result was that Thur Thursay could be read anywhere in the car. Everyody rushed into the car, and all were more had shown for their eyes. The lighting is such a success that, though the question of expense is an important consideration, the Company

a success that, though the question of expense is an important consideration, the Company will probably make the same improvement on all their suburban trains. If this were zone, passengers would not, perhaps, copiet to paying a cent or two more fere.

The Supervisor is very desirous that the 2 percent for collecting city and county taxes, which ought to go to the town, and which amounts to from \$15,000 to \$20,000, should not be gobbled by the Collector. Last ver Collector Kimball turned over this percentage to the town, and the result was that it was not necessary to levy any town tax. Mr. Mason is reported to fear that Mr. Dodge will not consent to turn over this sum to the town, and therefore he wishes to have the sureties on the bond understand that, if this money is not paid over by Dodge, they will be sued for it. His decision as to the satisfactoriness of the bond will unquestionably be influenced by the answer which the bondsmen give to his remarks on this question.

which the bonnamen give to his remarks on this question.

Mr. David Hedge, who keeps the lunch-room corner of State and Madison streets, bought, some little time ago, a sewing-machine from the Victor Company. He had, according to his statement, paid for it with the exception of \$4, which was due Jan. 1. He alleges that yesterday, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a couple of men went to his house, No. 48 South Union street, and rang the bell. Two children only were in the house, he and his wife being down-town. The children opened the door and let in the two men, who took the machine and carried it away, leaving in its place a card of the Victor Sewing-Machine Company, No. 381 West Randolph street. Mr. Hedge is furious over the alleged misconduct on the part of the sewing-machine company, and says he proposas to bring suit against them. Several complaints of a somewhat similar character had previously been made against this Company, and in one or two cases, which were carried into the courts, the corporation didn't come out the victor.

The first number of the Illinois Social Science.

cases, which were carried into the courts, the corporation didn't come out the victor.

The first number of the Illinois Social Science Journal, a rather neat twelve-page monthly, has made its appearance. It is the organ of the Illinois Social Science Association, and in its prospectus promises to discuss all questions of social science relating to the several departments provided for under the constitution of the Association, viz.: Reform, Charities, Industries, Education, the Arts, Sanitary and Household Science, and Government. The Association, through its Bureau of Correspondence, aims to exert a direct educational influence by gathering information and statistics on the above subjects. An important feature of the Bureau is the department of home study, designed to encourage young women at home to devote a portion of their leisure time to systematic study. To further this object, a committee of competent ladies is constantly in correspondence with those desiring to avail themselves of such privileges, and aiding them by criticism and advice. The first number is a sufficient promise that the objects of the Association will be thoroughly advocated, and that the paper will be an important aid to its future growth.

Robert G. Christie, an actor formerly with

be thoroughly advocated, and that the paper will be an important aid to its future growth.

RECOVERING HIS PLAY.

Robert G. Christie, an actor formerly with Joe Murphy, who is now playing an engagement in this city, caused the arrest yesterday of Mr. Murphy upon the allegation that he (Christie) did once upon a time write an original play; that he called it. "Shamrock"; that, in the deep study by which that original play was begotten, the writer thereof had not lost sight of Mr. Murphy's pre-eminent abilities in certain lines of stage business, and therefore he caused the "Shamrock" to grow around the character which was intended for Mr. Murphy; that he sold the play to Mr. Murphy; that he got no pay for it; and that Mr. Murphy still had the manuscript. He caused a capias to be issued. As soon as Mr. Murphy heard thereof he went to Justice Haines' Court and acknowledged service, and gave bonds. He was tot therefore "arrested." Mr. Murphy's explanation of the affair is that the play "Shamrock" was a model of and almost bodily lifted fromthe "Kerry Gow"; that he never produced it, etc. He has surrendered the play to the attorneys for Mr. Christle, and the case will be settled hereafter.

The annual meeting of the congregation of the First Baptist Church was held at the church last evening to elect officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected: Deacons—James E. Tyler, Edward Goodman, R. S. Parker, W. Garnett, Charles Duffield, G. A. Marsh, J. W. Mills, J. M. Hammond, George C. Pope, D. S. Treadwell, E. D. Neal, and Dr. Dur-

stees-Robert Harris, Gwynn Garnett, and J. K. Burtis.

Findnce Committee—J. F. Gillette, N. T. Gassette, R. T. Pestingill, J. E. Burchell, J. H. Wrenn, Adam Smith, and D. H. Lincoln.

Advisory Financial Board—D. H. Lincoln, M. A. Farwell, C. S. Tappen, S. C. Griggs, W. M. Foster, Charles H. Reed, L. H. Smith, F. Larned, A. D. Titsworth, John Hafford, G. C. Williams, R. S. Hanson, and Prof. William Mathews.

Music Committee—D. W. Baker, Mrs. Havens, and N. T. Gassette.

A GREAT RECEPTION.

Day before yesterday two of the Special Agents of the Internal Revenue sallied out on an expedition, the precise nature of which they declined to state, though they said, in general terms, that it was a big thing,—that some fine work was to be done, and that a man who wanted to maintain his standing in the office ought to be on the look-out and pick up things occasionally. Later in the day they returned looking a little crestfallen, rather white about the gills and declined to state where they had been, and what they had done, the most that they would observe being that it hadn't panned out, but would probably be all right in a day or two. The explanation is furnished by the following letter, written by Mr. Charles Chardet, an estimable Frenchman who lives at the corner of Thirty-first street and Pitney avenue. Says Mr. Chardet:

To the Bditor of The Tribune.

CHICASO, Jan. 4.—Yesterday, Jan. 3, during my absence, there came to my quiet and peaceful home, Pitney avenue, corner of Thirty-first street, two individuals who said that they were Government agents—that they came to make a domiciliary visit, so-called, to see whether I sold or had A GREAT RECEPTION

home, Pitney avenue, corner of Thirty-first street, two individuals who said that they were Government agents—that they came to make a domiciliary visit, so-called, to see whether I sold or had secreted alcoholic liquids. My wife, being alone, did not think to ask these individuals if they were provided with a special order an indring them to make this visitation, and politicly allowed them to search all through the house. In our dining-room there is upon the sideboard a big bottle, in which there is a tincture of rare meuchal plants. "Ab. ah!" said one of them, "here is whisky." [Mr. S. spells it "whiski,"] My wife said to them, "No, it is not whisky, but taste it and you will know." There nyon they did taste, but after having tasted they made such faces that our innocent little children wept with terror. Then my wife said to them: "That which you drank is not whisky, but is a dose for my horse." First deception. There mon they went into a large vegatable cellar, and they said: "Here is the rest, twenty whisky burrels." They took the cover off of one, them of two, then of four, then of then as small glass of fine brandy. And then she got rid of the sub-alterns of the Government. But we who respect the law to its fullest extent would like to know if individuals who call themselves agents of the Government, but who bear no badge, have a right to violate the private house of a citizen without that citizen having a right to throw them out of his house as trespassers.

The Chicago Society of Yale Alumni, held

rale alumni.

The Chicago Society of Yale Alumni held their eleventh annual banquet at the Palmer Flouse last night. The attendance was large, the banquet most excellent, the cheer good, the speeches and reminiscences most happy and appropriate, and the occasion one long to be remembered. Prior to the banquet, the customary business meeting was held, Judge Booth, the President, in the chair, and a new set of officers elected after an unwonted delay, occasioned by mirthful interruptions. The officers are as follows: President, W. F. Poole; First Vice-President, Dr. James N. Hyde; Second Vice-President, the Rev. E. F. Williams; Secretary and Treasurer, Leslie Curtis; Executive Committee, Messrs. E. G. Mason, G. W. Young, F. R. Butler, T. W. Grover, and F. S. Winston.

Succeeding the business was the banquet. The following programme was carried out. The responses yere, most of them, highly meritorious, and many of them humorous, calling for the most vociferous applance at the mention of some old familiar saying, incident, or reminis-

the most vociferous applause at the mention of some old familiar saying, incident, or reminis-cence of college days:

cence of college days;
Address by the President. Henry Booth, Class of '40.
Alma Mater ... G. S. F. Savage, '44
The Faculty ... Samuel Appleton, '63
Poem ... J. N. Hyde, '61
Yale in Literature ... W. P. Poole, '40
Literature in Yale ... O. F. Aldis, '74
Letters Home, and Letters from
Home ... H. T. Rogers, '66
College Friends ... T. W. Groyer, '74
New Ways at Old Yold ... F. S. Winston, '77
The feast of reason and flow of soul protracted the exercises to a late hour.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

the exercises to a lafe hour.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—J. B. Hyde, Northfield, Minn.;
G. M. Wilkinson, Litthfield, Conn.; C. M. Cottrill. Milwaukee; the Hon. T. T. Morford, Riverside; the Hon. S. W. Brooks, Joliet;
S. B. Foot, Red Wing; J. B. Hamilton, Boston; A. H. B. Piers, Hamilton, Cannda... Grand Pacels.—J. B. Norris, New York; W. B. Linsley, Escanaba; J. H. Bass, Port Wayne; Henry Attrill, New York; J. Burnett. Cincianat; Gen. H. S. Huldekoper, Indianapolis; E. J. Church, Washington; F. L. Parker, Boston; C. Dunham, Genesco; E. P. Kipley, Boston; J. Richmond, Torosto... Tremont House—D. W. Parker, Dubugge; H. J. Dooittle, La Crosse; A. M. Pett; Windma; A. Cohn, New York; G. B. Mann, Joliet; W. M. Madden, Nebraska; J. S. Peabody, Cincinnaii; Col. G. E. Brown. Fond du Lac...... Palmer

Soger, Philadelphis; the Hon. J. P. Joy. Detroit A. S. Mahler, Cedar Rapids; John Moore, Sag-naw; the Hon. T. W. Ferry, Grand Haven; J. McGrath, Battle Creek: A. F. Ross, Michigan; J. P. Rockwell, Texas; Thomas Gribe, New York D. E. Garcison, St. Louis; Americus Symonds Louisville.

FAILURES.

CLIMENT, MORTON & CO.

The well-known wholesale clothing firm of Clement, Morton & Co., northwest corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, suspended payment yesterday. The house did business fully and as regular as heretofore up to the time it was compelled to shut down. The failtime it was compelled to shut down. The failure is not a bad one by any means. The house of Clement, Morton & Co., as clothing manufacturers and dealers, is very favorably known throughout the West, and, up to the time it The causes which led to the suspension are few, the bad weather, bad trade, and slow

The causes which ied to the suspension are few,—the bad weather, bad trade, and slow collections. The clothing business is all done upon long credits with the country merchants. Last fall most of them purchased largely of winter stock; but all know that the last two months have been terribly dull for the clothing trade. The mild weather killed the demand for overcoats especially. Then came the constant rains, the muddy roads, and their attendant results. The country merchant sold his stock, and for these he paid as he could best do it. But the farmers themselves could not get to town to market their produce, hence they were unable to realize enough to pay their back debts. The country dealer, not rgalizing for his clothing stock, of course expects the wholesaler to wait.

The firm had plenty of money due them on the lst of the month, but the fact that roads were bad made the merchants hold back their remittances. A Tribunk reporter called at the house shortly after the suspension was announced. Mr. Charles Morton greeted the reporter kindly, and, to the credit of the firm be it stated, they were candid in the extreme, and answered questions with an apparent desire to conceal nothing.

"You know," said Mr. Morton, "how a thing of this kind affects a firm. We know what we have got and we know where we stand, but under the pressure we do not know where we will end. We have more than enough tangible and good assets to pay 100 cents on the dollar. We hope to pay that and have a fair capital left for ourselves. But you see we are in a changed to sition. Up to a week ago we could discount our paper, but this suspension stops that. The money we expected to realize from our collections has not been forthcoming, and we are from 50 to 75 per cent behind upon them. We have no statement yet prepared, and we do not know what we shall do. We had prepared an assignment, but our attorneys, upon examining our assets and liabilities, advised us to wait."

Mr. Morton then stated to The Tribune representative that the firm' at tota

will hot be in from a society. Their assets consist of the stock of goods on hand, which he valued at \$150,000, though invoiced at a good deal more recently when an account of stock was taken. Their bills receivable amounted to \$800,000 of good paper, and \$100,000 almost totally worthless. Of the former, the firm should have had in something approaching nearly one-third, and it was this that caused the suspension. The closing of the Third National Bank affected the house because it aided the latter in times when collections were hard. Mr. Morton said that there was no good reason why they should not pull through, but they were in the hands of their creditors, who would soon hold a meeting and decide what to do. The books of the firm were open to them, and there was no transaction in which they had been connected within the last five years to which they did not invite the closest scrutiny. From the showing of the firm's books, and from their reputation as business men in the past, there is no doubt but that they will be granted an extension, and that they will be granted an extension.

tension, and that they will pull through all right.

J. F. BONFIELD.

Joseph F. Bonfield, a lawyer, and at present Corporation Counsel of Chicago, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy late Thursday evening. His secured debts foot up \$185,298.29, with securities consisting of Chicago real estate valued at \$310,300. The heaviest creditors are the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Maine, \$28,000; the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, \$30,000; the Union National Bank of Chicago, \$21,000; (Clara E. Bancroft, Boston, \$20,000; and Alexander Brown, Philadelphia, \$20,000. The only unsecured debts are \$220 as hability on appeal bonds, and \$1,000 due as surety for E. A. Bachelder. The assets are an interest in the estate of Gotthard Schmitt, of Newark, N. J., value unknown; cash, \$14.45; bills and notes, about \$31,300, of which \$10,000 consists of two notes against Reynolds, Corbett & Thomas; law books, \$75; open accounts, \$75; and some shares of stock in the Prairie Farmer Company valued at \$500.

TO BE DEDICATED.

THE NEW JEFFERSON PARK PRESBYTERIAL CHURCH. The new edifice of the Jefferson Park Presbyerian Church will be dedicated to-morrow. The plan of the building is a parallelogram, and is 77 feet wide by 110 feet long, measured on the exterior. The length of the body of the church, however, is only 100 feet, there being a court in the rear between the new and the old church 10 feet wide. At the corner of Adams and Throop streets is a campanile 20 feet square and 140 feet high. This is square to the top of the belfry, and above this is finished as a steeple, and covered with slate, enriched with galvanized iron, and surmounted with a handsome finial and vane. The other two corners of the church are finished to correspond, and in a man-ner to balance the campanile. On Throop street is a small tower 16 feet square with top finish to correspond, and on Adams street a projection with gable and street a projection with gable and a small tower or steeple. The style of architecture is modern Gothic, the effect given depending on the variety of color and harmony of proportion. The detail is exceedingly plain, but the composition is such as to render a beautiful effect. The material used is brick, with a finish for the basement of Lemont limestone, and Aux Sable sandstone for the trimmings above, which consist of water-table, belt corners, window and doorcaps, arch and key blocks, etc. There are three main entrances to the building, two through the companile and one from the Adams street side. These entrances are wide and imposing. There are massive stone caps over them supported by Scotch granite columns with foliated caps and moided bases of statuary marble,—very beautiful,—which give life to the design. The shafts of the columns are polished and produce a pleasing effect. The entrances are ornamented with panels of Majolica tile, the black intermixture of this tile with the bright colors together with the polished finish, giving a wonderful effect to the design. These tiles are placed on either side of the entrance-door caps, and add much to their prominence. The door-caps have circular panels, with highly enriched rosettes. In the campanile over the entrance-doors is placed a large triplet window, with a segment Gothic

the entrance-door caps, and add much to their prominence. The door-caps have circular panels, with highly enriched rosettes. In the campanile over the entrance-doors is placed a large triplet window, with a segment Gotale arch; and a similar one rests over the other entrance-doon. Above this triplet-window is the belfry, which is designated by large and massive Louvre binds, finished with the pointed arch at the top. Above this are placed dormer windows of brick with stone trimmings, and are finished with pointed roofs, covered with slate, and surmounted with finials. The campanile has a massive cornice of galvanized iron. The roof is square in plan, and covered with slate to the height of thee first section. Above is finished with galvanized iron, laid off in panels, and has corner leads corriched with erockets.

The centre of the front on Throop street has a small projection, in which are placed three windows of bandsome design. They have semicircle tops, with cut-stone caps forming the pointed arch, and also have rich panel or tracery work. Over these and in the galots is a large and massive pointed window, filled with rich tracery. At the rear of the church there are placed three windows corresponding also with those in front, making in all eleven large windows to light the auditorium.

THE EXTERIOR WALLS

of the building are much enlivened by the black courses of brick which are next above and below each cut-stone belt course, and also follow the arches over the windows. In the main gable also there are placed two names filled with encaustic tile of beautiful design. The roof of the church is surmounted with a handsome fron cresting of modern design. This, togethes with the finials, is painted in ultramarine black and carmine, and the points tipped with gold, all of which gives a fine finish to the exterior. The roof is the Mansard with a flat deck, the Mansard being covered with slate and the deek with tin.

The interior consists of a cellar, which is devoted to the heating apparatus. The auditorium.

sard being covered with slate and the deek with tin.

The interior consists of a cellar, which is devoted to the heating apparatus. The auditorium, which is without a gailery, is 72 feet 4 inches by 22 feet 10 inches, and 34 feet high in the clear, measured from the lowest point on the floor to the ceiling. It is rectangular in shape, with the corners cut off, making it almost an octagon. In the two corners next to Adams street are the entrance vestibules, while of the

other two corners, one is to be used as a pas-tor's study, and the other for the organ chancel. The pulpit is placed on the north side of the andtorium. The floor is level for a short dis-tance, and then rises four feet at the walls opposite, and is made dishing or scoop-shape, to that the position of each sitting in the house pears the same relation to the pulpit, thus mak-

tance, and then rises four feet at the walls opposite, and is made dishing or scoop-shape, so that the position of each sitting in the house hears the same relation to the pulpit, thus making every seat in the church of equal value. The aisles radiate from a common centre behind the pulpit, being three in number, besides those next to the wall. The auditorium will seat 800 adults, and with a galiery would seat 1,200. There is no galiery for a choir, as the singing will be conducted by a precentor, and the arrangement is for him and the organ. The interior of the church is entirely original and unique. The treatment is such that, while the auditorium is longer from east 40 west, it presents the opposite appearance. This is accomplished by the arrangement of two massive and beautiful trusses which extend crosswise of the church, striking the angle of the octagon corners. The ends of the trusses coming down on the walls quite low, really give them the appearance of canopies, and they form a panel in the celling through the centre, with its length north and south or crosswise of the church. The effort to produce this effect has been a complete success, and shows great skill in the design. The celling is level. The walls of the interior

in the design. The ceiling is level. The walls of the interior

ARE PERFECTLY PLAIN,
except back of the pulpit, where there is a projection with pointed arch of two feet six inches, resting upon the columns on either side of the pulpit, with round shafts, molded blases, and foliated caps. These columns have Sienna marble ishafts, statuary marble caps, tipped with gold, and black and green Italian marble bases. They stand upon massive pedestals, painted to imitate ivory marble.

The trusses are painted a dark-reddish drab, and filluminated with carmine. The walls are tinted a drab and highly illuminated with bright colors of ecclesiastical design. The pand behind the pulpit is in diaper work, mixed with very rich tracing, and, taken in connection with the columns and grand arch, produces a good effect. The ceiling is blue, laid off in panels, and filluminated by positive colors and studded with stained glass, and are very beautiful indesign.

The cost of the church is worthy of mention, as from actual figures it will not exceed \$28,000. Considering its size and the fact that the contracts were let over a year ago, it is remarkable. It is a matter of doubt if ever there was a Considering its size and the fact that the contracts were let over a vear ago, it is remarkable. It is a matter of Goubt if ever there was a building of its size and beauty erected for so small a sum, and it is understood that the Trustees extend great credit to the architect, Mr. J. C. Cochrane, for giving them so fine a building for so small a sum of money.

The dedicatory services will be held at 10:30 a.m., and at 3 and 7:30 p. m. The service at 3 p. m. will be a union service, at which addresses may be expected from Prof. Northrup, Baptist; the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. McChesney, Methodist; Bishop Cheney, Reformed Episcopal; the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Congregational; the Rev. Dr. Swazey, the Rev. W. C. Young, and others. The pastor of the church, Prof. F. L. Patton, D. D., will conduct the dedication services and preach the sermon at 7:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited to all these Services.

THE DEMOCRACY.

M'NALLY'S WING. A meeting of the Democratic party of Cook County—that is, Mr. McNally's branch thereof was held last evening in the reading-rooms of the Palmer House. About fifteen of the unter rified put in an appearance. Mr. McNally occu-pied the chair, and "Doe" Stit acted in the

capacity of Secretary. Mr. C. B. Bartlett, of a committee appointed to get certain parts of the machine in running order, reported that the constitution had been printed, and copies were ready for distribu-

Mr. McNally vacated the chair, to which he called Commissioner Fitzgerald, and stated that a very harmonious meeting had been held the previous evening with the City Central Committee. Unfortunately, however, there was no quorum, and no decisive action was taken. From his conversation with the members of the City Central Committee, Mr. McNally was of committee that the other gentlemen be-City Central Committee, Mr. McNally was of opinion that the other gentlemen believed the two organizations were one in spirit, and that a union was not far off. In conclusion, Mr. McNally stated that the registration of voters would be commenced next week, and urged the members of the party designated for that purpose to hand in the names of Supervisors of Registration. In case they did not, a committee which he called the Committee of Seven, and which seemed to be the boss body, would do it for them.

Mr. Hans haerding wanted further information. What were the nowers of the Committee on Registration anyway, and could it fix the time for registration! Moreover, he wanted to know where the names of Supervisors could be sent.

sent.

Mr. McNally answered the latter part of the question by saying that the names could be sent to Judge Forrester, a member of the Committee on Registration, whose office was in the Metropolitan Block.

Mr. J. R. Doolittle agose to say that he thought it unwise to hold the precinct elections in the various wards on one and the same day, and to augreest that the party get to work and nd to suggest that the party get to work an and to suggest that the party get to work and do something by appointing a man in each ward with power to go ahead and organize the ward. Mr. Thomas Courtenay expressed similar views. In fact, he was in favor of doing almost anything that would look like going ahead.
Mr. Hans Haerting did not believe in hurrying these precinct elections. No matter what they required, a day or a week, so that good men were elected.

were elected.

Mr. Bartlett would not organize one ward at a Mr. Bartlett would not organize one ward as a time, but all at once.

Mr. McNally stated that the Committee on Registration hoped to make a report at the next meeting, provided the men chosen to name supervisors for the different precincts did their

Mity.

Mr. Hans Haerting moved that the Secretary be authorized to notify each of the gentlemen appointed in the different wards to send in the names of their nominees for supervisors of registration to the Committee of Seven, and that that Committee report at the next meeting. Carried. ng. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday

THE SNOW. FIRST OF THE SEASON. There was great joy yesterday among the re spectable gentlemen, who consider it a part of their business to let pleasure sleighs for one-sixth of their cost per day. They began to see the hand of Providence in the change of the temperature and the developments of the weather. It would not be correct to say that they sat up until midnight of Thursday to see the first snow fall, but they certainly were up in good season vesterday, and busy dusting out storm, but it had the expectation of stability in its well-settled foundation, and in the down-right cold which the thermometer and the ab-sence of fruit-venders indicated. The most sanguine measurements could hardly indicate that the snow was more than three inches deep that the snow was more than three inches deep as it lay, but those three inches were of consistency, and, being packed as it fell, it was quite capable of countenancing the first sleigh of the season. So far as the record goes, that sleigh went up Clark street at 10:40 a.m. There may have been other and unauthorized cutters abroad, but their performances form no record. The record, which will go down in the altmanace, and decide bets, and be posted in Billy Boyle's books, will be 10:40 a.m. Friday, Jan. 4, for 1878. An excellent opportunity is ner offered books, will be 10:40 a. m. Friday, Jan. 4, for 1878. An excellent opportunity is nere offered to close an article after the manner of society papers by saying that "Our friends cannot do better than enjoy the winter by securing one of —'s elegant turnouts for a ride on the avenues"; or even this: "Mr. —'s spacious and elegant rink is now open, and our society friends should provide themselves with a ticket and with a pair of —'s superb back-action patent — skates with — attachments, sold only at —'s." For further particulars buy the weekly, issued this morning.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. To-day is arraignment day in the Criminal

In the County Court yesterday, an order was entered for the commitment of William Jaun-cey for failing to give bond to maintain a child. The trial of Miss Alvina McKee for the killing of McElligott has been set for the 21st instant. The indicted Protection Life folks are set down for trial Feb. 1. It would be well to arrest Reid before trying him.

arrest Reid before trying him.

The Grand Jury yesterday transacted considerable business, finishing up the odds and ends preparatory to reporting to-day. The Wilcox case was ignored, and in the Eager case nothing was done, and, most probably, nothing will be by this jury from the fact that Eager appears to have more friends in the crowd than the cause of justice has. The indictments that were to have been returned during the day will be brought in this morning.

The Finance Committee is now in possession of a semi-annual report from Lieb, which is signed, and he promises to send in the youchers for his expense account to day. The report, as

it now appears in the Committee box, is a very different affair from what was sent to the Board Monday, but how or when the change was made, or by whom, is not known. As originally presented, it covered one side of a foolscap-sheet, was unsigned, and a marvet in its way; as it now appears, it covers two sheets of paper, fastened together, and neatly encased in a wrappear. The figures show up about as originally, but what has become of the original ought to be inquired into, as well as by whose authority the change was allowed to be made.

was allowed to be made.

MORE REFORM.

The Printing Committee met yesterday and audited a few bills, and looked at a bill for several hundred dollars, heretofore referred to Mr. Burling to took into. He reported on it that he had examined the contract under which the printing had been done, and, while he knew nothing about the cost of printing, he had been puzzling his brain to know what such a document had ever been drawn for. He pronounced the contract as utterly worthless,—which is hard on the ex-County Attorney,—and said he had prepared a substitute for it which he would submit at an early day. A resolution was adopted by the Committee prohibiting the clerks of the courts from ordering any further printing done under the document until Mr. Burling had submitted what he had to submit on the subject, which will be done in private, no doubt, as secreey appears to be the tendency.

Judge Loomis was engaged in bearing a very sad case yesterday afternoon—the trial of the sanity of Mrs. Mellissa E. Eamay, a resident of the West Division, and a young, fine-appearing lady. The evidence showed that for a number of years she had labored under the hallucination that she was controlled by the spirit of a cousin who had died, and that her faith was so great in the supposed assurances of the spirit, which she called "Charlie," that she had learned to hate her husband and care nothing for her children. It further showed that she had had an ambition to become a spiritualistic medium, and to associate A SAD CASE.

care nothing for her children. It further showed that she had nad an ambition to become a spiritualistic medium, and to associate herself with some of the mediums of the city, believing that she would soon become notorious and rich in worldly goods. She was found to be demented, and is to be taken to Elgin for treatment. She was conscious of what was going on, and was tried on her own motion. The cause of her condition is said by her friends to be prolonged nervous debility coming of complications peculiar to her sex.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The County Attorney has for several days been beasy preparing an opinion on the question of the right of the County Board to reduce the salaries of county employes, and also as to whether the reductions recently made went into effect Dec 1, 1877, or #an. 1, 1878. His opinion on the subject will be laid before the Board Monday, and, if what has been learned of it proves true, it will create quite a flutter. It is understood that he will hold that the salary of a person holding the position of deputy under the reachest of the transference and the salary of a person holding the position of deputy under the reachest of the salary of a person holding the position of deputy under the salary of a person holding the position of deputy under the salary of a person holding the position of deputy under the salary of a person holding the position of deputy under the salary of a person holding the position of deputy under the salary of a person holding the position of deputy under the salary of the salary of the salary of the salary of a person holding the position of deputy under the salary of the sala is understood that he will hold that the salary of a person holding the position of deputy under any head of a department cannot be interfered with by the Board, and, further, that it is not necessary for one to be elected by the people to a position to be constituted a county officer under the law. If this should prove to be his opinion in substance, it will affect several employes in the Sheriff's office and all of the deputies in the several courts. On the other part of the question it is understood that he is of opinion that the employment year (fiscal year) begins the first Monday in December. If he so holds, the clerks and subordinates in the several offices will be the sufferers, but not to any alarming extent.

offices will be the sufferers, but not to any alarming extent.

COUNTY FINANCES:

The Finance Committee had a lengthy and important meeting yesterday afternoon, the Treasurer and County Attorney being present. The financial condition of the county was talked over, and the conclusion was reached that it was absolutely necessary that some steps be taken to replenish the Treasury. The figures examined exhibited a most deplorable condition of affairs, showing that the outstanding orders against the General Fund amounted to \$206,000, while there was but \$6.000 to the credit of the fund, and that the outstanding orders against the Court-House Fund amounted to \$30,000, which was liable to be increased long before the taxes begin to come in to \$175,000, making the total indebtedness incurred last year over and above the appropriations nearly \$400,000. Wiguring on the appropriations under the present tax levy, after paying this debt from the collections yet to be made, only \$560,000 would be left to the General Fund to run the County Government until Dec. 1, which is a fraction over one-half what was expended last year in the same time. The Committee saw no remedy for the situation except to borrow against the present levy, and take up the outstanding orders, and the question here was, which was freely discussed, whether to raise \$500,000 by short loans on certificates of indebtedness, as the city is doing, or go into the market and borrow the entire sum, as of old. In the discussion, the question of the right of the Boaff do issue interest-bearing certificates was referred to, and also the right to make any further temporary loans, and the County Attorney took the matter under advisement. The Committee will, however, report to the Boaff Monday recommending that a loan of \$325,000 be made for ten mouths against the Court-House of the court o

ommending that a loan of \$225,000 be mad for ten months against the tax-levy for genera purposes, and a loan against the Court-Hous levy for \$175,000 for building purposes. The Chairman and County Treasurer were authorized to receive bids for the loan. The opinion of the County Attorney on the subject will accompany the report, and if he advises the issuing of interest-hearing certificates this plan of ing of interest-bearing certificates this plan o raising the money will, no doubt, be adopted

CITY-HALL.

The revenue warrants issued by the Comptroller yesterday amounted to \$1,900. Corporation Counsel Bonfield is busy finishing up the personal property tax cases of 1875. The City Treasurer received \$1,281.55 yesterday from the Collector, \$2,465.22 from water

tax, and from the Comptroller, \$13,870.85. Scarlet-fever cases were reported vesterday s follows: No. 441 South Carroll street; two cases at 1225 Wilcox avenue; one at 801 West Twenty-second street; and a case at 455 South Morgan. A small-pox case was reported from the brickyard at the foot of Wood street.

Morgan. A small-pox case was reported from the brickyard at the foot of Wood street.

VITAL STATISTICS.

According to the annual report of Registrar Wright, of the Health Department, Chicago is a very healthy city. He estimates the population at 450,000, and the death-rate has been not quite 18 to the 1,000. The total number of deaths was 8,026, while during 1876 the list figured up 8,573. Thus, 1877 showed a decrease in the mortuary list of 547. The largest death-rate was in July, when 1,096 persons died, of whom 587 were men and 509 women. Of the total number of deaths, 4,289 were males, and 3,739 females. As a sign that married life is healthier than single bless-edness, only 2,062 of the defunct were married, while 5,093 were single. Of the total number of deaths, 51 were drowned and 43 killed by steam cars. Scarlet fever carried off 819. The greatest mortality was among children under 1 year of age, and presents the extraordinary number of 2,432. There were 961 from 1 to 2 years old. The largest number of deaths was in the Fourth Ward, numbering 1,168. There were 199 persons who died by accidents, 601 at public institutions, 55 by suicide, and 12 by murder. The first six months of this year showed a greater mortality than 1876, but the decrease in the diseases of cholera Infantum and diphtheria kept down the rate of mortality. The tollowing table will show this in detail:

Months.

1876.

1877.

578

1877. 709 607 616 629 627 562 1,096 868 644 593 522 523 1876. . 578 . 558 . 633 . 575 . 544 .1,070 .1,120 .790 .729 .713 .715 8, 026 546 Total.... .8,572 Total 546

Foilowing is a comparison of the leading discases of the two years:

Croup 1876 1877 Decrears.

Croup 274 233 41

Diphtheria 4.74 233 121

Consamption 732 733

Cholers infantum 712 530 182

Diarrhea 170 227

Scarlet fever 791 819

Deaths by violence 275 206 1

. CRIMINAL.

Fortune Bros., brewers, were brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for failing to make the proper entries in their Government books, but their case was not concluded.

Detectives Lansing and Shea yesterday visited the abode of George and Emma Weiss, at No. the about of George and Emma Weiss, at No. 35 Cooper street, and there recovered two seal caps, a seal sacque, a cloth sacque, a dress coat, and some smaller articles for which owners are wanted. They were each held in \$1,000 until to-day. They are members of the notorious Weiss family of shoplifters, and excel even the Reinsch family in skill and industrious work. Minor arrests: W. H. Palmer, larceny of a tub of lard from J. M. Adams, commission mer-chant at No. 119 South Water street; George Rabscher, larceny of two cows from Peter Dit-tinger, of Hyde Park; Timothy Conghlin, another of the youths who have been plundering freight-cars on the Danville & Vincennes Road David Kellev and Michael Lynch, found in pos-session of four silk scarls and some shirt-but-tons for which they could not account.

officer Dudley of the Humane Society had a brute named Louis Buckholz up before Justice Summerfield Wednesday for newlecting to care for a poor crippled horse in his possession. He paid a fine of \$5 and costs, and vesserday the same officer run in three more of these inhuman brutes on similar charges. One, named John Phenke, was given \$5 by Summerfield, and the other two are locked up at the Twelfth Street Station, and will have a hearing before Justice Morrison to-day.

A couple of very clever thieves got away with a valuable seal sacque from the store of H. Jackson, No. 101 State street, early last evening. They called just prior to 6 o'clock, and looked over some cheap goods, but finally concluded to purchase nothing. On their way out they stopped to look at the windows, and while so doing a lady entered, and, while she was taking up the attention of the proprietor, they forced open a show-case and abstracted a seal sacque worth \$250 and some smaller articles. Several other shopkeepers in the same neighborhood have been similarly beaten recently, but the amounts have generally been small.

Messrs. Leofard and Benedict, two alleged

Messrs. Leodard and Benedict, two alleged gamblers, were brought before Justice Haines yesterday for beating Mr. Douglas S. Taylor out of \$65 at the game of draw-poker. Mr. Taylor did not appear and the westerness of the second state of the secon of \$55 at the game of draw-poker. Mr. Taylor did not appear, and the men were discharged. The attorney for the defense remarked that Taylor had "come in." but when "called" had "thrown up his hand," and the defendants therefore "took the pot." The Court called for an interpreter, and Mike McDonald being sworn explained so that his Honor "saw" the "blind," and ordered a new "deal." The gamblers "raised" a cry of satisfaction, "cut" (stick), and "passed out" and home to their "ante."

Yesterday brought forward another complainant against the West gang of burglars. The clothing store of John Clyne, at Lodi, De Kalb County, was entered Sunday morning by burglars, and yesterday Mr. Clyde identified about \$150 worth of the property recovered by the police. The bardware recovered is supposed to have come from a shop in Courtland, the next station from Lodi. The entire amount thus far recovered by the police is in the neighborhood of \$300,—about one-third of the goods stolen. The gang worked in two sections evidently, and on Sunday made a haul at Marseilles, while the other section made hauls in De Kalb County. They were caught Monday forenoon, or within twenty-four hours after returning from their predatory excursions.

Justice Morrison yesterday held the follow-

their predatory excursions.

Justice Morrison yesterday held the following: Thomas Woodward, John Davidson, and Mary Kingsmill, larceny of cloth from S. Rothschild, No. 44 Adams street, \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court: James McNulty, John Hacket, and John Hosey, burgiary of E. R. Haynes' office, No. 634 Lumber street, \$500 ditto; James Reynolds, adultery, on complaint of his wife, \$300 ditto; eight boys charged with stealing merchandise irom railroad cars, \$500 until to-day. Before Justice Summerfield Maggie Edwards and immates of a ranche on Fourth avenue that indulged in music and dancing after midnight, were flued an aggregate of \$71; Jacob Haight a wealthy kleptomaniac, \$1,000 to the lita. by which time his friends hope to prove insanity; L. Freiberg, larceny as bailee of a watch from J. C. Blair, \$400 to the lith.

Dr. Blackburn, arrested a few days ago for

insanity; L. Freiberg, Jarceny as bailee of a watch from J.C. Blair, \$400 to the 11th.

Dr. Blackburn, arrested a few days ago for passing counterfeit mouey, gave bail in \$1,200 yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne. Dave Thornton is one of his bondsmen. City-Attorney Tuthill said he appeared more as the friend of the family than as the counsel for the accused. He would waive an examination. The case would not now, and probably never would be, contested by the defendant. He (Tuthill) had known the family for years. The father of the defendant was a man who stood high as a surgeon in Cincinnati and in the Federal army. He was on terms of intimate friendship with the leading men of the country during his lifetime, and was also the author of some valuable medical works. The family had always stood high. The defendant has always borne an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity. The truth of the matter is that young Blackburn was very poor. He has had a hard struggle with the world. Since he came to Chicago it has been all he could do to get bread and meat for himself and wife. Poverty made him weak. He wa approached by a man who showed him how he could counterfeit coin. Being a dentist he had molds and many of the necessary tools at his hand. He was weak. Poverty shook his integrity, and he stooped to folly. He has counterfeited a few dollars. It is his first offense. His bail ought to be fixed at a reasonable figure, as his health was sure to give way under confinement. He could not live in jail.

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The Board of Education of the First District of South Chicago held their regular m yesterday. There were present Messrs. Beck Heisler, Moylar, Rahm, and Colhour. On motion, the proceedings of the special meeting were approved. Mr. Walsh was ordered to procure stationery and class-books for the

district. On motion, it was ordered that the library of the district be closed. The clerk was ordered to take an inventory of all books on hand, and those that were out, and report to the Board at the next meeting. A number of bills were audited. Adjourned.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Another Effort to Be Made to Bring the Monolith to England. By Cable to New York Herald.

London, Jan. 3.—The recent failure to bring Cleopatra's Needle in safety to an English port causes universal disappointment here, as the highest hopes were set on the success of the programme laid down for the transportation of the great monolith. The feeling of regret was, if possible, increased when it was announced that the caisson Cleopatra, which had been towed into the Spanish port of Ferrol, should remain there pending certain litigation as to salvage.

However, these difficulties have been settled so far as to permit of another attempt being nade to bring the ancient Egyptian trophy to London. As the recent failure was caused by ad weather, which compelled the aba of the Cleopatra during a furious storm off the Spanish coast, great circumspection is necessary to guard against a similar surprise this time. Mr. John Dixon, the engineer and contractor who has undertaken this difficult work of transportation, writes to the Herald London Bureau

the following communication and request:
"We purpose attempting to tow the Cleopatri to England about the 10th inst., as we shall ther to England about the 10th inst., as we shall then have a good moon. Our tug is overhauled, and, as it is projected, will leave about the 8th. Your weather prophecies from the United States have been so correct that I shall venture to ask you about that time to telegraph immediately to my Captain at Ferrol any news of probable weather that you may receive from the Herald. And if you mention the matter pointedly to your Weather Bureau in New York, it might excite their interest in this undertaking, and induce them to give special attention to the weather in the Bay of Biscay."

The raciest foreign letters written to America have been contributed by Mrs. Lucy Hamilton Hooper from Paris. This charming writer is a contributor to many magazines and papers, and her articles are in eager demand. Mrs. Hooper is one of the writers for Andrews' Bazar, published at Cincinnati, and her comments on the theatre, opera, politics, fashion, and society scintillate diamond-like. This is only a sample of the care with which the conductor of Andrews' Bazar caters for the public taste. There is a department devoted to fashions well worth ten times the price in information and suggestion.

If you want a complete, accurate, and reliable photograph of the financial doings of Wall street, where cnormous sums of money change hands every minute of time, send for the Weetly Financial Report, published by Alex Frothingham & Co., 12 Wall street. The firm are leading brokers, and send the paper free to any address.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple emedy for adults and children.

WINSLOW—Jan. 3, at No. 1534 Butterfield-st., Stells Hahn Winslow, twin daughter of Elisha and Emma S. Winslow, aged 11 months and 7 days. Funeral from residence at 11 o'clock Saturday, Jan. 5. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

THREETY-On Thursday morning at 3 o'clock, f consumption. Lizzle, beloved wife of John SMTH-On Jan. 4, at her late residence. No. 198 South Jefferson street. Mrs. Bridget Smyth. Notice of funeral hereafter.
LARRACY—At his residence, 120 North Greenst. at 1:20 a. m., William Larracy, aged 52 years and 62 des

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A. MONTGOMERY WILL LEAD A GOSPEL temperance meeting is Union Chapel, 97 South islnes-st., at 7:45 this evening. DROF. CHARLES D. B. MILLS, OF SYRACUS.
N. T., will deliver a lecture before the Philosophial Society this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Adness of Science in Our Time; What Do They Predict Promise for Man?" THE REV. C. C. PERREN WILL LEAD THE SUS-day-achool teachers' meeting to-day noon is Far-well Hall. Subject—"Rehoboam, Judah's Pirst King." THE USUAL PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MESTING WILL BE NEEDED TO TEMPERANCE MESTING West Madison-st. Mr. Jones, of Australia, vill astress the meeting.

BABBITT'S PREP-MATIOTA Original and Standard Manufacture

OFFICE AND FACTORY: Wos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., H. Y. BABBITT'S BEST SOAP

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP Made from the purest regetable offs. Unrivaled for the Tollet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery has no equal. Sample box, containing three calls, sent free on receipt of 75 cents.

BABBITT'S SOAP POWDER

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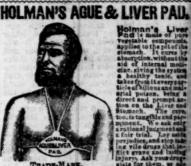
BABBITT'S SALERATUS.

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR Warranted free from all impurities. The housewing on rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of conts.

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A pure concentrated alkali, double the strength ommon potash. Sample sent free on receipt of THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found in any of these preparations.

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Is the safest and the best, is instantaneous in its action, as is produces the most natural shades of black or krown, doe not stain the skin, and is easily applied. It is a singlar preparation, and a favorite upon every well-appointed select for lady or gentlemen. For sale by all Druggists and liair Dressers. JOSEPH CRISTADORO, Proprietor, P. C. BOX 2012, New York. Holman Liver Pad. Chicago Depot, 77 Clark-st. BATES & HANLEY, Agents. VANILLA CHOCOLATE.

MAILLARD'S

VANILLA CHOCOLATE FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH, AND TRAVELERS, Defies all Honest Competition.

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Saturday, Jan. 5, at 9:30 a. m., FURNITURE

Of all grades, including Parlor-Suits, Chamber-Sets, Lounges, Rockers, Easy-Chairs, Tables, Side-Boards, Wardrobes, Bookcases, etc., Brussels and Crockery and Glassware 20 crates W. G. Yellow and Rock Ware, in open lots and in package. Also, a large lot of Glass Fruit-Jars, Jelly-Tumblers, Candy-Jars, etc. GEO, P. GORE & CO., Auctioners.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 9:30 A. M. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

THIS MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock. shall sell AN UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK of second-hand Furniture and Household Goods. The Entire Contents of a Ten-Room House, onsisting of everything needed for housekeeping. he goods are all in first-class order, and are very dedrable.

Also, an immense stock of Carpeta, New and used, a arge lot of new and second-hand Cook and Heating stoves, together with a large lot of New Furniture of

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auerioneers. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. General Auctioneers, 174 Randolph-st. BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

New and Second-Hand Furniture, arpeta, Stoves, Crockery, and other merchandisa, as heir salesroom, 174 East Bandolph-st. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 84 WABASH-AV.

Regular Sale of Boots, Shoes & Rubbers at Auctica. Tuesday Morning, Jan. 8, at 9:30 o'clock. HAIR GOODS. IAID I "SARATOGA WAYE." Ladies who experience trouble with unbecoming hair, or had that won't crimp, should we'll gas Found ONLY as MES. THOMPSON'S, 210 Waban-av.

CONFECTIONERY. LINV the Union LITERAT

Discourses on Religious Ch

The Art of Beauty Rev. Dr. Edwar

A History of the T Club---Art-Perio toria on Na

Laterary Items -- A Fon ily-Death in Life

LITERATI

DISCOURSES ON DISCOURSES ON CREED AND DEED. A SE BY FELIX ADLER. Ph. D. I for the Society for Ethical Comm's Sons. Chicago: Jan 8vo., pp. 243. Price, \$1.5 CREED AND CONDUCT; axt By O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Inam's Sons. Chicago: Jans 16mo., pp. 282. Price, \$1.60 UP HIGHER: on, Reliai By James FREEMAN CLARK Great Religions," etc. Bos Chicago: Hadley Bros. & CPrice, \$1.50. A little over a year and a tion was organized amon Israelites of New York, und

Society for Ethical Cultu the Rabbi Felix Adler, man; and the motto it nificant aphorism: "Not b bandoned the tenets of t less hold of them, but we the coldness, formalism, to their feelings and aspir ard Hail, in May, 1876. In the anniversary-d some of the reasons action of the Society are th feit a great need. Religious stand for the highest trul rue to us. We saw it at v intelligence of the day. R they should be. We saw the elaborate apparatus of thus set apart were judic ress might often be relie

ries. We saw around us m from their ancient faith, but

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noted leaders in the church saw that the great tides of t than were known to the p

within the churches, the o

aries ago are retained. or,

There were grave obstac in the prosecution of their entinues Dr. Adler, "all these that there are certain hideou flourish in our public life; the great truths which ought to with new energy to the con-ple. It was opposed to Society to formulate a new the development of the in-individual and in the commi-

individual and in the common of union was simply the wate the Creed—Unanimity in the In the Sunday lectures of thoms of Immortality, the Hebrew Rible, the origin of thoms of Immortality, the Hebrew Rible, the origin of oings of Christ, with others have been discussed. The coof them have been those of accepts nothing which does to the reason. "It were to upon a right belief," save Dupon right action." Ten are how included in the voluand Deed," with an append on "The Evolution of He "Reformed Judaism." The chles of the new Society, which the purest ethical doctrines nounced with an impressive vated sp.rit.

The collection of pulpitunder the name of "Creed tains some of the most of Mr. Frothingham's oratory first sermon is mentione the volume; those which remainder of the series are: The Whole Duty of Man, Thortal Hope, The Propheti Dreams, etc., etc.

In the last-named discondam speaks of the Society pressued over hy Dr. Adler following: "The soul of from Israel. The moveme is nobly significant. The ea Society as this, for ethical important and cheering sign A more humane mission undertaken than that in men and women.

at 'Standard Hall' with the very hour, are going on in churches, and see at what on stand. At 'Standard Hall, elsewhere, there is an altar there is a lectureship; in the an anostolate, an inspired there is no talk of theologial little talk of anything ela Comparing with these of the Durposes sought by a Frothingham says: "We mainly, not to discuss social question to discuss social question practical problems of ex with matters of scholastic

with matters of scholastic we come here, let me say see if we cannot get a cle secret of existence; if wingers of faith along thou which the fingers of Screach."

The sermons inclosed by Clarke under the head, "been selected from those de the past three years in the close, Boston. In maxim only have been taken as a controversial questions, as controversial questions, an exclusively with the reali There are thirty of them all are characterized by religion of Christianity, peraussive manner of preseasonableness of high me

ART OF B THE ART OF BEAUTY. Author of "Chances for by the Author. New Y Chicago: Jansen, McClu This volume deserves a shelf in compense with shelf in company with treatises upon the fine a which have emanated from which have emanated from esthetic essay, of pure are the application of correct attire of women. It has multitude of books which tions of the toilette, an with respond to the tions of the toilette, are with regard to the myster tionable, methods by whance their attractiveness higher rank, making its clevated feelings of hum eating theories which me those of a refined and get as lady of sound jude reliture, and its contention of the content of the

SERY WILL LEAD A GOSPEL

This evening.

D. B. MILLS, OF SYRACUSE.

D. B. MILLS, OF SYRACUSE.

INCEMENTS.

EAST POWDER. BITTS

BITT'S

SALERATUS.

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RIETOR will give an ounce of wante of impurities found ala lus all Don'and

MEDICAL. 'S AGUE & LIVER PAD. lied to the pit of the nach. It cures by

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, Jan. 5, at 9:30 a. m., all offer a large meoriment of RNITURE

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ery and Glassware

G. G. Yellow and Rock Ware, in open ackage. Also, a large lot of Glass celly-Tumblers, Candy-Jars, etc.

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AR TRADE SALE Y GOODS, ESDAY, JAN. 8, 9:80 A. M. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock,
AN UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK of
and Furniture and Household Goods,
Intire Contents of a n-Room House. everything needed for housekeeping mense stock of Carpets, Lew and used, a sev and second-hand Cook and Heating her with a large lot of New Furniture of MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

A. BUTTERS & CO. CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE d Second-Hand Furniture, es, Crockery, and other merchandise, at

P. McNAMARA & CO. 84 WABASH-AV.

Morning, Jan. 8, at 8:30 o'clock.

Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anyshem-Sole agent for the "MULTIFURM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM. spo W. Madison St., CHICAGO. Ladica who experience trouble with unbecoming hair see hair that wor't crimp, should, refronce Found on the Son's, 210 Wabash-ay. CONFECTIONER 1.

LITERATURE

Discourses on Topics of a Religious Character.

The Art of Beauty-Life of the Rev. Dr. Edward Norris Kirk.

A History of the Transcendental Club---Art-Periodicals---Victoria on Napoleon.

Literary Items -- A Fourth-of-July Family-Death in Life-Sir Joseph Hooker.

LITERATURE.

DISCOURSES ON RELIGION.

CREED AND DEED. A SERIES OF DISCOURSES.

By Felix Adler. Ph. D. New York: Published
for the Society for Ethical Culture, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.
870. Dp. 243. Price, \$1.50.

CREED AND CONDUCT; AND OTHER DISCOURSES.
By O. B. FROTHINGHAM. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.
18mo., pd. 282. Price, \$1.

GO UP HIGHER; on, RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.
By JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, Author of "Ten
Great Religions," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 16mo., pp. 336.
Price. \$1.50. DISCOURSES ON RELIGION.

A little over a year and a half ago, an associa tion was organized among the free-thinking Israelites of New York, under the title of "The lociety for Ethical Culture." Its leader was man; and the motto it adopted was the sig-nificant aphorism: "Not by the Creed, but by the Deed." Some of its members had wholly abandoned the tenets of the positive religions, while others still continued to retain more or less hold of them, but were dissatisfied with coldness, formalism, and lack of vitality in churches and synagogues. This earnest, ependent band of thinkers, resolving to inate a system of moral culture better adapted to their feelings and aspirations than any in practice among the various existing sects and practice among the value of themselves into a new body, and established their meetings at Stand-

In the anniversary-discourse of Dr. Adler, some of the reasons which determined the action of the Society are thus set forth: "We felt a great need. Religion, which ought to stand for the highest truth, had ceased to be true to us. We saw it at war with the highest lligence of the day. Religion and conscience also seemed no longer inseparably connected, as they should be. We saw that millions are anally lavished upon the mere luxuries of religion, gorgeous temples and churches, and on not but reflect that, if one tithe of the sums thus set apart were judiciously expended upon the wants of the many who are famishing, dis-tress might often be relieved, sickness averted, ne confined within more narrow bounds ries. We saw around us many who had lapsed rom their ancient faith, but still preserved the outward show of conformance, encouraged in so equivocal a course by the advice and example of noted leaders in the churches themselves. We saw that the great tides of being are everywhere sweeping mankind in to larger achievements churches, all is still and motionless; only turies ago are retained, or, if concessions to the present are made, they are tardy, ungracious, and insufficient. We beheld that the essentials of religion are neglected, even while its accessories are observed with greater punctiliousness

in the prosecution of their enterprise; but, con-tinues Dr. Adler, "all these weighed lightly in the scales when opposed to the stern conviction that there are certain hideous shams allowed to flourish in our public life; that there are certain

that there are certain hideous shams allowed to flourish in our public life; that there are certain great truths which ought to be brought home with new energy to the conscience of the people." It was opposed to the purpose of the Society to formulate a new creed. Its aim was the development of the moral element in the individual and in the community; and its bond of union was simply the watchword: Diversity in the Creed—Unanimity in the Deed.

In the Sunday lectures of Dr. Adler, the questions of Immortality, the inspiration of the Hebrew Bible, the origin of religion, the teachings of Christ, with others of like importance, have been discussed. The conclusions upon all of them have been those of the Rationalist, who accepts nothing which does not commend itself to the reason. "It were better to insist less upon a right belief," says Dr. Adler, "and more upon right action." Ten of these discourses are now included in the volume entitled "Creed and Deed," with an appendix containing essays on "The Evolution of Hebrew Religion" and "Reformed Judaism." They expound the principles of the new Society, which are identical with the purest ethical doctrines; and these are announced with an impressively earnest and elevated sp.rit.

The collection of pulpit-discourses appearing

the purest ethical doctrines; and these are announced with an impressively earnest and elevated spirit.

The collection of pulpit-discourses appearing under the name of "Creed and Conduct," contains some of the most effective examples of Mr. Frothingham's oratory. The topic of the lirst sermon is mentioned in the title of the volume; those which are treated in the remainder of the series are: Modern irreligion, The Whole Duty of Man, The Power of the Immortal Hope, The Prophetic Soul, Duties and Dreams, etc., etc.

In the last-named discourse, Mr. Frothingham speaks of the Society for Ethical Culture, presided over by Dr. Adler, in terms like the following: "The scul of our moral life comes from Israel. The movement I have referred to so nobly significant. The establishment of such a Society as this, for ethical culture, is a most important and cheering sign in our community. A more humane mission was, perhaps, never undertaken than that inaugurated by these men and women.

Contrast the services at the services at "Standard Hall" with the services that, at this year, hour, are going on in any of the Christian thurbes, and see at what convolite extremest the

at Standard Hall' with the services that, at this very hour, are going on in any of the Christian churches, and see at what copoosite extremes they stand. At Standard Hall,' there is a platform; elsewhere, there is an altar. In the one place, there is a sectureship; in the other place, there is an anostolate, an inspired pulpit. In one place, there is no talk of theology; in the other, there is in anostolate, an inspired pulpit. In one place, there is no talk of theology; in the other, there is little talk of anything else."

Comparing with these diverse organizations the nurposes sought by his own Society, Mr. Prothingham says: "We come together here mainly, not to discuss social questions; not to discuss social questions; not to discuss social questions; not to deal with matters of scholastic or secular learning; we come here, let me say it in all simplicity, to see if we cannot get a closer insight into the secret of existence; if we cannot feel with fingers of faith along those finer lines of law which the fingers of Science fail as yet to reach."

reach."

The sermons inclosed by Mr. James Freeman Clarke under the head, "Go Up Higher," have been selected from those delivered by him during the past three years in the Church of the Dischles, Boston. In making up the series, such only have been taken as avoid speculative and controversial questions, and concern themselves acclusively with the realities of spiritual life. There are thirty of them in the collection, and all are characterized by a devout faith in the religion of Christianity, and by a graciously-persuasive manner of presenting the beauty and reasonableness of high motives and pure living.

ART OF BEAUTY. By Mrs. H. R. Haweis, Author of "Chances for Children." Illustrated by the Author. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jameen, McClurg & Co.

This volume deserves a place on the library-theil in company with the recent important regains on the figuration arts. eatises upon the fine and the industrial arts, hich have emanated from our press. It is an ic essay, of pure and exalted tone, upon a application of correct art-principles to the tire of women. It has little relation to the militude of books which deal with the operamilitude of books which deal with the operations of the toilette, and furnish instruction
with regard to the mysterious, and often questionable, methods by which women may entionable, method by which women may entionable the structure of the most
always theories which may justly claim to be
those of a refined and grouine art. Its author
a lady of sound judgment, of talent and
the structure of talent and talent and
the structure of talent and
the structure of talent and
the structure part of guide and teacher to the intelligent and

aspiring of her sex.

She does does not besitate to assert that the cultivation of womanly beauty is not only legitimate and right, but of great importance. It is the tendency of the times to neglect the body in the struggle to develop the mind,—as unfortunate an error as to devote the entire aim to the culture of physical graces. It is the mark of an enlightened age to delight in the beautiful, to introduce it as largely as nossible in every place and situation; but it should never be forplace and situation; but it should never be for gotten that the beauty of the human being

gotten that the beauty of the human being ought to surpass the charm of its surroundings. A sentiment which lies at the foundation of Mrs. Haweis' teaching declares that "Probably nothing that is not useful is in any high sense beautiful." This principle applies to woman herself, as well as to the garments and decorations of which she makes use for personal comfort and adornment. This sentiment is accompanied with others of equal justness,—as for example: "We shall never have any as, for example: "We shall never have any

is accompanied with others of equal justness,—as, for example: "We shall never have any school of art, . . . either in dress or decoration of any kind, until the fundamental principle of good art is recognized: that people may do as they like in the matter; and until women cease to be alraid of being laughed at for doing what they feel to be wise and good." This touches the habit of independence and individuality, which is so universally forsaken by women, and without which neither originality, piquancy, and ingenuousness of character and manners, nor exthetical and picturesque styles of dress, can prevail among them. "I believe the melancholy truth to be," says the author,—and no enlightened person will feel like contradicting her,—"that we can hardly find a modera dress which is not throughout in the worst taste, and opposed to the principles of ail good art." To counteract the depressing effect of this sweeping statement, it may be well to quote a happy remark occurring in the midst of an argument enforcing the doctrine that any mode of dress is most beautiful and most becoming when it follows the outlines of the human form. "Dress bears the same relation to the body," it is said, "as appeach does to the brain; and, therefore, dress may be called the speech of the body."

Mrs. Haweis does not confine herself to the subject of dress, but devotes some space to thoughts and hints concerning the furniture and decorations of the home. She lays down many valuable canons of art in the course of her dissertation, and also draws mide important material from the history of dress in past centuries. But not the least commendable portion of her book is that wherein, under the general title of

rial from the history or gress in past centuries. But not the least commendable portion of her book is that wherein, under the general title of "A Garden of Girls," she offers adroit and fruitful hints, together with much downright and practical talk, upon a variety of pertinent toolies.

fruitful hints, together with much downright and practical talk, upon a variety of pertinent topics.

In urging girls to make the best of themselves in every point and relation, she says, with gratifying positiveness: "Most girls look forward to getting married. They are right. It is a woman's instinct. Most mothers hold out marriage as the chief aim of a girl's existence. They are right,—it is so; but it is a pity that they do not tell them shy it is so. Marriage from a right point of view is indeed the better part.' To be the companion and helpmeet of another soul, to select a life-companion whose guidance and sympathy will raise you, to beget and to mold the spirit and mind of the new generation, and to fit oneself for these supreme duties,—what can be a higher and grander choice! The single woman's part in life may be a noble one,—sne may elevate herself, she may help others,—but hers must always be the secondary place. She is never rulfilling the whole position which Nature intended her to fill, however fully she may do herpart; but the wife hand mother is a crowned queen.

Alas! when people complain of men not marrying (even they who are able), they forget how little women offer in exchange for all they get by marriage. Girls are so seldom taught to be of any use whatever to a man, that I am only astonished at the numbers of men who do marry! Many girls do not even try to be agreeable to look at. much less to live with. They forget how numerous they are, and the small absolute need men have of wives; but, nevertheless, men do still marry, and would oftener marry could they find mates,—women who are either helpful to men, or amusing, or pleasing to the eye.

I am prepared for a scream from the strongminded, who are superior to marriage, and think that a single life is the higher aspiration for the girl of the period, as in it she has more scope for the development of the ego.

Blue stocking or not, every woman ought to make the best of herself, inside and out. To be healthy, handsome, and cheerful, is no d

uge boots and Gampian umbrellas, setting at ught many graces essentially wom indispensable in woman; and the fact, which really has some truth in it, positively damages the cause."

The plain common-sense of these passages will

Mrs. Haweis' book is one which contains useful and needed instruction for women.

THE REV. DR. KIRK. THE REV. DR. KIRK.

LIFE OF EDWARD NORRIS KIRK, D. D. By
DAVID O. MEARS, A. M., Pastor of the Piedmont Church, Worcester, Mass. Boston: Lockwood. Brooks & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. &
Co. 8yo., pp. 432. Price, \$3.
Dr. Edward Norris Kirk was, during a

long and active pastorate, one to whom the Presbyterian, and afterward the Congregational, Church looked to as a most distinguished and successful leader. His first settlement was over the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Albany, where he remained from 1893 to 1893. The congregation mained from 1828 to 1836. The congregation was newly organized when it came under his charge, and comprised nineteen members. When he left it, at the end of eight years, it had been increased by the addition of 1.012 members. After a couple of years spent in Europe, Dr. Kirk accepted a call to Boston, and there founded the Mt. Vernon Church, to which he ministered for twenty-seven years, resigning the pastoral office in 1871 from inability to bear its responsibilities longer, through the infirmities of age.

responsibilities longer, through the infirmities of age.

Dr. Kirk was inspired with a tremendous enthusiasm, and, by his zeal and devotion in his work, which are likened in their strength and influence to the same masterful qualities in Mr. Moody, he was singularly successful in attracting hearers and making converts. Nature endowed him with exceptional gifts, both intellectual and physical; and to these were added the graces of a fine and generous culture. His whole heart and soul were consecrated to his profession; and, like a priest of the Catholic Church, he remained through life a celibate. He was born in New York. Aug. 14, 1802, and died in Boston, March 27, 1874.

His biography gives a clear and full account of his life and service, borrowing much of its detail from his own papers and correspondence. It is accompanied by two steel pertraits of Dr. Kirk, and by engravings of Mt. Auburn Church, and of the American Chapel at Paris, whose foundations were laid by him in 1857.

LECTURES. TRE LECTURES OF A CERTAIN PROFESSOR. By the Rev. Joseph Farrell. London: Mac-milian & Co. Chicago: Hadler Bros. & Co. 10mo., pp. 323. Price, \$2.

leme., pp. 325. Price, \$2.

"The Lectures of a Certain Professor" are the talks, or monologues, rather than formal discourses, of a person having a considerable acquaintance with books, and what passes in the

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for JanuaryFebruary. Contents: "Charles Sammer," by
George F. Hoar; "A Crumb for the 'Modern
Symposium," by John Fiske; "The Art of
Draunatic Composition," Part I., by Dion Boucicault; "General Amnesty," by John Randolph
Tucker: "The English Aristocracy," by W. E.
H. Lecky; "Reminiscences of the Civil War,"
by Hichard Taylor; "The Origin of the Italian
Language," by W. Stoiry; "Ephesus Cyprus,
and Mycene," by Bayard Taylor; "Capture of
Kars, and Fall of Flevna," (with maps, by
George B. McClellan: "Currency-Quacks, and
the Silver Bill," by Manton Marbie; "Contemporasy Literature."
REPORTER, vol. V., No. 1 (H. O. Houghton &
Co., Boston).

MISSIONARY REVIEW, Vol. I., No. 1 (Published at Princeton, N. J.). PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

ed at Princeton, N. J.). LITERARY WORLD for January (E. H. Hames & Co., Boston).

BARNES' EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY for January (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chica-PHARMACIST for December (Chicago College of

FAMILIAR TALK.

THE TRANSCENDENTAL CLUB. Mr. A. Bronson Alcott gives, in the Boston Book-Bulletin, an interesting history of the Transcendental Club, to which Mr. Frothingham frequently alludes in his "Transcendentalism in New England." The first meeting of the Society so called was held at the house of Mr. George Ripley, Sept. 19, 1836. There were present George Ripley, R. W. Emerson, F. H. Hedge, Convers Francis, J. F. Clarke, and A. B. Alcott. The second meeting convened at the residence of Mr. Alcott, the 3d of the following month; and Emerson, Hedge, Francis, Ripley, O. A. Brownson, Clarke, the Rev. C. A. Bartol, and the host, were found present. Mr. Francis, being the senior member of the Club, usually opened the meetings in an informal nanner, by inviting remarks upon the subject

selected for discussion.

In the same month that saw the organization of the Club, Mr. Emerson had published his first book,—a thin slip of a volume,—entitled "Nature." He had also begun his career as a lecturer,—delivered to small but select audiences essays on "Chaucer," "Shakspeare," and "Bacon." In December, 1836, he gave the first of a series of twelve discourses in Boston, on "History," "Art," "Science," "Literature," "Politics," etc., etc. At about the same date, Margaret Fuller became a resident of that city, and in 1837 was admitted to the Club, with Elizabeth Peabody, Theodore Parker, and the Rev. Caleb Stetson.

The year 1837 was notable, in the progress of thought in New England, for the establishment by Mr. Brownson of his "Quarterly Review"; for the formation of the Massachusetts Board of Education; for the delivery by Mr. Emerson of his Phi-Bets-Kappa address at Cambridge, on the "American Scholar"; and for the introduction to the public, at an Anti-Slavery meeting called in December by Dr. Channing, of the young orator, Wendeil Phillips.

Meantime the members of the Transcendental Club became scattered abroad, and their meetings were held less frequently than in the beginning, although more often in the summerseason, when distant members were more likely to be in and near Boston. Their sittings were held twatertown, Newton, Concord, Milton, and Chelsea, as well as at the central city; and it is remarked by Mr. Alcott that Mr. Emerson was seldom absent.

In 1839, the Club, desiring to publish the fruits of their thought, began to discuss the project of establishing a journal. At a meeting at Dr. Bartol's, at which Hedge, Channing, Ripley, Parker, Alcott, Miss Fuller, and others, were propesed; and, when the paper was finally toundof the Club, Mr. Emerson had published his irst book,—a thin slip of a volume,—entitled

Ripley, Parker, Alcott, Miss Fuller, and others, were present, the plan of the Dial was proposed; and, when the paper was finally founded, Miss Fuller became one of its editors. In this brief-lived scrial the best of Thoreau's papers were published, many of those of Mr. Emerson, and nearly all of Miss Fuller's.

Mr. Alcott states that the Club was probably named Transcendental because its members imagined that the senses did not contain the mind. "Contrary to Locke and all the modern philosophers, they ventured to believe that Plato and the Alexandrians had a metaphysic which corresponded to the wants of the human Plato and the Alexandrians had a metaphysic which corresponded to the wants of the human mind, and was adequate to its expression. Such thinkers were called 'Transcendentalists,' from the days of the philosopher Kani, and their Symposium, or Club, was a company of earnest persons, enjoying conversation on high tnemes, and having much in common, forty years ago, though now widely sundered in space and in thought."

Mr. Alcott thinks that the deficiency of the Transcendental school was its rejection of the

Transcendental school was its rejection of the doctrine of Personality. "Impersonality,—Law, Right, Justice, Truth,—these were the central ideas; but where the Power was in central ideas; but where the Power was in which they inhered, how they were related to one another, what was to give them vitality, these questions were almost wholly neglected and left out of sight." This is the reason, in his opinion, why the Trinscendentalists failed to inporate themselves into a church, and were unable to compete with Orthodoxy. "The old Puritanism," he adds, "whatsoever may have been fits blunders,—whatsoever superstitions may have been mingled with its doctrines,—did believe in a Person, and did not allow itself to driscriminate Personality away into laws and ideas."

THE "ART-JOURNAL." The Art-Journal greets the New Year with a holiday face, and a stanch collection of inter esting and valuable sketches and illustrations. The steel plates present copies of a painting by George H. Boughton, representing "The Judg-ment of Wonter Yan Twiller"; of a lovely and pathetic picture by the French artist, Henrietta ment of wonter yan imper; or a lovery and pathetic picture by the French artist, Henrietta Browne, entitled "Alsace," and portraying la strong, sad, sweet-faced Sister of Charity in the service of the sick and wounded in the army of the Emperor Napoleon; and, lastly, of the statue of "Shakspeare" by J. Q. A. Ward, which stands near the head of the Mail in Central Park, New York. The illustrated articles in the number are "Scenes in Fairmount Park"; "Norway—XI."; "New Boston Churches"; "Decorative Furniture"; "Ancient Irish Art"; "Salmacis"; and "The Homes of America." It is but repeating what every one knows, to say that he illustrations embellishing the Art-Journal are of the highest order of merit and beauty. The fourth paper of Mr. Percy Fitzgraid, on "The Art of Dressing and of Being Dressed," contains most important hints for intelligent women concerning the proper aims and styles to be regarded in the construction of their attire. The late news of the art-world is furnished in articles upon the Art-Congress at Antwerp; Competition Drawings in South Kensington; French Brica-Brac; Decorative-Art Loan Exhibition; and Notes. Altogether, this initial number for 1878 is a most satisfactory one to the patrons of the Art-Journal.

The last number of the Portfolio for 1877 con tains a rarely-fine etching by M. Rajon, after the painting entitled "Prayer," by Mr. Chalmer, The work is remarkable for the softness an delicacy of its texture, and for its masterly gra discourses, of a person having a considerable acquaintance with books, and what passes in the world for mental culture, but lacking in read depth of nature and seriousness of conviction. He is found of sollioquizing upon the gravest topics, but orings very little penetrating, inventive, profitable thought to bear upon them. We have followed his ambiging iness of reader ton upon such fertile themes as Books, Happiness, Swmathy, Conversation, and Character, but found them leading to no fresh or stimulating inquiries making it worth while to spend time with him.

"SINGLE FAMOUS POEMS."

Injustice was inadvertently done Mr. Rossiter Johnson in the notice of his "Single Famous Poems." Where the title was missamed "Single Famous Songs." The criticism passed upon the compilation was not based upon the misquotation.

THE TWO SUPERCARGOES: On. ADVENTURES IN SAVAGE AFRICA. BY W. H. G. KENOSTON, Author of Minutentions. Philadelphia: J. B. New York: G. P. Patnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 15mo., pp. 298. Price, \$2.50.

THAT LOVER OF MINE. Philadelphia: J. B. New York: G. P. Patnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 15mo., pp. 140. Price, \$1.55.

THAT LOVER OF MINE. Philadelphia: J. B. MCRUCA BERKSHIER RECORD. Published by the American Berkshire Association. Edited by the M. Spillors, Received and the control of the company of the process of the company of the process of the exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy in 1871. Its author is a native of Scotland, and

Stevenson, with etchings from pictures specially prepared for their illustration, will be among the attractions of the magazine. Etchings after Turner's "Chichester Canal," and "Agrippina Landing with the Ashes of Germanicus"; after Whistlers' "Billingsgate"; Holbein's "A German Lady"; Potter's "The Neighing Horse"; the most famous of Rembrandt's plates; and others too numerous to mention, are promised among the fine things to be looked for by the subscribers of the Portfolio. (New York: G. W. Bouton.)

VICTORIA AND NAPOLEON.
The third volume of Mr. Martin's Life of the Prince-Consort, which has recently appeared in the English edition, contains many interesting extracts from the Queen's diary. Those are especially entertaining which describe the visit of the Royal family to Paris in the autumn of 1856. The Queen seems to have been greatly prepossessed by the bearing of the French Emperor during her residence at his Court, and re-cords her impressions in the following frank

peror during her residence at his Court, and records her impressions in the following frank and cordial manner:

Strange indeed are the dispensations and ways of Provicence. Whoever could have thought that this sume man, this Emperor, towards whom we certainly were not. since December, 1851, well disposed, against whom so much was and could be said, whose life had been so chequered, could, from outward circumstances, and his own sincere, straightforward conduct towards this country, and moderation and wisdom generally, become not only the stanchest aliy and friend of England, but our personal friend! I have since talked frequently with Albert, who is naturally much camer, and particularly much less taken by people, much less under personal influence, than I am. He quite admits that it is extraordinary how very much attached one becomes to the Emperor, when one lives with him quite at one's ease and intimately, as we have done during the last tendays, for eight, ten, twelve, and, to-day, even fourteen-hours a day. He is so quiet; so simple, -naif even: so pleased to be informed about things which he does not know; so gentie; so full of tact, dignity, and modesty; so full of respect and kind attention towards us, —never saying a word, or doing a thing. which could put me out for embarrass me. I know few people whom I have felt involuntarily more inclined to conduct in and speak unreservedly to; I should not fear saying anything to him. I felt—I do not know how to express it—safe with him. His society is particularly agreeable and pleasant; there is something fascinating, melancholy, and engaging, which draws you to him in spite of any precention you may have against him, and certainly without the assistance of any outward advantages of appearance, though I like his face. He undoubtedly has a most extraordinary power of sitaching people to him: The children are very fond of him; to them also his kindness was very great. But at the same time most judicious. Then, he is so fond of Albert, appreciates him so thorough

The Astor Library contains 175,000 volumes. During the past eighteen months, 15,000 volumes have been added to the collection; and, within the past year, nearly \$60,000 has been expended in the purchase of rare and valuable books, manuscripts, etc. The number of readers and of works consulted have increased 25 per cent within the last half-year.

Maria Theresa performed the ceremony of opening the University of Pesth in 1780. Preparations are now being made for celebrating the centennial anniversary of this event. The nstitution is rich, owning property valued at 0,000,000 florins, and a library of 120,000 volumes. of the other two Hungarian Universities, Klan-senburg was founded in 1872, and Azram in 1874. The students number in all 2,630, and

the instructors 150.

A roll of payrus, 139 feet long and sixteen and a half inches broad, was discovered by Mr. Harris, in an old Theban tomb, some twenty years ago. At bis death, his daughter inherited the treasure. The 'Khedive, learning, through the Egyptologist, M. Brugsch Bey, of the value or the MSS., offered £2,000 for it; but Miss Harris accepted a higher offer from the British Museum. Dr. Birch and a corps of assistants have been engaged for some time in deciphering the inscriptions with which the papyrus is covered, and find that they afford a complete account of the life and works of Rameses III., and of the condition of Thebes 3,000 years ago.

BLUE. Mrs. Haweis remarks, in her treatise on "The Art of Beauty," that it is difficult to among colors to blue. It has always been s favorite among nations, and yet its effect in masses is cold, and it is "neither as stately as yellow, as vivid as scarlet, nor as manageable as black or white." It may be, she suggests, it is because there is so little real blue in nature, save in the sky, that it proves a refreshment to the eyes. "There are few blue flowers," is her statement; "not many blue birds, nor lishes, nor insects, nor minerals; in animals and in the human race there may be said to be no blue at all. No beast has blue fur. nor has anybody, by nature at least, a blue skin. Blue eyes, which light-haired persons all fancy they possess, are about the rarest things in nature, and, when they do occur, are not pleasing. We may eyen give up the 'blue yein' which poets love, as visionary: the veins perceptible, for the most part, are either gray, red, or greenish."

A cordial welcome is extended to the Aldine, which resumes its favored place among the artperiodicals of America, with an apparently se-rene unconsciousness that it has been missed. It has experienced no change, however,—unless it be for the better,—during its brief retirement, and its typography and wood-engraving are as superb as before. The periodical will hereafter be soft to subscribers only, in month-ly parts at 50 cents each, and twenty-four parts ly parts at 50 cents each, and twenty-four parts to be comprised in a volume. The first two parts now at hand attest the future excellence of the publication. Each includes two full-page and a half-dozen half-page engravings after pictures of skilled and famed artists, together with numerons minor cuts. The literary contents embrace papers on current and instructive art-topics, written with intelligence and discrimination. The Aldine has been from its foundation an admired and popular periodical, filling an important part in the cultivation of an artistic taste among the people.

A FOURTH-OF-JULY FAMILY. Potter's American Monthly publishes, in its department of "Notes and Queries," the following statement concerning what is called a "Fourth-of-July Family," living in Allentown, "Fourth-of-July Family," living in Allentown, Pa. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Ward, have been married a little more than ten years, and the births of their eight children have succeeded each other in this regular order:

July 4, 1860, a daughter, Bridget, living;
July 4, 1871, a son, James, dead;
July 4, 1873, a son, dead;
July 4, 1873, a son, dead;
July 4, 1874, a son, charles, living;
July 4, 1875, a daughter, Mary Ann, dead;
July 4, 1876, a son, dead;
July 4, 1877, a son, Winnle, living.

It is mentioned in the statement that "Some-

It is mentioned in the statement that "Some-body complains because the father has been un-able to take part in Fourth-of-July celebrations out of town."

LOCAL HISTORY. The tenth brochure issued by the Chicago Historical Society contains addresses delivered at the annual meeting, Nov. 19, 1868, by J. Y. Scammon, President, and I. N. Arnold, with papers giving incidents in the lives of President Lincoln and Maj. Anderson in the Blackhawk Lincoln and Maj. Anderson in the Blackhawk War, and sketches of the late Col. John K. Kinz'e, Billy Caldwell, and Shabone. These documents are of much historic value, and their preservation in a form rendering them accessible to all readers is a praiseworthy matter? Every citizen of Chicago should be possessed of the information contained in them, for at the foundation of each person's education should lie a complete knowledge of the history of the town and the State, as well as the country, in which he may dwell.

SIPONTUM. The site of the ancient City of Sipontum, at the foot of Mt. Gargano, in Puglia, Italy, has more than twenty feet beneath the soil. A temmore than twenty feet beneath the soil. A temple of Diana was first unearthed; then a portice some thirty-five feet long, with columns and capitals; and, lastly, a necropolis of 16,000 square yards. A number of inscriptions have been found; and, recently, a monument erected to Pompey after his victory over the pirates, and a quantity of gold and brass coins, have been brought to light. The city was destroyed by an earthquake.

THE "USEFUL."

The October and November numbers of the Useful consist each of six folio plates of interiors, furniture and building decorations, accompanied by detail drawings of working size. The publication sime to meet the needs of working artisens and manufacturers in every sort of decora-

tion, by supplying them with practical designs and hints for construction. It is afforded at \$12 per annum in advance.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

DEATH IN LIFE. A remarkable case of death in life is reported, in a late number of Pfugerls Archin, by Dr. Strumpell. It came under the notice of the writer at a medical clinic at Leipsic, and the sufferer was a youth of 16. The skin of the atient was utterly dead to every sensation; even a burning taper held to it induced no con-sciousness. The mucous membrane of the body, so far as could be ascertained, was alike insensible to touch or feeling. When his eyes were closed, the patient could be carried about, and have his timbs placed in the most uncomforta ble positions, without the slightest conscious ness of the fact. Even the feeling of muscular

ble positions, without the slightest consciousness of the fact. Even the feeling of muscular exhaustion was lost. Gradually the sense of taste and smell departed with the rest, and amaurosis of the left eye and deafness of the right far supervened.

In short [says Dr. Strumpell] here was an individual whose only connection with the outer world was limited to two doors of sense: to his one (right) eye, and his one (left) ear. Moreover, both these remaining doors could at any time be easily closed, and in this way it was possible to investigate the consequences of completely isolating the brain from all external stimulation through the senses. I have frequently made the following experiment, and often showed it to others: If the patient's seeing eye was bandaged and his hearing bar was stopped, after a few (usually from two to three minutes the expression of surprise and the uneasy movements which at first showed themselves ceased, the respiration became oulet and regular; in fact, the pasient was sound asleep. Here, therefore, the possibility of artificially inducing sieep at any time in a person, simply by withholding from the brain all stimulation by means of the senses, was realized.

The awakening of the patient was as interesting as the sending him to sleep. He could be awakened by an auditory stimulation,—as, for example, by calling into his hearing ear; or by visual stimulation,—by allowing the stimulus of light to fail unon his seeing eye; out he could not be woke by any pushing or shaking. If he was left to himself, he did eventually wake up of his own accord in course of the day, after the sleep had laeted many hours,—the awakening being due, it might be to slight external unavoidable stimuli acting the to slight external unavoidable stimuli acting the repose of the sleep.

SIR JOSEPH HOOKER. English botanist, who made, during the last summer, a tour through our Western country, for the purpose of studying its flora, was born at Halesworth, in Suffolk, in 1817. His father, Sir W. J. Hooker, was Regius Professor of Botan at the University of Glasgow from 1820 to 1840 and here the son graduated in the medical and here the son graduated in the medical department in 1839. He was immediately commit ned Assistant-Surgeon in the Royal Navy, e.g., the autumn of the same year, was a pointed botanist of the Autarctic Exploring Expedition commanded by Capt. Ross. The voyage lasted three years, during which Hooker made the most of his opportunities for examining the flora of the lands lying in the Southern Seas. Six quarto volumes contain the results of his study of the botany of these regions.

gions.

After his return, Sir Joseph was for a time After his return, Sir Joseph was for a time attached to the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Between 1847 and 1851 he was occupied in exploring the Himalayas; and the fruits of this work are published in his "Himalayan Journals." and in several treatises on the Indian Flora. In 1855 he was appointed Assistant-Director at Kew Gardens, where his father had held since 1841 the position of Director. At the death of Sir William, in 1865, the son was promoted to the place vacated by his sire. In 1869 Sir Joseph filled the office of President at the Norwich meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Two years later he made botanical explorations in Morocco and the nade botanical explorations in Moroeco and th

made botanical explorations in Morocco and the Atlas Mountains.

Sir J. Hooker is a member of many learned societies, and in 1873 was elected President of the Royal Society,—a position which he still re-tains. His contributions to the science and literature of Botany have been very extensive and important, and has earned him a distin-tinguished piace among the savants of England.

THE TELEPHONE FORESHADOWED. The Athenaum quotes a remarkable passage from a work entitled "Micrographia," and pubned 210 years ago by Robert Hooke, Fel of the Royal Society. The book was the first English treatise on the uses of the microscope, and still maintains a high repute. The paragraph referred to seems to predict the invention of the telephone, and runs as follows:

graph referred to seems to predict the invention of the telephone, and runs as follows:

And as Glasses have highly promoted our seeling, so its not improbable, but that there may be found many Mechanical Inventions to improve our other senses, of hearing, smelling, tasting, touching. Tis not impossible to hear a whisper at a furiony's distance, it having been aiready done; and perhaps the nature of the thing would not make it more impossible, though that furiong should be ten times multiply'd. And though some famous authors have affirm'd it impossible to hear through the thinnest plate of Muscovy-glass; yet I know a way, by which 'tis easie enough to hear one speak through a wail a yard thick. It has not been yet thoroughly examin'd, how far Otocousticons may be improv'd, nor what other wayes there may be of quickning our hearing, or conveying sound through other bodies then [than] the Air: for that that is not the only medium, I can assure the Reader, that I have, by the help of a distended wire, propagated the sound to a very considerable distinct in an instant, or with as seemingly quick a motion as that of light, at least, incomparably swifter then [than] that which at the same time was propagated through the Air: and this not only in a straight line, or direct, but in one bended in many angles.

NESTS IN ODD PLACES. An English correspondent of the Boston Journal of Chemistry, writing from Northampton, adds to the list of curious places for bird to build their domiciles the following:

been called to prescribe restorative treatment; and this year the bush has put forth new shoots, and appears to have taken a fresh hold on life. It requires from 8,000 to 10,000 artificial eves to supply the annual domand in New York. Glass eyes for horses are also in great request.

It has lately been discovered that, if ripe grapes which have been frost-bitten are kept in a dry place for a little time, they recover entirely from the injury received. During the year 1876, the total production of amber in Prussis, amounted to 185 tons. The mine of Palmmcken yielded eighty-five tons. The amber was exported principally to Austria, France, America, Russia, China, and Japan. The number of men employed in Prussia by this industry is hearly 1,400.

The seeds of a leguminous plant growing in Mexico have been remarked as possessing a capacity for hopping about in an unparalleled manner. Mr. Henry Edwards, the entomologist, has revealed the secret of their motion. The larva of a moth of the Tortricide makes its home in these seeds, and jerks them about with its movements.

its movements.

Mr. Worthington Smith has detected a fossil fungus nearly allied to that which affects the potato. It was observed in the coal-measures, and has been named Peronosporites antiquarius. It is not the first speckmen of fossil fungi that has been found, as myceliat threads were detected in slitcified wood, and in the cells of a fossil fern, by different observers, many years ago.

From a few experiments carefully conducted by Prof. J. Plateau, of Ghent, it would appear that the instinct of insects is not deceived by artificial flowers. They may be attracted from a distance by the bright colors of the flowers, but are not tempted to alight upon them in quest of food. From this, Prof. Plateau concludes that insects are not guided by sight in their visits to flowers.

their visits to flowers.

Dr. Herman Muller, the eminent German botanist, considers that all flowers were in the begining diclinous,—that is, the pistils and stamens were borne in separate flowers, and were fertilized by the wind. In the course of the ages, bermaphrodism or the assemblage of the pistils and stamens in the same flower has been developed, and become the established condition in the majority of species.

The praying chicken (Cupidina gunida) appears

condition in the majority of species.

The prairie-chicken (Cupidonia cupido) appears to be spreading west and southward. It has been noted in California within late years. Coues limits its habitat to the prairie-country of the United States, nearly to the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains; but the birds seem to be moving westward from Nebraska, along the route of the railroad. They once inhabited localities in New England and the Middle States, where however, they have been almost wholly exterminated.

THE TRUMPETER'S HORSE. London Society.

I was nearly 40 years of age, and felt myself so safely anchored in the peaceable haven of a bachelor's life that nothing would induce me to run therisk of disturbing it by marriage. But I had reckoned without the trumpeter's horse. It was at the end of September, 1864, that I arrived at Paris from Baden, intending only to remain four-and-twenty hours. I had invited four or five friends to join me in Poitou for the hunting season, and, as they were to arrive at the beginning of October, I had only allowed myself a week at La Roche Targe to prepare for their reception. A letter from home awaited my arrival at Paris, bringing me the disastrous intelligence that out of twelve horses five had fallen ill or lame during my stay at Baden, so that I was under the necessity of remounting my cavalry

before I left Paris.

I made the round of all the horse-dealers of the Champs Elysees, where I was shown a collection of screws, the average price of which in cash to throw away my money upon such useless beasts. It was a Wednesday, the day of Cheri's autumn sale; I went to the Rue de Pon-

Cheri's autumn saie; I went to the Rue de Ponthieu, and purchased at a venture eight horses, which cost me altogether 2200. "Out of the eight," said I to myself, "there will be surely four or five which will go."

Among these horses there was one which, I confess, I bought principally on account of his coat. The catalogue did not assign to him any special qualifications as a hunter. All that it stated was, "Brutus, a saddle-horse, aged, well broken." It was a large dappled gray horse, but never had I seen one better marked, its sincoth white skin dappled over with fine black spots so regularly distributed.

The next morning I left for La Roche Targe, and the following day my horses arrived. My first care was for Brutus. This gray horse had been running for the last forty-eight hours in my head, and I was anxious to try his paces, and see what he was good

my head, and I was anxious to try his paces, and see what he was good for. He had long teeth, and every mark of a respectable age, a powerful shoulder, and he carried his head well; but what I most admired in Brutus was the way in which he looked at me, following every movement with his attentive, intelligent, inquisitive eye. Even my words seemed to interest him; he leant his head on one side as if to hear me, and when I had finished speaking, replied with a merry neigh. The other seven horses were prought out to me in succession, but they resembled any other horses, and Brutus certainly was different from them all. I was anxious to take a little ride in the country, in order to make his acquaintance.

ride in the country, in order to make his acquaintance.

Brutus allowed himself to be saddled, bridled, and mounted as a horse who knew his work, and we started quietly together. the best friends possible. He had a beautiful mouth, and answered to every turn of the rein, arching his neck, and champing his bit. His paces were perfect; he began by a slow measured canter, raising his feet very high, and letting them fall with the regularity of a pendulum. I tried him at a trot and a short gailop, but when I sought to quicken his pace he began sto amble in grand style. "Ah," said I, "I see how it is; I have bought an old horse out of the cavairy riding-school at Saunur."

I was about to turn homewards, satisfied with

An English correspondent of the Boston Journal of Chemistry, writing from Northampton, adds to the list of curious places for his to build their domiciles the following:

A remarable instance of trustfilness in the first of the control of the con

of sand strike me in the face. I opened my eyes, and saw Brutus throwing up the dust with both fore and hind feet, trying to bury me. This lasted for several minutes, when, sprarently thinking me sufficiently interred, Brutus knelt by my grave, and then galloped round me, describing a perfect circle. I called out to him to stop. He appeared to be embarrassed; but, seeing my hat, which had been separated from me in any iarl, he took it between his teeth, and galloped down one of the green paths out of my sight.

I was left alone. I shook off the sand which covered me, and with my arm and right leg—my left I could not move—dragged myself to a bashy bank, where I seated myself and shouted with all my might for assistance. But no answer: the wood was perfectly silent and deserted.

I remained alone in this wretched condition

swer; the wood was perfectly silent and deserted.

I remained alone in this wretched condition above half an hour, when I saw Brutus in the distance, returning by the same road by which he went, enveloped in a cloud of dust. Gradually, as it cleared away, I saw a little carriage approaching—a pony-chaise—and in the pony-chaise a lady, who drove it, with a small groom in the seat behind.

A few instants after, Brutus arrived covered with foam. He stopped before me, let fall my hat at his feet, and addressed me with a peigh, as much as to say: "I have done my duty, I have brought you help." But I did not trouble myself about Brutus and his explanations; I had no thought or looks save for the beautiful fairy who had come to my sid, and who, jumping from her little carriage, tripped lightly up

nave brought you help." But I did not trouble myself about Brutus and his explanations; I had no thought or looks save for the beautinal fairy who had come to my sid, and who, jumping from her little carriage, tripped lightly up to me, and suddenly two exclamations were uttered at the same moment.

"Madame de Noriolis!"

"Monsieur de la Roche Targe!"

I have an aunt, between whom and myself my marrying is a source of continual dispute.

"Marry," she would say.

"I will not," was my answer.

"Would you have a young lady! There are Miss A, Miss B, Miss C."

"But I won't marry."

"Then take a widow; there are Mrs. D, Mrs. E, Mrs. F,"etc.

"But marry I will not."

Madame de Noriolis was always in the first rank among my aunt's widows. To tell me she was rich, lively, and pretty was unnecessary but after setting forth all her aftractions, my aunt would take from her secretary amp of the district where she lived, and point out how the estates of Noriolis and La Roche Targe joined, and she had traced a red line upon the map uniting the two properties, which she constantly obliged me to look at., "Eight hundred acres within a ring-lence! A fine chance for a sportsman." But I would shut my eyes and repeat as before, "I will never marry." Yet, seriously speaking, I was afraid of Madame de Noriolis, and always saw her head encircled with an aureole of my aunt's red line. Charming, sensible, talented, and 800 acres within a ring-fence! Escape for your safety if you will not marry.

And I always did escape; but this time retreat was impossible. I lay extended on the turf, covered with sand, my hair in disorder, my clothes in tatters, and my leg stiff.

"What are you doing here!" inquired Madame de Noriolis. "What has happened!" I candidly confessed I had been thrown.

"But you are not much hurt!"

"No; but I have out something out in my leg—nothing serious, I am sure."

"And where is the horse which has played you this trick!"

I pointed out Brutus, who was quietly grazing upon the shoots of the broom.

"How! I cannot move

"how you were thrown, and I will explain how I came to your assistance."

I began my story, but when I spoke of the efforts of Brutus to unseat me after the two shots, "I understand it all," she exclaimed; "you have bought the trumpeter's horse."

"The trumpeter's horse!"

"Yes, that explains it all. You have seen many scenes in the Cirque de PImperatrice, the performance of the trumpeter's horse. A Chasseur d'Afrique enters the arena upon a gray horse; theu come the Arabs, who fire upon him, and he is wounded and falls; and, as you did not fall, the horse, indignant, at your not performing your part in the piece, threw you down. What did he do next!"

I related the little attempt of Brutus to bury me.

me. "Exactly like the trumpeter's horse. He sees

me.

"Exactly like the trumpeter's horse. He sees his master wounded; but the Arabs may return and kill him, so what does the horse do? He buries him and gallops off, carrying away the colors, that they may not fall into the hands of the Arabs."

"That is my hat which Brutus carried off."

"Procisely. He goes to fetch the vivandiere-the vivandiere of to-day being your humble servant the Countess de Noriolis. Your great gray horse galloped into my courtyard, where I was standing on the doorsteps, putting on my gloves and ready to get into my carriage. My grooms seeing a horse saddled and bridled, with a hat in his mouth and without a rider, tried to catch him; but he escapes their pursuit, goes straight up to the steps, and kneels before me. The men again try to capture him; but he gallops off, stops at the gate, turns round, and looks at me. I felt sure he was califug me; so I jumped into my carriage and set off. The horse darts through roads not always adapted for carriages; but I follow him, and arrive where I find you."

At the moment Madame de Noriolis had finished these words the carriage received a fearful jolt, and we saw in the air the head of Brutus, who was standing erect on his hind legs behind us. Seeing the little back seat of the carriage untenanted, he had taken the opportunity of giving us another specimen of his talents, by executing the most brilliant of all his circus performances. He had placed his fore feet upon the back seat of the little carriage, and was tranquilly continuing his-route, trotting upon his hind legs alone, Bob striving in vain to replace him upon four.

Madame de Noriolis was so frightened she let the reins eacape from her hands, and sank faining in my arms. With my left hand I recovered the reins, with my right arm I supported Madame de Noriolis, my leg all the time causing me most frightful torture.

In this manner Madame de Noriolis made her first entry into La Roche Targe. When she returned there six weeks later she had become my wife.

"Such indeed is life," she excla

wife.

"Such indeed is life," she exclaimed. "This would never have come to pass if you had not bought the trumpeter's horse." THE MORAL GOLD DOLLAR.

From far northeast, Atlantic shore,
There comes the money-lander's roar—
Of Shylocks claiming "just their own,"
In sad, deploring, greedy tone.
They prove their right—"one pound of Sech"
From every victim in their meah;
Ceasorious quite, because they fail
To make their "morat" creed prevail.

Great patriots, too, they claim to be,
From sorded motives wholly free.
They think of honor—virtuous name—
Therefore this "pound of flesh" they claim;
But not from greed or Mammon-lust—
The "Nation's honor "says they must!
The Nation's honor Shylocks hold,
Yet claim their "pound of flesh" in gold!

They reason long, and reason well, And many a loyal legend tell. How others fought, and others fell, While they at home could buy and sell; And still they plend for stainless right, And prove their plane unselfash quite— The "Nation"s faith, "the "Nation's i Their noble, pure, and lofty aim.

A "etable" coin they meekly ask (And this is Shylock's artful mass). A coin that will not "fuetuate." Down below par is what they hate; But, when it stays above the par, Then it may rise, however far; This does not shock their moral seas Nor give their loyal sodie offense.

Though moral gold may "fluctuatts,"
It waves above the standard rate;
While sinful silver, base and vile,
Of different, "fluctuating "style,
Will sink, alas! below the par;
And this is eliver's damning scar.
All silver, hence, they same it "Fra
While premium gold they unctuous is

Good, virtness gold may vault so high That twice the par shell will buy; And this the "dxed" and "stable" gol By Shylocks loved and much extolled. They love per-cent, but pression mass; These virtues both in golden ore. And bence they give themselves no pus, But over walt, "Degenerate west;

THE HOME

Anti-Dyspeptic Buckwheat Cakes --- Cocoanut Cookies.

stions of Etiquette--- A Philanthropic Project.

Flower-Gardening--- A Sermon to Smokers---Wax Flowers.

or for Women---St. Luke's and the Home Club--- About Singing.

genial Labor-Artistic Pastry-The Friend of the Theatre.

Poetsy and Cookery.-About Girls--Expensive Cookery-Treatment of Croup.

ted by a Sermon on the Test: "Whose is image and superscription?" th and fair from the mint they rolled, oins of silver and glittering gold, tamped with our image of power and pride, he eagle with wings spread far and wide, nd, emblem sweet of a country free, he glorious Goddess of Liberty. wondered, when old with use and wear, 'that more they would hear! it mord! images they would bear!
cought and fancy with them I went,
retch the ways in which they were spen
to the treasuries found their way "'tribute-money" which all must pay);
Liberty's form still brightly shone,
Liberty ever must Justice own.

bore the image of Muse and Grace,
nose which dimmed them, or could deface

others were sullied in haunts of sin,
Racchanal fugures corres stamped in. Bacchanal figures coarse stamped in. e which in love to the poor were given soure secure in the Bank of Heaven) d with glory, radiant, rare,

ems absolutely necessary at this time to state ally as possible the intention and opinion of aductor of The Home upon a matter which lying the attention of many of its friends. eiving the attention of many of its friends. are in this issue three letters at least which of charity, and propose ways in which it is be collected and disbursed. Each one of writers says, or implies, that The Home is, and be, engaged in this proposed gathering istribution. This is just where the conductor oses an objection. It is desired to make it ably clear that The Home has not had, and will use, anything whatever to do with any sort of y as collector or almoner. Every contributor repartment some time ago formed an organa which took the name of TRE TRIBUNE
Club, and the ladies composing that Club
seen, and are now, engaged in the meritowork of relieving necessity. Some mistentions have grown out of the name
by this Club; they may be corby saying that only a small fraction of The
a contributors belong to said Club, and that saying that only a small fraction of The contributors belong to said Club, and that rather in it has absolutely nothing to do sing for these columns. The Club has about thers, while the different contributors to rement have been more than ten times bee. It will, no doubt, sufficiently satisfied the complaints, and inquiries to say this: surms and The Home decline to control any charity, or to recommend, except in a where it shall be unsposed, ounding of any new societies, or ate between any two of good repute g-in short. The Home has no wish to lilances of either of these kinds. It a means for the exchange of views ation between any subscribers and the

. J. N. B., of Decatur—Asks, "Which con-the most sweetness, a pound of white sugar ains the most sweetness, a pound of white sugar it a pound of brown?" and says that the subject has interested some of the people there. The answer is very decidedly that the whiter the sugar he sweeter it is. The mistake arises from the fact hat the brownsugars possess a more decided taste, but this is due to their impurities,—not to their sweetness. Some people confound the rank flavor of these impurities with the sweetness of sugar, but this is a radical error.

**LARRA LEHLAND—The origin of the quotation is bloolulely unknown. The oldest recorded case where it occurs is the following from an English poet; but even he cannot be identified further than that the lines were current fully 200 years ago:

Tut, tut, my lassle: such thoughts resign,
Comparisons are cruel,
Fine pictures suit in frames as fine.

Consistency's a jewel.

consistency's a jewel.

n relation to the request of H. I. M., it is to be d that to republish any letter is impossible as g as these columns remain crowded as now. doubt some one will write her a letter about the tter and send it care of this office. Would have at the back number but it was not on hand.

STREATHER —Cannot permit you to poke fun at the woman; she is in deadly solemn earnest and is really in want of some advice. It isn't likely that she will get any that will do her any good, but let har seriously try it.

May does not make exactly clear the literal meaning of Mispah, which is a beacon or watch tower. She is advised to write directly to Prof. Oscar Mayo, Evanston, Ill., and ask her musical question in that way.

Mangonia Daw—The Home Department has been in existence about eighteen months—not to be exact. A set of back numbers is not possible, as far The Tarburg knows. It has none to sell.

The poem "The Wolves," sent in by Spes, must lie over until more room is at the disposal of The Home.

WEEFING WILLOW—It is excellent of its kind, but it would be out of place in The Home.

THE LETTER-BOX.

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters in this office for the followingnamed contributors. Those intended for persons
living out of the city will be forwarded by mail
upon receipt of address. Residents can call or
send to Room 24 Tarbura Building and get their
letters:

A Traveling Man,
That Pendier (4),
Wicked Eyes (2),
Wicked Eyes (2),
M. E. M. (package),
M. F. M. (package),
Manie,
Little Boaritt,
Minnie,
Pioche,
Gunaika,
A. E. S.

SOME FASHIONABLE FOLLIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, Jan. 4.—"Half the comedies and agedies of life arise from living beyond our caps, and we live beyond our means to sustain scial relations with peopie whom we despise, and ith whom we have not one aympathy in common." he above sentence, in a recent number of the Athic, struck me so forcibly that I wish to bring it to The Home for consideration and, perhaps, dission. There are many women who spend of lives in bondage to the despotiam of int is termed "best society," who lament secret the tyrannical necessity that commels them to go hand in had with lives as empty November hird-nests, as flavoriess as the white beaten eggs. The meer fact that our neighbor, one microscopic soul finds loftier pleasure in noise that capture of her the secret in the secret of her the secret in the secr

istic is better than to be pure of heart, gracious wanner rather than observant of the old-fashion virtues of truth and suncerity, an apple of Sodo in outward seeming rather than a wildling rose be set with the thorns of plain speech and incorrupt ble integrity. Emerson says, "When the intellect and the character slumber, then dress exact attention." Look where you will throug Vanity Pair you find the aphoris correct. Those who draw after the noblest and the greatest are not the observed.

correct. Those who draw after them the noblest and the greatest are not the observed of all observers for mere externals. I have seen an appalingly homely woman attract by her intellect and the sprightliness of her conversation in society where the featherheeled and gossamerheaded beaux and belies would be as out of place an appalingly homely woman attract by her fruetlect and the sprightliness of her conversation in
society where the featherheeled and gossamerheaded beaux and belles would be as out of place
as butter-cups in a garden of camelifas, or canary
birds among eagles. To keep step in the parade of
fashionable society, plenty of money is a prime
necessity. In order to dress like a Queen, and
entertain like a Duchess, one must curitall somewhere. It is not spossible for all of Society's alaves to fall back upon the consciousness of an income amply adequate
to the drafts upon it. Books must be given up;
better a well-filled wardrobe than a well-filled
library. No time is devoted to study, no leisure
for art or any gratifications of the higher tastes;
not even a hair bour of the day can be spared to
God in this dizzy dance of society life. Convict
labor is not so wasting to the body as the enforced
career of one of society's devotees. The immates
of Joliet are obliged to conform to sanitary laws,
but the votaries of Fashion accord no rest to brain,
or body, or digestive functions. About the
caterer's spread centres: the enthusiasm that
never trees, the energy that never wanes, the
interest that never flags! Conversation is of small
account compared to cream; ideas, however imminous, pale in the glory of conversation is of small
account compared to cream; ideas, however imminous, pale in the glory of confectionery! When,
after weeks of anxious dread and elaborate preparation, the mistress of a home throws wide its hospitable doors for her thousand and one friends;
when the crowd has surged like a noisy sea through
her pretty rooms, and eboed away again, leaving
disorder and destruction in life track; when the
flowers that cost a poor man's maintenance have
wilted on their tinsel stems; when the lights are
all out, and everything ended,—save the paying of
the bills,—what then? What after influence for good outlives has reveir? Has
any soul gathered from out the pomp and splendor
of behuty's court a though

deeris was paintful to contempance. Direct was were removed, paper and penell worse were removed, paper and penell worse were removed, paper and penell worse were formed that "Nearer my God to Thee" was not forgotten, and the "Shining Shore" was just beyond. At Benton we were joined by Frot. Thomas and Mr. W. A. Webber. We reached the City of a war were were were were were were the contemporary of the were goined by Frot. Thomas and Mr. W. A. Webber. We reached the City of a war were were were were were goined by Frot. Thomas and Mr. W. A. Webber. We reached the City of a war were were were were deered. The contemporary of the were deered. The were deered. The west of the were deered. The were deered to the were deered. The west of the were deered to were deered. The were deered to were deered to were deered. The were deered to we were deered to we were deered to were deered to we deer

TREATMENT OF CROUP.

The Attack of the Tribuna.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Refore giving the treatment for croup, let me explain briefly the nature of the disease, as a knowledge of this is essential to an intelligent confidence in the means used to counteract it. Common croup is a spasmodic affection of the laryngeal muscles, the result usually of refex irritation, i. e., irritatian of the mucous liming whe the treatment affection of the laryngeal muscles, the laryngeal nerves. flex irritation, i. e., irritatian of the mucous lining of the throat, reflected upon the laryngeal nerves. More rarely the fault seems to be primarily in the nervous centres, but the effect in either case is the same, —spasm of the laryngeal muscles with threatened suffocation. Death may occur from neglecting to control the spasmodic action, and where this has happened, post-mortem reveals no lesion of the parts.

threatened suffocation. Death may occur from neglecting to control the spasmodic action, and where this har happened, post-mortem reveals no lesion of the parts.

True croup is a deep-seated inflammation of the larynx, often extending into the traches and bronchia, and, whether simply inflammatory or characterized by exudation, is always danaerous and eften fatal. Post mortems always reveal serious lesions. The form characterized by exudation is variously called membranous, seudo-membranous, and diphtheretic. That the highest degree of inflammation in this disease sometimes exists without exudation, and that the positively membranous variety often exhibits but a low-grade of inflammation, are equally true. Nevertheless, the only safe plan is to treat every case of inflammatory croup as possibly membraneous. If no membrane exists, the treatment will be equally beneficial in subduing inflammation. As the early symptoms of this disease seem to be in inverse proportion to its later severity and fatality,—thus often escaping recognition until the supreme moment,—it becomes nighly important to possess a treatment which may be applied with confidence, even at the eleventh hour. The vital forces being now at a low-ebb, from imperfect aeration of the blood, it is scarcely to be expected that efforts to control the disease through the general circulation alone would be successful. But when these measures are assisted by the direct application to the diseased surfaces of an agent capable of dissolving the false membrane and subduing the inflammation the chances of success are greatly increased. Various agents have been recommended and used for this purpose, as bromme, ammonia, limewater, bi-chromate potash, etc., but as these means have been very generally used with only a partial mitigation of fatality infer that they often disappoint. They are probably most useful in the earlier stages. Bromine in connection with good anti-spasmodic treatment I have seen saliced are reliability. Lime-water I have seen it relied on exclu

with cheer and consolition? Dees sympathy upty the wreck of material splender? The honey-beed deserts the fading flower, and in the darkness does and so the life He seeks to reclaim for nobler purposes.—poor, indeed, would be the comfort and of feeble the sustenace if drawn alone from worldly sources. The soul that finds its ruling passion that the soul whose higher tastes dominate will find companionship to the tastes dominate will find companionship to the property. It is not the sustenace will find companionship to the property of the sould be understood as sending forth the philliptic against every member of fashionable women as well as a farfican elavery, the slaver that had been granted a perception above the brute, who were ofteness stirred by longings for a liberty which seemed unattainable, were far more to be pitied than the cloudids souls who hugged their chains. Cast off the bondings from your souls, my sisters. Cultivate no solicity that is not congenial to that part of the soul for study, and worship, and love, its slavery to passions, when it is so soon togo where passions have no sustenance, its finess to deal only with laces and relevek, dinners and wise, oricks and mortar, cargoes and soices, when it is harrying cannot enter,—this, whatever it may do for others, thrills me, starties me, and makes me ask about my preparation for the world of which the tomb is the robing-room."

**Any Pecc. 31.—Yes, we realize that we have left Texas, for we miss her mild, bainy breezes, and warm out-door walks and crives. Sunday morning found as breakfasting in Arkansas, and, aithough we were opposed to traveling on the spotsing to possible, spraying for about a similar to the State which we had just left. In the villages, we beheld the inhabitants seeking the house of God, all clothed comfortably, and the unmistakable air of thrift and industry every were prominent. Near the City of Arkadelphis we beheld the ruins of a large freight-train, which was thrown from the trenk the pregious night, and the decrie was

but for constant see lobelia is best and safest. It does not act as an emetic in these cases, —evidently its force is spent in antagonizing the spasm. This is the best way to prepare it for children: Take of the powdered herb two drachms, place in a teacop and half fill with sugar, then fill with boiling water,—steep and strain. Dose, from two-thirds to two teaspoonfuls every hour. As the obstructions loosen they must be removed by vomiting. If the doctor is present, let him use a quick emetic of sulphate of zinc; if not, better use alum,—a teaspoonful powdered and sweetened. In bad cases the emetic may need to be repeated once or even twice. This array of medication certainly seems, heroic, but I think none of it can be safely dispensed with in a bad case. Those seen in the earlier stages get along very nicely with the bromine and aconite, or at most with the lobelia in addition. It is a terrible tax, both on the strength and sympathies, to bring the little sufferer through; efforts must not be relaxed for a moment cas or night, but one is a thousand-fold repaid in seeing the relief come at last.

TALKS ABOUT SINGING.

the tubes of an organ; you must make all your exertions with your bellows below your waist, and your tone will be formed by the organs of your threat as the air passes through them to your mouth. There is generally great difficulty at first in keeping the tongue in its proper position; it should be flat, but at ease in the lower jaw, and should not move at all. In taking a breath, do not raise the chest by any muscular action.—there will always be a slight involuntary one,—but feel that your ribs are pressing outwaid against your clothes.—don't wear tight dresses,—then hold your breath for the smallest fraction of a second before singing your tone. Sing C share, D, D share, E, and P, in the same way, then begin on the F and go back downward over the same tones. Let each gril sing in turn, as I have above directed, always standing facing the others, that they may be able to tell her if she keeps her body well balanced on her feet, if her mouth is opened in the right manner, and if she takes her breath properly. After all have dhished, then let the first one begin again, etc. When you practice at home, always place a mirror before you where you can see your mouth; this is a very important rule, and you will learn twice as quickly by observing its. Practice five minutes at a time three times a day, with intervals of several hours between, and never sing directly after eating. Week after next I will give you the manner of singing the medium tones.

If what I have said above does not touch the pe-

ing. Week after next i will give you to of singing the medium tones.

If what I have said above does not touch the peculiar cases of Twilight or Haidee, they may address a letter to me, care of The Taisuwa, inclosing a stamp for return postage, and I shall be happy to answer any questions.

Annie M. R. Barnette.

(A. Emarby),

CROAKERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Onicaeo, Jan. 3.—I suppose every neighborhood has its erouker as well as its gossip. Some one who peers into futurity and sees in imagination the ghost or goblin of defeat beckoning with its gaunt ghost or goolin or defeat beckoning with its gaint arms and bony fingers toward the object of their solicitude. Some one who is always looking on the wrong side of the picture, purposely turning its beauty and symmetry of proportions downward, crushing out all the light and life that might be utilized if its bright side were only left visible. some one for whom the dark shadows of life hole Some one for whom the dark shadows of life hold a deep, undying attraction, while the merry dance and frolic of the sunbeams is steadily and firmly put aside into the outer courts of life. Some one who, though the clouds may be gloriously grand in their silver-lining, persists in beholding only the dark, repulsive outer surface, heavy with dewdrops that a change in the current of air may send forth in a flood of tears. Some one whose repulsive "I told you so" causes heartaches and affliction wherever listing, persists in beholding only the dark, repulsive outer surface, heavy with dewdrops that a change in the current of air may send forth in a flood of tears. Some one whose repulsive "I told you so" causes heartaches and affliction wherever the curse of their dismal presence is felt. Some one who—but there is no need of enumerating the sins the unhappy creatures are guilty of. We each have our pet creaker in our mind's eye. The creaker sometimes defeats his own ends; for his prophetic words may serve to instill new energy into the minds of the workers in the vineyard, and the ghost that was menacing in the distance may be sent back to its dark haunts bootless of conquest. It is our duty to silence all species of croaking, it possible, and if the spirit of prophecy is unquenchable, all we can do is to shut our ears to the dismal intonation and let them creak on. There are people who delight to listen to the creaker's dismal wail, and always buy up the stock at par value, and only find that they have been egregiously swindled when the stock goes down to bedrock with a crash.

But the place that should be most tenderly guarded from the influence of the creaker is the sick-room. Persons known to be convalencent have been thrown back into a precarious stage of the malady by something like this from the caller: "Why, you are looking badly to-day. I think you must be worse. Histh't you better have the doctor immediately?" If physician and caller were alike excluded from the sick-room in many instances, and a sighthearted careful nurse installed who would diffuse both the sunbeams of Heaven and her own happy heart, you might throw the prescriptions to the wind, and see health and vigor again cover the check with the life and bloom of a natural digestion.

I have seen so much medicine poked down the throats of poor, weary invalids, with now and then a judicious crook from a caller thrown in, that I did not wonder when the sable heaves and its occupant moved off to the lonely churchyard. Many a tombatone ought to be

reached.

Will M. G., of the "Sunny South," please write often for The Home and let us into the mysteries of Florida life and Florida seenery? The Everglades, with their will history, have ever borne a mystic charm for me, and now the description of her labor of love seems to draw my heart more closely to its verdant, sunny slopes.

The beautiful tendrils of moss, the sprig of holly, and the palmetto leaves shall decorate the club-room of the Tremont, where the Club will meet Thursday. holly, and the palmetto leaves shall decerate the club-room of the Tremont, where the Club will meet Thursday, Jan. 10. at 2 o'clock n. m. The monthly Club sociable will be held at the same place on the evening of Friday, the little. Let every member be present at the meeting Thursday, and bring your friends to the sociable, which will be an enjoyable affair. Not only bring your lady friends, but we want a full attendance of gentlemen as well. Persons desiring to join the Club, presenting themselves at the door with a friend who is a member, or by so stating at the door, will be admitted to the Thursday seasion. We have already ninety-five members?

We want The Home friends to form auxiliary clubs in every town where That Tarnuze is read and appreciated, thus making it the most farreaching literary power in the world.

Please do not forget that our next meeting comes off at the Tremont House on the 10th of this month, and the sociable on the evening of the 11th. I am thus explicit, as some of our members complain of not knowing when we meet, although the gatherings are always advertised beforehand. Our esteemed President has returned from her Southern true, and will be with us. We hope to see the roses of health blooming upon her cheeks after her visit to the Sunny South.

UNCONGENIAL LABOR.

and sympaths, so britte the little effect thought, and compatible, to britte the little effect thought in seeing the relief come at last.

CONAL.

TALKS ABOUT SINGING.

To the Editor of The Tristons.

**Contaco, Jan. 3.—I will begin my first little talk with you about singuit can I hope you will be the state of the s

Chloe or Sophronia, but I hereby return thanks for the public acknowledgment. I would also, if space allowed, take the part of the mistress just as I would that of the maid. Each wants to look at the situation from a new standpoint—to put herself in the other's place, so to speak. F. F.

SOARINGS AFTER THE ILLIMIT-

SOARINGS AFTER THE ILLIMITABLE.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Lexinoton, Ill., Jan. 3.—It seems strange to me that The Home should be so largely given up to the discussion of small matters. The contributors ought to rise above the kitchen and pantry. The culinary art is preity generally understood; it is practiced to some extent in every family, and for that reason the discussion of corn-bread and potatoss, tarts and tomatoes, ginger-snaps and taffy is of very little interest to the general public. Cooking never led anybody up fame's proud steep. The cook who turned flapjacks for Alexander the Great is absolutely unknown. Who ever heard of the gentleman who mads aromatic gravies for Hannibal, or the Roman catters who fried veal cutlets for Scipio Africanus? Now, I can beat any woman in the United States or Canada making gravy. I have instituted sweeping reforms in the matter of making gravy; the gravy I make is A No. 1; and yet, notwithstanding I make gravy of the most superb quality, I am comparatively unknown in Europe and the Sandwich Islands. The crowned heads of the Old World all ignore me. I am unknown to the people of my own land. I am compelled to live in obscarity in a small town in Illinois. Now, suppose I should get mad at the contumelious behavior of the people towards me and my gravy,—should become sullen and morose,—should refuse food, and pine away,—should inaily kill my-self with a Smith & Wesson pistol, and should leave behind me a viece of paper whereon I had written my dying sentiment in the following words: "I care not who makes the laws of a nation, if I am only permitted to make its Gravy." And suppose I should seeve directions with my executor to piace on my tomb the following inacription:

Stranger gaue, weep one tear For the lost maker of A 1 Gra-vy.

The amposition is that people would laugh a

Stranger weep, weep one tear For the lost maker of A 1 Gra-vy. The supposition is that people would laugh a great deal at me, and unite in saying that I had run myself and the gravy business into the ground. I would be regarded as a monomaniac on the sub-

I would be regarded as a monomaniac on the subject of gravy.

And so at is with many writers for The Home; they seem to think that a recipe for something to eat lies at the very foundation of human society, in their opinion the acme of human knowledge is reached when you know how to make a doughnut. There is another class of writers who think that the human wart is a noble theme; they look upon it as a profound study; they believe whole columns mignt be given to the wart. I am skeptical, and my opinions perhaps ought not to have much weight, especially with the young. I have no desire to lead any child astray, or shake or undermine the convictions and settled principles of any old person: but I do firmly believe (I am fully conscious of the import and meaning of the declaration which I now solemnly make; that the human wart is not intimately connected, with the ultimate destiny of mn. Of course, I want it understood that I am in favor of treating the wart decounty.

the ultimate destiny of man. Of course, I want it understood that I am in favor of treating the wart decentily.

I have often wondered when I have seen stacks of recipes for this, that, and the other in The Home if the poor women who sent them really thought they were producing something new, and I have laughed immoderately at the idea. The truth is, these same recipes watch are rolling into The Home every week are old, very old. I am informed by good authority that about all the recipes now in use were copied from a cook-book found in the ruins of herculaneum.

The Home is a good thing. It can do great things for men and women morally and intellectually. Not by telling us how to make mush, though. Would any reader of The Home ever have heard of the Maid of Orleas if she had been a pastry-cook? Cooking is mechanical. We want the intellectual. Come out, O ye ladies of The Home, into the bright sunlight of the unseteenth century and look around you! Come out from the mists and fog of the teakettle and tell us what you see. You want to make the world better. Go into it and write about it. Look at the rum-shops, the gambling-dens, the fallen women, the hospitals, the poor, the starving, look at the boor girls who have no homes not husbands, and know not what to do to live respectably. Look at those who have not enough grub to last them a day, and must soon beg or steal. Is there nothing connected with any of these to do or write about. Oh, yes, there are a thousand things for the good, the kind, the noble ladies of The Home to do, and they are not all of the bright and beautiful order either. When you have done all that you ought to do, and are tired, worn-out, and hungry, send me \$5 and I will give you a recipe for making my incomparable gravy.

THE FIEND OF THE THEATRE.

THE FIEND OF THE THEATRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Chicago, Jan. 2.—I have a grievance. Why has 'The Growler' forsaken the columns of The PRIBUNE? Into his sympathizing ear I should now pour my compiaints; but, since he no longer offers to afflicted mortals a refuge in distress, I must unburden myself to some one. If my theme seem inappropriate to The Home, and my communica-tion never meet the gaze of the public, still the consolation extended by the editor to another correspondent, Ellen L. Moffett, may be mine.

I am a lover of fine music, oratory, and good acting, consequently am often in the habit of attending concerts, lectures, and theatres in this city.

respondent, Ellen L. Modett, may be mine.

I am a lover of the music, oratory, and good acting, consequently am often in the habit of attending concerts, lectures, and theatres in this city, which offers so many opportunities for the gratification of these tastes. But, wherever I go, I invariably find in attendance what I have named The Flend of the Theatre and Concert-Hall. This fend appears in human guise, of varied form and appearance, but his object in being appears always the same. I have wondered if he is ubiquitons, or is he my 'familiar' only'. Are there any symmathizing sufferers in The Home. One evening at the opera he was a young Israelite, who had seen 'Faust' ten times before; knew all the airs and whistled them between the acts; kept up a running commentary on the singing and acting; instructed his companion and, at the same time, many others, gratis, concerning the desouement of certain situations, and made audible corrections at certain passages which, according to his version, were wrong. At last, declaring himself bored, he sanntered out, to the no small relief of several people in his immediate vicinity.

I have spoken of this fiend as of masculine gender, as seemed most appropriate, but he often assumes a feminine form, sometimes of the most charming and innocent appearance. At a matinee a few days ago, he was a sweet little girl of eight or tensummers, who occupied three seats immediately behind me,—that is, one at a time; papa and mamma meanwhile accommodating themselves to tasse left vacant. No place suited for more than five consecutive minutes, and, finally, a standing position with her arms on the back of my chair was found the only thing adapted to the comfort and convenience of the cherub. Before the end of the fifth act I was reduced to a state bordering on distraction.

Saturday evening last at the Beethoven Reunion the fiend appeared in three-fold form. On myright was a small boy who, lacking in appreciation of the culm of the mine o

AN ESSAY ON NOTHING.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CLOUDLAND, Jan. 2.—Can any one imagine the excessive pride and delight with which I viewed myself after having achieved the glory of appearing in print and becoming an authoress? One might write for a century the most lovely essay and poetry, and stow it away in trunks and old desks in the garret, awaiting possible posthumous fame; but what awails it if a body sees not how it will look in print? It is of no literary value whatever. According to mathematical calculations by Widow Bedott as to the chances of the waste-basket, it is my turn to appear in public again, and, feeling that I have a solemn duty to perform for suffering humanity, I come to give a few remarks on the subject of "how to eat," so as to be able to distinguish one's distinguished self from a Granger. It is happily one of those everiasting subjects of which we cannot have enough,—verify a gluttonous subject. One way to dispose of the difficulties of this momentous question is for each contributor to give advice to the othera with plenty of emphasis attached, which they will be in honor bound to accept. Another way is to watch others cat and imitate as nearly as possible; it gives to the manners such elegant subwardness. Or, if we prefer ostentatiously to criticise and set a load example, it will give us an air of royaity and imperial purpleness, which is an acquisition very easily attained.

We might eat and servenely mind our own business, but we should never know who oltes his bread and butter so "we can count the teethmarks," a well-bred and graceful interlude to the more earnest intervals of cating; neither should we see who shovels peas on a two-tuned fork, or who spears them—a very essential observation for us to take and make a note of.

When I think of the benighted and vnigar heathen across the sea, how sadly they differ from the refined and cultivated heathen on this side in their ability to handle that dangerous weapon the fork in a graceful manner. I really tremble for their condition,—a condition of ignorance so wilfful and unnecessary, so aggravating to contemplate, that it is ruinous to the sweetest temper among the friends who take such a tender interest in their civilization. The Home should have been consuited about the mission to England, that a true "minister of grace" and ambassador of refinement might have been sent to set an example to the Enropean Granger. I forbear presenting my own practice as an example, as that would be conclusive and leave nothing to discuss. Perhaps some may think this a tittle "consaty"; but if one is "connaty" she might as well be ao openly.

Ekswaye, where shall we find all those patterns for the Japanese rug! In what form can we buy them with the least expense?

I embroider evenings, while dear husband patches like's and Hossels pants and sews on buttons, darns stockings and mittens, after the darlings are put to bed. You would be surorised to see how handw the blessed man is. If there is one thing I pride myself on more than another it is my charity. I do an abundance of fancy work for church fairs and charity bezasars to help the poor, for which benevolence I shall one day receive my reward. My days are spent mostly in the library, where I do a mother's duty in keeping up with the liberature of the day. No one shall ever say I am ignorant! I allow my children to spend their time in the back-yard or visiting the neighbors, for I think there is nothing like teaching the children self-reliance at an early age. As this letter is already long, I refrain from giving an account of my most excellent method of governing and training children, and the proper food for the healthy thy row the of mind and body.

If I find Widow Bedott's instruction about when to write a decision, won't I sand he beautfully when

A SERMON TO SMOKERS.

OREGON, Ill., Jan. 2.—A recent letter in The ORDEON, Ill., Jan. 2.—A recent letter in the flome, from Mrs. J. G. B., of Hillsdale, Mich., considers my ideas (recently published) on "The Higher Education" very fine, but she does not agree with me on the cigar question. She regards the aroma of a cigar exceedingly agreeable, and

agree with me on the cigar question. She regards the aroma of a cigar exceedingly agreeable, and thinks it suggests the idea of "a manly, protecting presence." Law me, there's no accounting for tastes. My old man neither "chaws" nor smokes, and his example is not lost upon the little ones who surround our social hearth, and who look upon papa as a paragon of perfection. It is the false idea that is doing so much to run the hope of our land. While I haw no doubt that Mrs. B. is a very estimable lady, I consider her taste as vitiated—presuming she speaks it not as a pleasantry. Even had she done so the opportunity is afforded to read her a lecture, for we should not jest upon matters so intimately connected with the future welfare of our race.

The smoker's appetite is perverted, because it is acquired. Do not look upon this statement as "far-fetched," for we are not born with a desire for estimulants. Thus with the drinker. His first glass is pleasant, and he tries another, and the longing for yet another becomes a second nature. However, this is hardly a parallel case, for the first smoke is invariably accompanied with nausea and headache. Tobacco is a virulent narcotic. A narcotic, in large doses, becomes a poison. Tobacco diffuses itself through the system and poisons the blood. Then, it is a false view that makes of smoking a manly accomplishment. And then, it is the stepping-stone to more malignant vices, and where a gentleman may confirm innessit to the petty evil of a cigar, and the impure breath it imparts, it is not dignified, right, or manly to bring his caobage-leaf and foul vapors into the faminy circle. If he is able to stop short with a daily consumption of the rank weed, it does not necessarily follow that his boys will not fall into the filthy habit, and from that to drinking and its concomitant results. If my husband is so strong of will as to bridle his passion for atimulant with the "fragrant weed" (Oh my!), may not

does not necessarily follow that also boys will not fall into the filthy habit, and from that to drinking and its concomitant results. If my husband is so strong of will as to bridle his passion for attinulant with the "fragrant weed" (Oh my!), may not you're lack in this will power? Your boys, may they not, by one false example of their father, "reap the whirlwind!" Mothers, our responsibility is great, and we should not encourage our good men in thought-less, though evil, indulgence. I am not to be understood as denouncing the smoker as such, for the appeciate is wide-spread, and some of our best men are its slaves. No: I am not the one to decry the Church because false customs and hypocrites occasionally creep in. I endeavor to present plain, common-sense views of oilsh as to claim that the person who does not use stimulants is not as active, bright, and cheerful as the anfortunate slave of appetite. Violations of the laws of nature do not promote health and vigor.

I have yet to find the first man who smokes.

Chat, especially, seems to be on a tear, and recites her wonderful adventures with a zest remarkable in one who has visited as long as she has. Now, to most people visiting is hard work, and I should think she would start for home by this time. Where in the world is her poor, neglected worser half? How he must rave at being left to sew on his own shirt-buttons and deliver all the scoldings to the maid-of-all-work. I pity him and every other poor Benedict. Between them and me there is a vast difference. They are bondmen; I am a freeman. May be though Mrs. Chat took him along. I never thought of that. Anyway I know who you are, Madam. Freely confess that you are pot a bit surprised.

Some one in The Home wanted me to take up my pen against the vices of my own sex. That's a very hard thing to do, my dear young lady. Shall I not leave that for the fair ones? It wou'd hardly be the thing to go back on my own gender.

I agree with P. A. W., of Chicago, on the subject of round dancing. I have danced for years and never an evil thought against any young lady partner has entered my heart. I waits because I like it. It is a pleasurable excitement and not wrong in the least. I don't think there are many who will indores the sentiments of "The Dance of Death." Mrs. Sherman openiv expressed her approval, but it shows a rather spiteful tendency in her. The dear old lady is getting so fisehy and short of breath that dancing, especially waitzing, is next to an impossibility. Such women are prugish or evil-minded. I know all young men are not pure in the strict sense of the word, out it is seldom that a very vicious one is introdeced to a young lady of high social position, even in a hallroom. And even if they were, the American freedom of speech gives the lady a right to show him his place. The hours, of course, should be restricted, as F. A. W. says, but sensible people understand all that.

Miss Mamie, from Alabama, tells how to make an air-castle out of your own productive imagination. You will find them much more enerthali

LABOR FOR WOMEN.

That was a good article on "Art Study for Boungs."

LABOR FOB WOMEN.

To the Eddtor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—I have seen letters of some length from Will, who seems to be a profound member of the promising Society of Stirpiculturists. In these he has set up a nice little creed of his own, in which he apparently has all the faith that the devotees of Protoplasm have in their theory. To one of these young men it looks as though there was a vein of Podsnappery about Mr. Will—as if he were with a wave of his hand placing us in our proper position. Very well; what are his points? That through a relie of feudalism and barbarism man forces women to be what they are. Rather a hard hit this for our sisters to receive from a champion,—in the old-time arguments made by the lovers of the negro. They said, "The whites have never given him a chance." Was not that an acknowledgment of the superiority of the white! How is it with Will in asking us young men to step out that these young women may be mentally, physically, and morally saved? Is this an argument with which to maintain their fitness to fill the vacancies? No doubt the amount of stupidity a man will accumulate who measures tape all his life is tremedous. I tremole to think of what be is reducing himself to; but if a man wishes to be intellectually nothing, why, give him the privilege.

To be sure some of these fellows do look hard, writh their round shoulders, annaen narrow chests, and vigoriess movements. If it were not so, where is a broad-shouldered, fall-faced fellow, who delights in striding to his labor, to derive his satisfaction from? Men in the warehouses of this city are showing a truck for \$1 per day; why do they stay? Because they are unfit for other labor, or are content to be dray horses. Why do women stay here at \$3 per week, when by going to Bloomington, or other inland towns, they may have and live for the true objects of woman's life, and escape the dire distress of the innuflady, of starvation, freezing, and shame?

Greeley of old rung th

blessings which He has bestowed upon us during the past. It would be well for all to put their trust in Him alone, and ask for strength and fortitude to bear with the trials and tribulations which beset

A PHILANTHROPIC PROJECT. To the Editor of The Tribune. ENGLEWOOD, Dec. 29.—The Home Department ENGLEWOOD, Dec. 29.—The Home Department of THE TRIBUNE has secomplished and attempted many good things, the most beneficent of which are those of a charitable nature. The projected endowment of a cot in St. Luke's Hospital, the assistance rendered the Dorcas and other kindred are those of a charitable nature. The projected endowment of a cot in St. Luke's Hospital, the assistance rendered the Borcas and other kindred societies, are praiseworthy deeds and steps in the right direction; but, peradventure, if there was a larger field of action and a grander object in view, it would meet with more enthusiasm and elicit a more hearty support. Can we not, by perseverance and united action, establish a relief and aid society in Chicago (with auxiliarses throughout the country) for the purpose of alleviating the wans society in Chicago (with auxiliaries througho country) for the purpose of alleviating the and sufferings of the poor and needy?

It would seem that such a society in Chi having the hearty co-operation of its auxilic could accomplish a great good, rendering maid to thousands of suffering families, diffeomfort and happiness among them, and le many to a higher and better life. On according to the severity of the times, and the consequent crease of suffering among the poor, there is greater need of such a society.

During the late War aid societies were for

gretted the donation of a dellar or the labor refi-dered in behalf of such a cause? During-civil times, as well, there are always worthy objects of charity, and those who were so ardently engaged for the suffering soldiers would doubtiess enter into such a sceeme with energy and perseverance. In our amalier towns and villages there are many ladies whose ambitions and better natures remain dormant, and who, for want of better occupation, spend their leisure hours calling upon friends and gossiping abut neighbors, thereby creating discord and dissensions among others and cultivating those baser qualities of mind and heart which are unworthy of any human being. If there were so-cieties of such a benevolent character in exist-ence, meeting once a week or fortnight, they would afford a pleasant theme for discussion, a worthy object for emusation, and give to all encieties of such a benevolent character in existence, meeting once a week or fortnight, they would afford a pleasant theme for discussion, a worthy object for emmission, and give to all engaged therein a higher source of enjoyment than that of gossiping. Those who are able could render pecuniary assistance, while all could spare r little time and lend a willing heart and hand. There are many lady members of The Honsposseasing a benevolent and philanthropic mind who are eminently fitted for the inauguration of such a movement. Let us hear from them.

OMEGA.

with the "ragrant weed" (on my), may hot your lack in this will power? Your boys, may they not, by one false example of their father, "reap the whirtwind?"

Mothers, our responsibility is great, and we should not encourage our good men in thoughtless, though evil, indulgence. I am not to be understood as denouncing the smoker as such, for the appetite is wide-spread, and some of our best men are its slaves. No: I am not the one to deary the Church because false customs and hypocretes occasionally creep in. I endeavor to show my gratitude by telling what I know about bread-crumbs. Good bread will make good bread-crumbs. Good bread will make good bread-crumbs with poor bread I'll have nothing to do. Toast gets to be an old story, so the next expedient is bread-crumbs. Given a nice better warming-even till dry as powder, then crush very fine with rolling-pin or potato-masher, and you have the nucleus of a variety of dainty, acceptable dishes. The crumbs can be prepared any time and kept in a tight, dry box or can. They will make first-class studing for turkeys and fowls, and a most desirable ingredient for plum or fruit puddings. Here is a dish for tea, when the circle, and all goes merry as a marriage bell. Chat, especially, seems to be on a tear, and recites her wonderful adventures with a zest remarkable in one who has visited as long as she has. Now.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MAZONANIE, Dec. 30.—I have read The Home with growing interest lately. Every one seems to be preparing themselves for their exact niche in the circle, and all goes merry as a marriage bell. Chat, especially, seems to be on a tear, and recites her wonderful adventures with a zest remarkable in one who has visited as long as she has. Now, to most people visiting is hard work, and I should

crumbs; same of New Orleans molasses; one halfcup of milk; put these together right after breakfast, and leave until about an hour and one-halbefore dinner, then add one teaspoonful of soda
(but dissolved in hot water); spice to taste; fruit
if desired, or chopped apples. You can make it
as rich or plain as desired. Then steam in small
patty-pams one hour. Turn out and serve. A
simple sauce is made of the following ingredients:
Tablespoon of butter, four of sugar, one of flour or
corn-starch, nutnieg. Wet this mixture with
water, and then pour a cup of boiling-water into
the pam, and stir till it boils clear.
The half has not been told of the resources of
bread-crumbs, but, lest you might weary of them,
I'll step in and out, and only whisper in you
ear, Do reget the

MOLES.

ear, Do rget the BREAD-CRUEDS.

MOLES.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CRICAGO, Jan. 2.—When Cromwell insisted or having the mole that grew on his face appear in his portrait, it was reckoned a mark of great honesty, and maybe it was. But having one on my face, and suffering it to appear in every photograph, does not proceed from the same cause, hence I am just a trifle, suspicious that some sinister motive prompted that remarkable man. The mole on my face is so peculiarly situated that it must be shown, not only in my photos, but it must be the prominent feature of my face when seen in propria persons. Now, the cause of this, once divulged, will show that no higher motive than pride influences me; and I distrust him, or her, who offers a higher. My mole is situated immediately beneath my left eye and so close to my nose that, when sitting for my photograph, with the right side towards the camera, it will not appear in the picture. Then why take the view from the left side, and why sit with my left side towards my friends Beneath my right eye, and near to my nose, is another, uglier, blacker, larger mole. It is plain enough why I put the lesser mole forward. But why all this talk about moles? It will appear when you know that I write for suggestions. Many sympathizers have advised me to cut these off. I have done it, but not only have they returned, but an irregular circle around each of them, like the pits following small-pox, has served to make them more noticeable. "Frends, countrymen, and lovers, hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear." I seek advice, —not moral, teaching me to bear the ills I cannot avoid, but physical and practical. I have borneshem, and the advice of friends, until patience is no longer a virtue. Fear not to advise ratical measures; coward I may be, but my fear is of these perpetual torments, and not of any suffering necessary to remove them. I have permitted a surgeon to pass a needle heated to redness through each of them, and the impressions of my fingers still mark the

THE DORCAS SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Many thanks, Orlena, for the invitation to join hands for the winter with The Home Club. Coming as it does from such a great bir heart as yours we fully appreciate it, and believe there are many who would gladly welcome us, and labor shoulder to shoulder with us in this good work. But we must decline accepting, for many reasons. Ours is a peculiar work. We are all "kings and priests" in this society.

When we find the suffering poor, we each and all are at perfect liberty to go with bundle under our arms and baskets in our hands, and minister unto them (without any red tape). We have no palatial institutions to support, or gas or fuel bills, or matron's wages to bay. When we receive cast-off clothing, we make it over, and distribute it to those most needing it. When we get money, we take it and buy food and medicine for the hungry and sick, and fuel with which to keep them warm. All contributions are free-will offerings, whether money, clothing, fuel, or labor. When these offerings are placed in our hands, we consider it a privilege to distribute them. Knowing, as we do, that, inasmuch as we do it unto Christ's poor, we do it unto Him, we can say, Verliy, our reward is with us.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—It wish to say a few words on the subject of domestic economy. One of The Home contributhors has given her views on the great waste of time by many women in ruffling, puffling, tucking, and other superfluous trimmings. I think there is an equal waste of time and money in what might be called the ornamental part of cookery, even in families that cannot afford anything of the kind, not to mention the injury to their health which results from cating rich pies and cakes as daily food. The amount of Ill-health cansed by such enting is incalculable. This ought to be smoogh to prevent any thinking mother from placing such articles before the family, particularly if there are young children as the table, for if they once acquire a taste for such things it is very have

fact, there is but li-their stomachs are em of life seems To the Editor of The FARMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 30. -

and should not be an in the change is great. It is some ress in assimilating one's character in a secondary of the complete and the complete the limits. The young lady often school years and youth friend to sympathize with rows and pleasures whose harmony with hers. How wide to complete the blank with marrismuch different by education any graphing with the outside world to readily adopt the contract and much please the wife, and too do they require continued praise in home through after life. If husbirder wives feel that they are apported the world be a paradiar in the wife's cye where-there is doubt! And she would be a timulated in the wife's cye where-there is doubt! And she would be a paradiar for its made distanteful by indifferent husband being often absorbed the world, and making mone of the world, and making mone he change is great. It that the wife has also even of home, and has drifted in lat world, —dress, show, the thea with a little study in beginnin interest would have been muc old are peaceful and pleasant is impassible that could have

FLOWER GARDE Special Dispatch to The Chic serost, Ill., Jan. 2. - In ar om Celia, I would like to say soil for plants, etc. I get eight miles from town. In t big spoons, and sacks (almost two buggles before the dirt is noliday of it. Last fall we were the underlying soil is very gawithout any addition; it is illustrated by the will not bake.

When water is standing in the ailful and set it away for use, a quire a stimulant, this is just it week I put an old iron a right proportion.

If I can serve you by sending for when I send again, I will be hap

THE POOR.

To the Editor of The Tr
CRICAGO, Jan. 3.—I had no
some could live, till last week call on a working woman on I
tenanted house. She not being
heighbor opened her door, and o
of The Home, she had one room
feet (her only one), with a bed i
couple of rough boards nailed
three boardsbetween, which ser
in which were a few blue-edged
dried-up bread. A table without
feet square stood in the third cor
a pine box, which contained h
was pinced. Two churrs,
back, the other with three
rusty and cracked stove, wh
composed all the furniture
The floor looked as if soap and
touched its surface. There was o
minus a cartain; all one could a
chrimeps and house-tops. A brig
haired child of 4 or 6 months was
the mother was washing some thi
cold water. The room smelt so b
me sick, and I was glad to get on
open sir. Oh! what can be done
and suffering this winter? Grands
noble woman and is doing her sha
bless her; but she must remembe
lots of poor besides those in Chea
I pity that poor printer's devil
wish be could only taste some of
or my nicely-browned baked be
enough for him, he should have
complain of bad cooking. What
about cooking, anyway?
I do hope B. Z. has received en
the "noble and lovely." If not,
arain. Do let us hear what kin
have made, if any.
Chat must enrely be a man, fo
possibly call pork hogs' ment.
Olive, I would send you a re
Varien cake, but feat the wasterather long now.

THE CARE OF THE LI

THE CARE OF THE L

THE CARE OF THE LI

To the Editor of The To
Milwauker, Wis., Dec. 30.—
kindly added to my last letter, it
She says, "Chose good compan
dren, and invite them to our hod
welcome, and taking an intere
though often it may be amony
children around."

That is good; very good. Fo
mather have children at our hous
children go anywhere, even if
(and I do not like a noise any bett
want to impress the importance,
keeping strict watch over the
want to impress the importance,
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want to impress the importance,
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what they do and talk about. To
when they play, or add a kind wor interested in their children's pla
will not want to get off alone to
they are alone that the danger of
off what I speak, and I hope to
where there was no great harm do
others it is the ruination of their
Are mothers always trathful
Do you answer their questions
could? I believe when a childsak questions, they are old
answared housestly. Then there
things are facts, and, if thought
facts, for "Mama always tell t
lieve children think much of
when they are surrounded wit
the little ones busy and happy,
will not go astray. Mothers
proper to tell children knew the
concealed at 8 and 10 years, end
are me that the confidence was
they never regretted having te
children are now grown. How
mother shoule tell them than
from schoolmates things that
impure. If my words do any ge
benefited by the m. I am

WAX PLOWE
To the Editor of The 2
CRICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31.—To
readers of The Home department that the past week I received a in which the person says: "You give directions for wax-work to you are taking from the poor a wealfly. When you give your give mine also, and I bought and etc. Now, I don't know that wh also bought and etc. Now, I don't know that wh also bought and paid for, and I be selfash enough to keep all it hyself when others would like it have of the subject give freely any instruction I ce I faink it is due me as well as the an eon the subject that it is all Consin Sars will look in her y-fant chapter of Genesia, fort

has bestowed upon us during e well for all to put their trust as for strength and fortitude to and tribulations which bear and tribulations which besst attange, bastling world. For a and you shall receive; seek mack and it shall be opened Sarah, you'll find the meaning h" in the 31st chapter of Genall about Laban's covenant a Joshua, 15th chapter, 38th, verses. Will, if I were i rejoice to have you for my nearly the state of the seemed at your feelings; I only tried anse your accusation seemed at you think so, now? You fall girls are not alike Oh, and shadows. I am indeed a exist as you mentioned, yet no that sort of girls after all, a who took care of their earlier according to the training they are an old adage that trees are uit. Where is that Michigan hope. I have some perfect ag. Should the ladies of The hey have only to command me.

PHROPIC PROJECT. thropic Project.

ittor of The Tribune.

20.—The Home Department accomplished and attempted the most beneficent of which fitable nature. The projected of in St. Luke's Hospital, the the Dorcas and other kindred worthy deeds and steps in the peradventure, if there was a n and a grander object in view, more enthusiasm and elicit a ort. Can we not, by persevertion, establish a relief and aid more enthusiasm and elicit a prit. Can we not, by perseveration, establish a relief and aid (with auxiliaries throughout the urpose of alleviating the wants to poor and needy? that sinch a society in Chicago, co-operation of its auxiliaries, great good, rendering material of suffering families, diffusing mess among them, and leading and better life. On account of times, and the consequent intamong the poor, there is the hassociety.

War aid societies were formed in brave and noble solders who the field of battle or stricken a hardship and exposure, out throughout ail the land reson of such a cause? During civil re are always worthy objects of a who were so ardently engaged oldiers would doubtless enter with energy and perseverance, with energy and better natures remain, for want of better occupation, hours calling upon friends and ghbors, thereby creating discord among others and cultivating its of mind and heart which are usuan being. If there were sobnevolent character in exist.

les of mind and heart which are uman being. If there were so, benevolent character in existence a week or fortnight, they casant theme for discussion, a emission, and give to all engher source of enjoyment than Those who are able could renistance, while all could spare rad a willing heart and hand.

I lady members of The Home volent and philanthropic mind y study for the inauguration of Lot us hear from them.

OMEGA.

EAD-CRUMBS.

Editor of The Tribune.

Jan. I.—Having selfishly enwithout adding my mite, I will we my gratitude by telling what I d-crumbs. Good bread will make ibs—with poor bread I'll have Toast gets to be an old story, so at is bread-crumbs. Given a nice too dry for the table, put into m till dry as powder, then crush at is bread-crumbe. Given a nice
too dry for the table, put into
n till dry as powder, then crush
ilimg-pin or potato-masher, and
nuciens of a variety of
ole dishes. The crumbs can
any time and kept
dry box or can. They
class stuffing for tarkeys and
desirable ingredient for plum or
Here is a dish for tea, when
seat on hand: Two-thirds cup of
aked for a short time in a cup of
k; season with salt and pepper,
outter, then scramble as you do
or lastly rather, add three or four
Then we have Brown Betty, a
ics and children, wholesome and
elain baking-dish, well buttered,
seasoned with nutmey or cinnalirup, or some of each, fances of
nere, then a layer of fart cookingn, and so on till the dish is filled,
hour or steam two; use liquid
dengar.

these together right after breakintil about an hour and one-halfhen add one teaspoonful of soda
hot-water); spice to taste; fruit
opped apples. You can make it
is desired. Then steam in small
hour. Turn out and serve. A
ade of the following ingredients:
iter, four of sugar, one of flour or
integ. Wet this mixture with
pour a cup of boiling-water intetill it boils clear.
not been told of the resources of
at, lest you might weary of them,
at out, and only whisper in your
the

BREAD-CRUMBS.

DORCAS SOCIETY.

Editor of The Tribune.
2.—Many thanks, Oriens, for the a hands for the winter with The ming as it does from such a great re we fully appreciate it, and beany who would gladly welcome oulder to shoulder with us in this twe must decline accepting, for Ours is a peculiar work. We are priests" in this society. The suffering poor, we each and all berty to go with bundle under our in our hands, and minister unto my red tape). We have no palatial apport, or gas or fuel bills, or many. When we receive cast-off it over, and distribute it to When we get money, we I medicine for the hungry which to keep them warm. See will offerings, whether or laber. When these are hands, we donsider it a te them. Knowing, as we we do it unto Christ's poor, my we can say, Verily, our reward Doncas.

tor of The Tribune.
wish to say a few words on

wish to say a few words on it economy. One of The given her views on the symany women in ruffing, and other superfluous trimmings, and other superfluous trimmings, and other superfluous time and money e called the ornamental part of families that cannot afford sayid, not to mention the injury to 'ts from eating rich pies and The amount of ill-heaith incalculable. This ought any thinking mother from ore the family, particularly en as the table, for if they such things it is very have

Editor of The Tribune.

2.—When Cromwell insisted or that grew on his face appear in his eckned a mark of great honesty.

But have a mark of great honesty.

et The Home, she had one room, ten by fifteen fet (her only one), with a bed in one corner, a couple of rough boards nailed together, with three boards; between, which served as a pantry, is which were a few blue-edged dishes, and some dried-up bread. A table without leaves about two feet square stood in the third corner, under which a pine box, which contained her wardrobe (?), was placed. Two chars, one without a back, the other with three legs, and a rusty and cracked stove, without any fire, composed all the furniture of the room. The floor looked as if soap and water had never teached its surface. There was one small window misus a curtain; all one could see from it was chimners and house-tops. A bright, pretty, white-haired child of 4 or 6 months was on the bed, and the flottier was washing some things in a pall of cold water. The room smelt so badly that it made me sick, and I was glad to get once more into the open sir. Oh! what can be done to help the poor and suffering this winter? Grandma Oldways is a noble woman and is doing her share, and may God biss her; but she must remember that there are lots of poor besides those in Chicago.

I pity that poor printer's devil in Minnesota, and wish he could only taste some of my clear coffee, or my nicely-browned baked beans; but, good sough for him, he should have a wife, or not complain of bad cooking. What does a man know about cooking, anyway?

I do hope B. Z. has received enough letters from the "hobie and lovely." If not, let him try, try sam. Do let the hear what kind of a choice you have made, if any.

Chat must surfly be a man, for no lady would beauty call pork hogs' meat.

Olive, I would send you a recipe for a Dolly-tween cake, but feat the waste-basket, as this is miser long now. eckoned a mark of great honesty,

But having one on my face,
o appear in every photograph, does
the same cause, hence I am just
ous that some sinister motive
markable man. The mole on my
ariy situated that if must be shown,
hotos, but it must be the prominy face when seen in propria pereause of this, once divulged, will
her motive than pride inducence
at him, or her, who offers a highsituated immediately beneath my
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ph, with the right side towards the
not appear in the picture,
he view from the left side, and
ny left side towards my friends?
It the lesser mole. It is plain
it the lesser mole forward. But
a about moles? It will appear
we that I write for suggestions,
eers have advised me to cut thefin
e it, but they have reappeared.
has been the advice of others. I
loo, but not only have they reirregular circle around each of
its following small-pox, has served
one noticeable. "Friends, couners, hear me for my cause, and be
may hear." I seek advice,—not
me to bear the ills I cannot avoid,
practical. I have borne; hem. and
ends, until patience is no longer a
not to advise ratical measures;
y be, but my fear is of
all tornents, and not of
necessary to remove them.
is surgeous to pass a needle heated
the such of them, and the impress still mark the pressure produced
pain, and my jaws do not readily
hink you that I will shrink from
HATTE.

DORCAS SOCIETY.

THE CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 30.—As Mrs. B. L. so hindly added to my last letter, let me add to hers. See anys. "Chose good companions for our children, and mytte them to our homes, making them welcome, and taking an interest in them, even though often it may be annoying to have extra children around."

That is good; very good. For my part, I had miter have children at our house than to have my children go anywhere, even if there is a noise (and I do not like a noise any better than others). I want to impress the importance of every mother's keeping strict watch over the children, to know what they do and talk about. Don't comfort your-asives that they are too young, or you may have your syes opened suddenly to your mistake. If mothers play, or add a kind word to show they are listerested in their children's play, the little ones will not want to get off alone to play. It is when they are alone that the danger comes in. I know of what I speak, and I hope to warn others, for, where there was no great harm done in my case, in others it is the ruination of their children.

Are mothers always truthful to their-children's be you answer their questions as honesily as you could. I believe when a child is old enough to be musted honestly. Then there is no mystery, but thing are facts, and, if thought of, are accepted as fact, for "Mama always tell true." I don't believe children think much of these things only when they are surrounded with mystery. Keep the little ones busy and happy, and their thoughts when the children these things. I believe be it is and. I may be wrong, but I know of two cases were the children knew the things commonly concaled at 8 and 10 years, and their mothers assume that the confidence was never abused, and they never regretted having told them. These children are now grown. How much better that nother should tell them than for them to learn from schoolmates things do any good, if any can be benefited as are now grown. How much better that nother should tell them than f

WAX PLOWERS,

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, III., Dec. 31.—To all members and mains of The Home department I wish to say that the past week I received a letter signed Jet, in which the person says: "You have no 'right to the directions for wax-work to all who ask for it; you are taking from the poor and giving to the waith. When you give your knowledge, you tremine also, and I bought and paid for mine," st. Now, I don't know the extent of her knowledge, but I do know that what little I possess I have been all that knowledge to wait when others would like to be taught, and, you may desire on the subject of wax-work I will interest you may desire on the subject of wax-work I will interest you may desire on the subject of wax-work I will interest you may desire on the subject of wax-work I will interest you may desire on the subject of wax-work I will interest you may desire on the subject of wax-work I will interest you may desire that it should be published. It can sare will look in her Bible at the thirties on the guidect that it should be published.

will find "Mizpah." It means "May the Lord watch between thee and me when we are absent one from another." I think Glory McWhirk is right in wishing to exclude all religious questions and theological discussions from The Home. I can foresed when it may do much harm, and can imagine no good that may come from the subject. Many of us are Christian mothers, rejuicing in the great love and mercy of our Heavenly Father, and also rejoicing that many of our neighbors and our neighbors children who do not believe as we do in religious matters are having a place fixed for them in the next world exactly suited to their unbelief, and I for one do not care to have my comfortable opinions disturbed by any or the more modern ideas on the subject.

ARTISTIC PASTRY. to overcome. But these foolish mothers will toil and wear themselves out making such things for their families, and think they are doing all their duty, when, if they wald take one-half the trouble to learn something of the physiology and hyriene of the human system that they could not help seeing that, instead of the property of the families. I know of people who are mary to their families. I know of people who are mary things in the way of dress and turniture, which most people in ordinary circumstances consists most people think their families are not well fed unless they have pie cake, besides their daily bread and butter, meat and vegetables, and possibly fruit. They spend too made on their stomachs are satisfied. To them the problem of life seems to be, not how to get tich food.

LIBERTY AND ECONOMY.

ARTISTIC PASTRY.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Farmington, Ill., Dec. 30.—"Remember, man, if you have a wife, praise her for the varied toils of life." From the time of marriage you enter mother stace of life. The romping school-boy is matured into the full-grown man, no longer devoid m

mother stage of life. The romping school-boy is matured into the full-grown man, no longer devoid of care, but with another to please beside himself. And should be be an old bachelor at this period, the change is great. It is sometimes slow progress in assimilating one's character and disposition, especially if not acquainted in youth. We see creatures of circumstance and education, to a great extent governed in after life by our early usings. The young lady often glides through school years and youth having sôme friend to sympathize with in her sorross and pleasures whose ideas are in harmony with hers. How wide the difference and complete the blank with marriage. Men are so much different by education and disposition in respling with the outside world; are often slow to resulty adopt the courtesy and praise that so much please the wife, and too dumb to think that they require continued praise in the varied toils of home through after life. If husbands would make beir wives feel that they are appreciated in whatter wives feel that they are appreciated in whatter wives feel that they are appreciated in whatter they on early, it would be greatly to their advantage in the end. How often would hope beam in the wife's eye where there is now sorrow and doubt! And she would be stimulated to achieving see langers. Many a lonely hour would be spent in making ornaments for home that would add to in cheerfulness and make it so coay and inviting. Often home would be a paradise for both where now it is made discasteful by indifference and neglect, the husband being often absorbed in the pleasures of the world, and making money, and so losing sight of the grand aim of married life. After toiling and securing weath (which is as dross if it does not bright happiness) he turns to home, longing for the caserful fireside and various comforts that are enjoyed by the middle-agged in life, only to find home, and has drifted in interest to he outside world, —dress, show, the theatre, and false finitery. With a little study in beginn

FLOWER GARDENING.

THE POOR. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, Jan. 3. -I had no idea how p

some could live, till last week I had occasion to call on a working woman on Lake street in a tenanted house. She not being at home, her neighbor opened her door, and only think, sisters of The Home, she had one room, ten by fifteen fest (her only one), with a bed in one corner, a

ARTISTIC PASTRY.

To the Edstor of The Tribume.

RANDOLPH, Wis, Jan. 3.—I would like to tell the Homers how to make a cake for the little ones that will both please and amuse them. I made one for my small neighbors, Georgie and Harry, for Christmas, Any nice plain cake recipe will do. This is how I did it: I baked a thin cake on a jelly tin, another in a sancer, and a third in a patty-pan. In the sancer cake I put a handful of raisins, so the children would not feel disappointed when it was cut. They would certainly expect to find them there. I took the jelly-tin cake for the base, then placed the sancer cake (inverted) upon it, and the patty-pan cake upon that. This was a nice mound, which I made still higher by topping it out with a big lump of white candy. Before frosting it, I made a listic cave at the base of the saucer-cake about the size of a large nutmeg. I took care that the frosting did not cover this opening. And now comes the funny part. I took about a dozen of the largest raisins I could find, and made turtles of them, by inserting cloves for the heads and claws. I left the stems of the raisins on for the tails. There was no mistaking them. They surely were turtles. One I placed in the mouth of the cave, the others in a trail around and up the side of the cake to the top, where one stood in "all his glory." One, not so fortunate, had lost his footing and was lying on his back. Of course the turtles must be arranged before the frosting becomes hard. I hope some of The Home mothers will try this and let me know how the children like it.

HOW TO MANAGE HIM.

based look the booting and was Tyting on in state. The fronting increases hard. However, and the fronting increases hard. However, and the fronting increases hard. However, and the fronting increases have been of The Home points. However, and the fronting increases have been only to the first the fronting increases. The first hard the

FLOWER GARDENING.

Second Dissorts to The Chicago Tribune.

Frieror, Ill., Jan. 2.—In answer to a request from Celia, I would like to say a few words about soil for plants, etc. I get mine in the woods, eight miles from town. In the fall, three or four of us, plant-hovers, start out with trowels, shovels, big spoons, and sacks (almost enough to fill the two buggies before the dirt is in), and make a holiday of it. Last fall we were so fortunate as to find an old stump, hollow except for the leaf mold and decayed particles of wood mixed with little particles of earth, all forming an ants' nest. Very few of the little colony were at home, so we took possession, and the contents of the stump went far towards filling the sacks. Thoroughly decayed leaf mold taken up with perhaps one-half inch of the underlying soil is very good for most plants without any addition; it is light and porous, and will not bake.

When water is standing in the barn-yard, I dip a pailful and set it away for use, and if the blants require a stimulant, this is just the thing. Twice a week I put an old iron spoonful in two quarts of warm rain-water (that is about the right proportion), and the plants thrive-wonderfully on it. I am rever without hissoms. My Calla lily and heliotropes are budded, geraniums, fuchsias, and primroses are radiant, and give promise of still more abundant bloom. A walmut cross two feet high is hidden with smilax, that most graceful of vines, and suspended among its glossy leaves fifty tiny, fragrant bells will welcome the new year in.

Allow me a little space to say to Celia that I do not know of any one house where all my favorities can be found. In collecting them I have sent to Obito, Indiana, Pennsylvard, Maryland, and Vermon, besides patronizing greenhonses and flower-stands in town.

None of the florists will fill orders of less than I meles an additional amount is sent for postage. If I can serve you by sending for such as you wish when I send again, I will be happy to do so. Do bot testiate for fear of giving

ONE CURE SENT AND ONE WANTED. To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Cheer up, Meg, and, as for the nunnery, don't mention it. I have had three warts removed in different ways. I have had experience, and am privileged to talk. Here are my three cures. Take your choice, free gratis: The first requires faith, the second patience, the third fortifude. First, have it "tied off" by drawing a black linen thread tightly sround the base of it, tight enough to mark the flesh. This can easily be done by account mark that the thread mark the second mark that the control mark that the second mark that the seco tight enough to mark the flesh. This can easily be done by a second party, and the thread must be destroyed, "so that you never see it again." The wart will gradually wither and drop off without any painful result. Secondly, apply caustic potash. "If at first you don't succeed, try. try again," and I do assure you that there will be eventually a "falling off, my countrywoman." The third method is perhaps most effectual. Have the flesh around the wart beld firmly until numb; insert a pin in the centre of it, and hold the head of the pin in the gas-jet. This is not as painful as it would seem, and the sensation may be even plensurable if your acting-surgeon is a handsome man, and you at liberty to faint.

Will some one, through The Home, tell me how to rid myself of the small worms that are in the earth of my flower-jars? They are so small as scarcely to be seen, and are rapidly killing my "joy forevers."

COCOANUT COOKIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Well, here I am again; and wish you sill a Happy New-Year, and many of them, too. And such a day as it will be if it does not get a little coider. I went into my garden today and-taok up a root of pinks that had looked too fresh and green to die after they had been trying so hard to make themselves seen. Why, I don't dare to go in the street any more after my accident of the other day. I had to go a few blocks to the store, and just before I came to one of the worst crossings, I saw a lady cross, look back, look at her feet, then go on.

Well, what one person could do, I could do. I started bravely ferit; got in the middle of the mud and sunk down until I stopped, looked around, made sure that I was un the street instead of some of those terrible quicksands that we read about, started on with renewed courage, got across, looked at my feet, then at the mud, went back clear to the worst value I could find, picked something up, rolled it in some papers I had in my hand, then started as quick as I could, going hay-foot straw-foot for home. Such a could be supposed to the started as quick as I could, going hay-foot straw-foot for home. Such and a half teacups ground coconnut, half spoon lemon extract, two spoons baking-powder. COCOANUT COOKIES.

AN ALPHABETICAL PLAY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

JEFFERSON, Wis., Dec. 31.—We have enjoyed amusement carried on as follows: an amusement carried on as follows:

Lot one of the number of those who engage in this play take as many slips of paper as there are persons and write a letter upon each slip. Each one must then draw a slip and write a couplet, as shown below. After they are all written they must be handed to one of the number and read asoud. It is not necessary to write them all in one evening or day, but they should not be read until all are banded in. Following are some samples: A stands for Ague and also for Ache; To keep your health good use a spade, hoe, and ra B stands for Boreas (the north wind), you know; Hark, little prattler, and just hear him blow. C stands for Columbus, and also his Crew, Who said to America: "How d'ye do?" D stands for Danger and Doubt; but, my dear, Always remember our Father is near.

E stands for Kagle, a bird that soars high, A worthy Exemplar for both you and I. FANCY ARTICLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cincaeo, Jan. 3.—I read Cousin Sara's letter of last week with interest. The scrap-jar and panel-picture must be very pretty,—at least, I am tempted to try my hand at making them, as I am fond of doing work of that kind. Would she like directions for making a neat handkerchief-box in the same way? Take any small wooden box with lid attached, sand-paper it to make it smooth, then apply three or four coats of black paint and one of varnish. When this dries, pasie on scrap pictures according to taste (a cluster of autumn leaves makes a presty contrast on the black), and varnish again; this gives the leaves the appearance of being inland. For lining, use either silk or some delicate shade of due linen, tacked in plaits, with small silver-headed tacks.

There is your box, all complete. instructions on the stockings were good, and if she will give me a lesson on widening and narrowing a mitten, I will be much obliged. This is my first letter to The Home, in which I have taken quite an interest. I read it through every week, and save all the directions for making pretty things, for "I'll take anything I can get."

THE MARCHIONESS.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC BUCKWHAT. To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CRICARO, Dec. 28.—I feel sorry for the man who undoubtedly has had his stomach soured by eating poor buckwheat cakes. From long experience, I have found that they are not injurious when made with the best baking-powder. I simply mix the flour with cold water, salt, and baking-

mix the flour with cold water, sait, and baxingpowder, using two or three teaspoonsful to a quart
of flour. If, when they are made. I find they are
not light enough, I take out a small quantity of
the batter and mix into it another heaping spoonful of powder, then stirl with the rest thoroughly. Mix very thin. They just melt in your mouth.
A little experience will enable you to manage them
right. Boil sugar and water for syrup so as to have
it warm. Then if you have some nice ham or sausages, with coffee, you have all you want for breakfast. fast.
It is one of the greatest comforts of the day to know just what you are going to have for breakfast. And your girl can get along so much easier and quicker after she has once got into ranning order. If any of The Home readers fail in making good biscuits, herein the trouble lies—either very poor flour or not enough baking powder.

POETRY AND COOKING. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHUGAGO, Jan. 2.—Who started the immortality
of the oft-quoted exclamation, "Constancy, thou
arta jewel?" Whole families of your readers are at odds, and risking the consistency of their friend-ship, in the search for the author and disputes over his identity. The pages of Shakspears and the Bible, one or the other of which is always jumped

Bible, one or the other of which is always jumped at for the origin of terse epigrams, have been vain-ly searched for the origins setting of this jewel. Cannot some learned member of The Home point out the author?

Speaking of consistency, here is a jewel of a recipe for fish-bails: One pint seit codish picked very fine but not freshened; two pints whole, raw, peeled potatoes; bolt together in (cold) water till potatoes are well cooked; remove from the fire and drain off all the water; mash and beat well; add butter size of an egg, two well-beaten eggs, and a little pepper; mix thoroughly with a wooden spoon. Into a frying pan of boiling lard or drippings drop a spoonful of the mixture and fry brown. Do not mold cakes but drop them from spoon.

These fish-bells are not only fashronable but good.

FOR THE ALBUM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Will A. Emarby please

write more in regard to the cultivation of the I will send her some fine selections for an auto-graph album. Here are a couple, but not very witty:

They who wouls seek the pear must dive ecow.

An original — something you ask me to write, but how shall I tegin?

For I fear I have nothing original in me, excepting original sin.

YANKEE NELL.

MUSICALLY INCLINED. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICASO, Jan. 2.—I wish a little space to thank Lillia for her letter on musical instruction, also Smartweed for hers the week previous. I, too, have a 11-year-old daughter that I am endeavoring to teach myself, and any information on music will
be gratefully received, particularly names of pretty, easy pieces.
Portia, I should like to join yon. Aunt Mary, I
don't think I have forgotten my promise to you,
but I have lost your address. I think Oriena's idea
is a good one, that we can unite our efforts. I hope
to be able to bring my mite at our next meeting, if
not before.

GERANIUM. ach myself, and any information on music will

. A COUPLE OF WANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
ALTONA, Ill., Dec 29. -Will some reader of The Home be kind enough to send me some ferns and autunn-leaves, also some hyacinth bulbs, for which I will in return send, if desired, card-board cut for a "modern love," with full directions of how to work, or printed directions for photo-enamel painting. I would like to have the words of the song. "Put away the little dresses." No one as yet has replied to the request for directions as to coloring old flannel; will not some one reply soon and oblige

SPONGE-CAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Will Dew Drops please give the recipe for coloring or dipping old black alpaca the recipe for coloring or dipping old black alpaca? I have some that is as good as new and looks very brown. I will exchange for it a splendid sponge-cake recipe: Take four eggs and beat well together, then add two cups of white sugar, three-fourths cup of hot water; put in gradually two cups of sifted flour, two teaspoonsful of basing-powder; flavor with lemon. It may look very thin, but will be all right; bake in a pretty hot oven.

PAINTING ON VELVET. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CAMDEN, Neb., Dec. 28.—Will you please republish directions for painting on velvet given by Mrs. Ja G. B., and published in an early November number of THE TRIBUNE (we were not taking the

number of THE TRIBUNK (we were not taking the paper at that time); or, if more convenient, mail that number to my address?

Will some one who has crossed the ocean give the wardrobe needed by one who wishes to visit the Paris Exposition, and college,

H. I. M. ST. LUKE'S AND THE HOME CLUB. ST. LUKE'S AND THE HOME CLUB.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The President of St. Luke's
Hospital is asked to state that the Home Club is in
no way connected with St. Luke's Hospital—is not
endowing a single cot'in it.—He does not see any
necessity for any such statement, as nobody ever
thought they were connected. The Home cot, which
is spoken of sometimes in The Thibune, and for
which some money has been given, has nothing
whatever to de with The Home Club.

QUESTIONS OF ETIQUETTE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 28. -Will some contributor to CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Will some contributor to this department please inform me through its columns if it is admissible for a lady to precede a gentleman up-stairs; also, is it in good!taste for a lady to invite her gentlemen friends to accompany her to places of amusement—if so, under what circumstances?

Coal at Bismarck.

Coal at Bismarck.

Bismarck Iribina, Dec. 28.

Charles Thompson is now supplying the Bismarck market with coal taken from a point within four miles of Bismarck. The vein is two feet and six inches. The coal has been in use at Bismarck three winters, but never as extensively as this winter. We have used it in the Tribina office two winters and are now using and are satisfied with it. The steamer Union was also operated with it one summer, and an engine was at one time run from Bismarck to Fargo

with it. Opposite Knife River an eight-inch vein was opened two years ago, but the owner went to the Black Hills and was killed by the Indians, and his work was abandoned. The coal was not brought into general use because of want of capital to secure the necessary transportation facilities. The coal has been in use for finel at Fort Stevenson for soveral years, and has given satisfaction. It will come into general use in Bismarck, and on the North Pacific, and, to some extent, on the river, at a very early day. It has also been used in the sammill and in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Lincoln. When smelting works are established at Bismarck, it will be used for that purgose, and for manufacturing of all kings.

BRITISH TITLES. Some Information About Them.

New York Times.
The authoress of the clever society novel with the strange and somewhat unsecountable name, "The Sarcasm of Destiny," makes a mistake in regard to her hero, which, although it seems strange in a writer apparently so familiar with the best society of England, is common enough the best society of England, is common enough to be made the occasion of some remarks upon British titles of nobility. She makes this hero succeed to a Peerage, as "Lord Edward Tredgold." That is simply impossible. No such title as that passes by inheritance within the British Empire. But, besides this, she decorates the hero with this title by causing the person whom she represents as its real inheritor to waive his claim in favor of him who, by that waiver, becomes "Lord Edward." This proceeding in regard to a title is quite out of the possible course of things, as it should seem that any one acquainted with English literature and history, not to say English society of the higher class, would know. But, strange to say, many such persons do not know the simplest and such persons do not know the simplest and most obvious of the aristocratic distinctions and

un's eldest son is the Marquis of Silverbridge, the Duke being not only Duke of Omnium, but Marquis of Silverbridge, Viscount of something else, and Baron of something else. For a higher title is always accompanied by all the lower titles and dignities. The Marquis of Silverbridge, however, bore his title by mere courtesy, and in a legal document would have been described as the Hon. Plantagenet Palisser, commonly called the Marquis of Silverbridge. So the distinguished statesman long known to all the world as Lord John Russell was only a commoner, and by right only the Hon. John Russell. He was called Lord John, because he was the son of a Duke, the Duke of Bedford. For, by a similar courtesy to that already mentioned, the son of a burke, the burk of bedford. For, by a similar courtesy to that already mentioned, all the younger sons of Marquises and Dukes are called Lord—Lord John, Lord Henry, and so forth. The presence of a christened name after the title "Lord" shows that the bearer is a commoner, and the younger son of a Marquis or Duke. "Lord Edward Tredgold," therefore, is an impossible title for a English problem.

or Duke. "Lord Edward Tredgold," therefore, is an impossible title for an English nobleman.

A nobleman under the rank of Duke is in ordinary conversation and in Parliament addressed only as "my Lord;" and he is even spoken of as Lord So-and-so; although 'sometimes for distinction's sake his special rank and title, Viscount, Earl, and Marquis, is mentioned. The title of Baron is specified only with the utmost rarity. A Duke, however, is addressed as "Duke," and as your Grace, both in Parliament and in common conversation. But the Princes of the blood Royal, who are also Dukes, Rayal Dukes, are addressed as your Highness. Their Ducal titles, however, are not inherited; they are bestowed on the individuals by Royal favor. Even the Prince of Wales is not born to this dignity. As all Peers under the degree of Duke are addressed simply as my Lord, so all wives of Peers under that degree are addressed simply as my Lord, so all wives of Peers under that degree are addressed simply as my Lord, so all wives of Peers under that degree are addressed simply as my Lord, so all wives of Peers under that degree are addressed simply as my Lord, so all wives of Peers under that degree are addressed simply as my Lord, so all wives of Peers under that degree are addressed simply as my Lord, so all wives of Peers under that degree are addressed as Duchess and your Grace; and she is the only Peeress whose every-day title distinguishes her from the lowest-titled, or quasi-titled, person in the Kingdom. For, as the wife of an Earl or a Marquis is merely my Lady, so the wife of a Baronet or a Knight is also my Lady, and both are spoken of as Lady So and So. A memory of these simple distinctions will enable the reader to understand. The social allusions of British authors, and prevent elever women from giving as a Peer a Lord Edward, and as a Baronet a Sir Brown.

Sweetly sang the birds with joy
In the spreading greenwood trees;
Dainty zephyrs, sweet and coy,
Kissed the roses on the leas.
All was gay in rosy May;
Perfumed zephyre cooled the day;
All save I had vanished sigh,
And I wandered restless by.

For the girl I love so well
With a frown went back on me.
In my heart there burned a heil,
As I sauntered o'er the lea.
Daisies sweet bloomed at my feet;
Rarest scents my nose did greet;
Liquid songs from warbling throngs
Sounded in the woodland lawns.

But they failed to cheer my soul;
Longed I for the Ocean's roar,
Where the angry billows roli
In upon the rocky shore,
Where they dash with sullen crash,
Swirling in the lightning's flash:
There I'd find a peace of mind
That I could not elsewhere find.
"SIOUX"
BRUBAKER.
GLENWOOD, Is., Jan. 1, 1878.

THE STAR OF FATE.

Have you never, when despondent, And the world seemed cold and drear, And when ghostly Melancholy, Ever mournful, bovered near; When Affliction sore oppressed you With its ever-ready hand, And a host of troubles grimly Stood around, a dismal band—

Looked above you to a brightly Shining star far up the sky. Pointing out the snares and pitfalls To the faithful-watching eys? 'Tis thy fate—the star last leads thee And, where er thy pathway turns.
Still it hovers e'er above thee,
And for thee alone it burns.

So, whene'er you doubting pause, as
Through Life's devious paths you roun,
Look sloft—be not despendent—
It will guide you safely home.
IX MARLE POINT, Wis. L. A. OSBORE

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume. Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. No. 63. INSIGHT MONBY RT DUE SA ERS R AME PATTERSON AIY M ATI RT TEA ES

MONTANA

Lyon, Sherman, Lee, Ord, Howard, Miles, Bec. No. 66. ANT

ALTON PAY No. 67. Lone. No. 68. HOME OPAL MAIL ELLA No. 69. No. 71. LUCCA UNION CIRRI CORPS ANISE Har P Ova L Maria EmmeT RomeO Emancipated. No. 72.

No. 73. No. 74.

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, white their companions slept,
Were toiling apward in the night.

WHEEL PUZZLE-NO. 75. .2

The spokes read from the centre out. 1. A city in France. 2. An island in the Atlantic. 3. A kind of fish. 4. An ancient Roman General. 5. A German Christian name. 6. A support: 7. One of the Muses. 8. An animal. The perimeter, a celebrated General.

LAKE VIEW, III.

NELL.

AMERICAN CITIES ENIGNATICALLY EX-PRESSED-NO. 76.

A pronoun, part of a wheel, and an exclamaion.
To err, to do wrong, an insect, and a pronoun.
A color, a fairy, and depreased.
A manufactory, to journey, and a vowel.
An elevation, a schoolboy's delight, a vowel, and

A line of light and a participle.
A line of light and a participle.
A preposition, a river in Scotland, a girl's name,
fruit, and a verb.
POVERTY. CHARADE-NO. 77. My first is the beauty that shines at the ball,
And attracts by her wonderful grace;
My second's the nickname of many a boy,
And my third in a barn has a place.
All rightly combined, and you plainly will see,
A puzzle unwinder—please name her to me.
GERALDINE.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC-NO. 78. "O, my first, my first is sad!" sighed the sorrowstricken maiden,
"For the lad took up his knapsack, and he went,
he went his way."
From his lips, in reverent accents, issues forth my
second's name,
When the earnest Moslem flings him prostrate on
the ground to pray.
On his throne beyond the ocean, armed with right
my third to do. warious kinds of tropical nuts—almonds, Brazil nuts, etc., together with English walnuts. Some of these nuts were of surprising size, being as large as a man's fist.

Fanned by gales of tropic fervor, glowing 'neath a tropic sun, 'neath stately paim-trees, through the llanos' arid aands.

Gayly in its garden border blooms my sixth,—its heart of fire.

Emblem of the loyal passion that inflames the patriot's breast.

When the gentle Minnehaha was to Hiawatha wed Called my seventh was one present, taunted by each wedding guest.

Sisters, brothers, of our circle, let us discord disapprove.

Striving to promote my primals, while the finals we all love.

Dixox, Ill.

Exercised with right of the found petrifactions of various kinds of tropical nuts—almonds, Brazil nuts, etc., together with English walnuts. Some to Uld England. It is proposed to place the fossil remains of the great Saurian reptile in the Museum of Colorado College, and surrond it with other interesting fossils and relics with which men of science have declared the State abounds.

The foundation is laid for the new College and ornament of the great saurian reptile in the Museum of Colorado College, and surrond it with other interesting fossils and relics with which men of science have declared the State abounds.

The foundation is laid for the new College as soon as possible, on ornament of the colorado for the most of them have gone to New England, and the first most of them have gone to New England, and the first most of them have gone to New England, and the structure of the most of them have gone to New England, and the structure of the most of them have gone to New England, and the structure of the most of them have gone to New England, and the structure of the most of them have gone to New England, and the structure of the most of them have gone to New England, and the structure of the most of them have gone to New England, and the structure of the most of them have gone to New England, and the structure of the most of them have gone to New Engla

DOUBLE ACROSTIC-NO. 79. To move round; to press; without previous study; a Scriptural name; an acid; a granary; a mountain in Paiestine.

Initials read downward and finals upward will reveal a great favorite.

NITSAU.

ORICAGO.

A DIAMOND PUZZLE-NO. 80.

A consonant; a period of time; I polish (Latin); ournal; to divert; a number; a vowel. J. B. C. SQUARE WORD-NO. 81. Part of the face; grain; a motion; to watch. KANKAKEE, Ill. G. AND A. BEAUMONE.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 82. I am composed of twenty-five letters.
My 1, 21, 3, 10, is a city in Italy.
My 2, 25, 9, 18, 13, 4, 12, 3, is a city in Arme-My 14, 12, 22, 6, 8, 3, 24, 5, is a Turkish Gen-My 20, 11, 17, 6, 19, is a city in New Hampshire. My 7, 15, 16, 23, is a money-box. My whole is what Congress should do before it dipurps. djourns.
SPICKARDSVILLE, Mo. 8. J. S.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 83. I am composed of eighteen letters.

My 5, 16, 7, 1, 13, 10, is a river in Europe.

My 15, 3, 17, 11, 18, is an aquatic plant.

My 6, 2, 12, 7, is an Irish vigil.

My 11, 8, 14, 4, 7, is an island in the Pacific Ocean. Ocean.

My 4, 13, 9, 5, is a county in fingland.

My whole is the title of a popular book.

Unrana, ill.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Waverley's puzzle (No. 64) was not original, and the lady so stated when she sent it in:

Ace, Madison, Wis., was the first card (nostal) to reach the office. Correct answers were given to Nos. 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, and 71. No. 72 is not "Scat you brat." "Scat you brat."

The Triumvirate send answers to all of last week's puzzles, with the exception of No. 72, which appeared just as the lady sent it. The Triumvirate's letter is a model one, and the answers are neatly given.

73, and 74, from T. M. C., Englewood, III.; to Nos. 63 (partialty), 64, 65, 68, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, and 74, from J. A. H., city; to No. 64, from Topsey, city.

Dorah Yarron, Grand Crossing, Fli., sends the correct solutions to all of last week's puzzles, with the exception of No. 63. The Puzzler would be very sarry to lose this correspondent, and the young lady may rest assured that it would make no difference if she instead of her 'big brother' were Nodus. Please, don't desert the Corner.

Enem Changer Liver III.

were Nodus. Please, don't desert the Corner.

Ecena Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., has a tear in her cye became she can't answer all the puzzles. Now, only one answer was received to No. 72, and that was sent by the suthor. The cross puzzle was no casy one, and only two answers were received to that. The remaining sixteen answers were correct, and Miss Enena may still consider herself in the front rank of guessers.

Bells Bobbin, Dixon, Ill., comes to the front once more with answers to all of last week's pazzles excepting only Dorah Yarron's Emancipated. The omission of the whole must have been intentional on Dorah's part, as a synonym would have explained the answer without any study. Miss Bobbin has a dangerous rival in Dixon, but it would puzzle a conjuror to decide between them.

COLORADO FOSSILS.

The Recent Discoveries of Prof. Kerr in the Garden of the Goda—The Remains of a Monster Lizard, Measuring One Hundred and Seventeen Feet, Found.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 27.—Colorado, the Centennial State, is fast necoming noted for its wonderful fossils. There, for instance, is the "Muldoon," which was "discovered" by Mr. Conant, a citizen of this place. Whether the stone man proves to be a genuino petrifaction, and the subject of a great discovery, or simply a job set up for Barnum, or covery, or simply a job set up for Barnum, or by him, this State must be accorded a place in the front rank of the many which afford the fossil hunter in this country such a splendid field for the prosecution of his favorite research. The upper Jurassic of the Rocky Mountains has furnished Yale and other colleges some val-uable relies in the way of fossil remains of enormous reptilia,—a portion of which is of a new order and been callied Stagosauria. A fos-silized giant aquatic animal of this order, dis-covered in this State by Prof. Lakes and En-

silized giant aquasic animal of this order, discovered in this State by Prof. Lakes and Engineer Beckwith, of the navy, is now being prepared for exhibition at Yale.

It is related by Prof. Marsh that, while riding through a valley washed out by the waters that once swept over this part of the country, he saw several skeletons—seven, I believe—of the Mosassaria, some of which were at least sixty feet in length. It is thought those ancient "sea serpents" existed in great numbers in the inland cretaceous seas, of which "the Rockies" once formed a group of islands.

The latest discovery, and one of the most important, perhaps, in the line of extinct monsters which are supposed to have lorded it over whales and other small fish, is the one just made by Prof. J. H. Kerr, of the Faculty of Colorado College, located at Colorado Springs. The "find" took place in the Garden of the Gods, near the famous gateway, while the Professor was prosecuting his systematic study of the rocks in that locality. The formation evidently is lower cretaceous, hence the fossil remains of the animal—or, more properly, serpent or lizard—are of great antiquity. Prof. Kerr has had several wagon-loads of parts of the fossil brought to town, but several days of hard labor will be required to get the remainder of the huge monster above ground. Careful measurements cannot, as yet, be effected, but by certain calculations, best known to scientific men, it is concluded that the reptile, in the days of its life, attained the startling proportions of 117 feet in length, and, when reared upon its legs, not less than thirty feet in height. The opening of the mouth was nearly twenty feet, and several casts of teeth over two feet long have been taken out. "There were giants in those days "—among the fishes, among them a petrifaction that appears to have been the well-known offensive and defensive weapon of the swordfish. The discoverer thinks that this sword may have caused the death of his lizardship.

Comparatively a small portion of the huge framework

that this sword may have caused the death of his lizardship.

Comparatively a small portion of the huge framework and of the various specimens of reptilia upon which the "sarpint" breakfasted—
of the portion that has been removed—is actual bone, but there are excellent casts from hollow

bone, but there are excellent casts from hollow bones.

Prof. Kerr has not decided in what order to place his discovery. A few seem inclined to class it with the Monasurs, which are described as having been swimming lizards, and generally of immense size. The discoverer of the great fossil thinks it may have to be placed in a new order.

In examining the rocks and the soil of the plateau upon which is situated Colorado Springs, Prof. Kerr found petrifactions of various kinds of tropical nuts—almonds, Brazil nuts, etc., together with English walnuts. Some

The foundation is laid for the new College building, and the structure will be completed as soon as possible, on a plan which will prove an ornament to the city and a credit to the State. President Tenney is now in the East for the purpose of securing funds and endowments, and is meeting with encouraging success.

A. H. CORMAN.

One to another, along Life's way, We are indebted every day; For, all along Earth's rugged road, Each has his own peculiar load, Which is carried secretly, under the goad Of pride, pluck, or pay.

The burdens of some are of monstrous size At least so it seems to the bearer's eyes; While others there are who have no care—So say the critics who at them stare, Thinking plenty to eat and plenty to wear

We make sad mistakes in this earthly sphere, Whenever we set up judgment here; For, all being sinners, and under the curse, The arraigned may be bad, the Judge may worse.

Then let us remember, all through life.
That a prosperous "Home" is with charity rife;
And that one to asother, along Life's way,
We are indebted every day—
Being willing to wait, and watch, and pray
For the one great boon—eternal life.
Proma. Dec. 17.
D. S. B.

NATIONAL FOOD ALEX. HORNBY'S Steam Cooked White Wheat and Oats

MISCELLANEOUS.

The short space of time required in preparing it for the table (eight to ten minutes) will be a great consideration to all housekeepers. Ask your grocer for it. Wholesale Depot, 651 W. Madison-st., Chicago,

A Monthly for Learners in PRINTING, SCROLL BAWING, Serrento Work, Engraving and Carving in Wood, and other unseful and decreative arts. By the founder of The Little Corporal. One Dollar a year. One sample copy free, Premium for club ALFERD L. SEWELL, Publisher, Chicago.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS To German & French Periodicals. -Viz: "Gartenianbe." "Ueber Land und Meer,
"Bazar L'Art," "Revu Illustrated," "Journal de
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DR. PRICES BAKING POWDER CREAM IS THE ONLY POWDER

Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES After Coing Them for Several Tears.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4. 1867.—Dean Sin: Having for several years used your medicines, downtinely at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a piesaure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The piffs are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The fleady Relies cannot be better described than it by his name. We apply the limitent frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief. Truly yours, signed) (Signed)
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R. BADWAY'S READY RELIEF

BADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Cures the Worst Pains in from Cueta Twenty Minutes NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement seed any one suffer from pain. RADWAYS BEADY RELIEF IS A CURI FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuraloge, or prosperied with descar may market.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EAST. Inflammation of the Ridneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lunes,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palutation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenss,
Headache, Toothache,
Neursligh, Rhoumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilbiains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READT RELIEF to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty agins will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spasma, Sonr Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Hosdache, Diarrhea, Dysantery, Colle, Windi in the Bowels, said all insurant Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATT will prevent sickness or pain from change or water. It it better than French Brandy or Bitters as a scinning.

FEVER AND AGUE. PEVER AND AGUE cared for 50 cents. There is no a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhori, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by KADWAYS FILLS, to o spick as RADWAYS READY RELIEF. Fifty comper bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Pies's and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, no raph are the changes she body undersoes under the influence of this traly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Surapartillian Mesolv cates through the Bood, Sweat, Urine, a and Juices of the system, the vigor of life, the wastes of the body with new and so Servitais. Sephilits, Consumpsion, Gland Ulcers in the Throat, Mosta, Tumors, Glands and other parts of the system. Sor

netter, appetrs improving, and ness and weight in-creasing. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent enset all remedial argues in the cure of Chronic, Scrothing, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only po-titive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints.

Orinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Dinbetes, Stoppage of Water, Incontingone of Urine. Disease. Albuminuria, and in all cases where a brick-dost deposits, or the water is thick cloud with substances like the white of a reg, or three white old, or there is a morbid, dark billous ance and white bone-dust deposits, and when the pricing is substantially the small of the took and along the following the small of the took and along the following. Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth

PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANN ARROR. Mich.. April 30, 1873.—Da. Rapway— Kind Sjr: I have been taking your Resolvent, Rega-lating Pflis, and also using the Ready Relief about one part of oversian tumors on the abdonem, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College promost eminent physicians of our Mentral College pro-nounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 773 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four hottes of Re-solvent, nine of Rehef, and twenty-four bottles of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book." False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPP.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

Ds. Radway—Rind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your modificate. Three of the tumors are sufferly gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropay is gone, health till improving, and my weight decreasing very visit. have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Oho, one from Oho, one from Oho, one from the sale three wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Oho, one from Chanda three my with respect, units a number from this pisce. Tours with respect, We are well sequented with Mrs. C. Khar-estimable lady, and very benevotest. She has been means of selling many bottles of the Resorvest by druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afficied with in nal ismors. We have heard of some wonderful ca effected by St. Yours respectfully. Ans Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS:

Perfectly tastaless, elegantly coaled with sweet oppurar, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. By way a Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Strack, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervoux, Cassas, Headache, Constipation, Contiveness, Indition, Dyspepsis, Billionancas, Billiona Fever, Indition, Dyspepsis, Billionancas, Billiona Fever, Indition, Dyspepsis, Billionancas, Billiona Fever, Indition Core, Fev if yespectable, containing no mescerty, a carried to affect a point of the Continuation of the Property of the Continuation of the Property of the Propert **READ FALSE AND TRUE**

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., Se. 15

A Recapitulation of the History of the Laboratory Trouble.

Discontinuance of the School of Architecture, for Want of an Appropriation.

Lengthening of the Medical Term from Six to Nine Months.

Coeducation of the Sexes-What Col. Higginson Says on the Subject.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 4.—The first semester of the college-year is drawing to a close, and, as numerous changes have been made, not only in the Faculties, but also in the courses of study, a general resume may be interesting to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. Before speaking, however, of these, it may not be amiss to ng, however, of these, it may not be amiss, to say a few words in regard to

THE GREAT LABORATORY TROUBLE which has now a stated the State for more than two years, and which, by the way, was first wought to the nubble, attacked by Try. Thus brought to the public's attention by THE TRIBlosely followed the case through its varied anderings, I will give a brief recapitulation of a history down to the present moment.

After passing through the vicissitudes of one r two investigations at the hands of Commit-

or two investigations at the hands of Commu-tees of the Board of Regents, another Commit-tee, known as the McGowan Committee, examned the books, etc., and reported in June, 1876, charging the major part of the defalcation to Dr. Rose, who had refused to come before the ommittee until the last moment, when his re-nest was refused. His friend, R. A. Beal, then ned to have a legislative investigation, e authorities of the University said they iso were perfectly willing to have. The result

OHT MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE as appointed to make as complete an investi-ation as possible, and determine in whose ands the deficiency was. Both Dr. Rose and r. Douglas admitted that there was a defiy, and each laid fit at the other's door The Legislative Committee, after spending many weeks of labor in this city and in Lansing, in examining witnesses, and books, and papers, reported, March 27, 1877, that the total deliney was \$5,827.82; and that, "Of this mt, \$3,849.73 was made up of missing amount, \$3,849.73 was made up of missing tickets and certificates having a corresponding stub, with a red line and letter D., certified by Dr. Douglas to have been paid him." The remaining part of the defalcation was \$2,478.03. Of this amount they were able "to trace to their satisfaction \$1,998.79 to the same hand." The balance ob \$479.30 they traced to the hands of Dr. Rose. By the friends of Dr. Douglas the report was regarded as exaggerated and one-sided; by the friends of Dr. Rose, as his vindication.

The Regents, who met on the ensuing day, hought it expedient to
DISMISS DR. DOUGLAS
rom their employ, in order, as they said, to
slace him on an equality with Dr. Rose, who
sad previously been dismissed. They also dedied to amend the bill in a chancery-suit then
sending against the two Professors, so as to
slace them on an equal footing. This was in
starch last.

March last.

The chancery-suit dragged along until July, then the trial commenced in the Circuit Court ere, and continued for about five weeks. Some eeks after its conclusion, Judge Hustington odered a decision nearly the reverse of that ven by the Legislative Investigating Committen by the Legislative Investigating Committen on Dr. Rose.

The next stem which the

while, however, Rose asked for a rehearing of the chancery case, on the ground principally of awily-discovered evidence; which petition was reanted. The last two or three weeks has ecoedingly been spent by the different parties and their lawyers in adding more testimony to be already voluminous folios. At the present with of court, probably, this testimony will be ad, and in whoseever's favor the decision may rendered, the other party will indoubtedly peal.

case has already cost many times the int involved, and THE END IS NOT YET.

e controversy has given rise to several suits now pending in the Calhoun Circuit, her they were transferred on the petition of concluse.

whiteer they were transferred on the petition of Dr. Dourlas.

At a Regenta' meeting after the report of the Legislative Committee, several members of the Legislature were present, and urged the reinstatement of Dr. Rose. This was refused, and was the means of stirring ap considerable optisation to the University in the Legislature, and many the provision on its part of needful appropriations. The Committee on the University, however, made pretty liberal recommendations, which were mostly adopted. But no appropriation was made for the School of Mines and the School of Architecture,—two departments which were established in the University in 1875 and 1876, respectively. This action, or rather want of action, on the part of the Legislature,

Mines and the School of Architecture,—two departments which were established in the University in 1875 and 1876, respectively. This action, or rather want of action, on the part of the Legislature,

Was FEGULIARLY DISAPPOINTING.

These two schools had become popular, and had attracted numerous students. There was no money to continue them. Students who had been drawn hither by the promised instruction in these departments must go elsewhere, or alter the course of study which they have chosen. Profs. Langley and Pettee volunteered to do extra work without compensation, and provision was thus made for the School of Mines. The School of Architecture, which was growing very popular under the excellent instruction of Prof. W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, had to be discontinued. Consequently several of the students in that department did not return to college. The members of the Legislature from the Upper Peninsula, reinforced by others, determined to remove the School of Mines TOTHE UPPER PENINSULA.

and very nearly succeeded in the attempt. Such a removal was evidently undesirable, especially in an economical point of view. The apparatus, the collections, the laboratory, now here, would have to be duplicated; in addition to which expense the number of instructors would have to be materially increased. President Angell, in his annual report, recognizes the advantages of having a School of Mines established in the mining region, and advocates the formation of a summer school, the expenses of which Prof. Pettee has estimated to be about \$2,000 per year. Such a plan would have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages necessarily attendant upon the total removal of the School from Ann Arbor.

**The French of the University defeated this total removal of the school from Ann Arbor.

**The French of the University defeated this total removal of the school from Ann Arbor; but the consequence was, no appropriation was made for its continuance here.

Several of the instructors were dismissed this year, in order to make t

Laboratory, for which the last Legislature made liberal appropriation.

THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS are all in a most healthful condition. The Law School has an attendance of 306,—a larger number than ever before. The Dental School, established heres little more than two years ago, is steadily increasing its number of pupils. The number of applications for admittance to the Freishman class of the Literary Department was this year between 100 and 170,—a greater number than has applied for several years past. The total membership in the different departments of the University was given in a recent letter to The Thouse, and need not be repeated. The following extract from President Angell's last report will allow the States

from which Michigan University receives its largest number of students:

A few more than half of the total number—to be exact, 52 per cent—were Michigan students. In the year previous, exactly one-balf were from our State. The proportion of Michigan students to the whole number is slowly increasing from year to year. Still the attendance from other States is gratifying. Last year, Illinois sent us 103; Ohio, 72; New York, 71; Pennsylvania, 41; Iadiana, 37; Wisconsin, 30; Minnesotta, 27; Iowa, 17; Missouri, 16; Kansas, 13; California, 13. As usual, we had representatives from all the New England States. We had one student from Russia, one Armenian from Asiatic Turkey, and one Japanese.

one Armenian from Asiatic Turkey, and one Japanese.

Apropos of the recent unfavorable report in regard to the condition of CO-EDUCATION

in Wisconsin University, something should be said of its standing here. The number of women in attendance last year was 97, of whom 45 were students in the Medical Departments, 48 in the Literary Department. These two departments draw by far the larger number of women. In the Law Department last year there were two women, and this year there is only one. The total number of women this year is about the same as last. The graduates of the Literary Department are teaching in many of our high schools and seminaries, not only in this State, but elsewhere. This is, a great inducement to women to take a course of higher education. There is no doubt but that co-education is permanently established here, and that it is successful in all respects. This is plainly obvious even to an outsider. Col. T. W. Higginson, who visited Ann Arbor a few weeks ago, thus expresses himself in a letter to the Woman's Journal:

In Prof. Cooley's law-class there were some 300

ginson, who visited Ann Aroor a new weeks ago, thus expresses himself in a letter to the Woman's Journal:

In Prof. Cooley's law-class there were some 300 young men, as I said, and one young woman, who sat modestly in a retired seat, taking notes eagerly, like all the rest. This was certainly co-education in the most homeopathic dibtion. In-Prof. Adams' historical elective (modern European history) there were forty young men and two young ladies; but, as this lecture was also open to outside attendance, and as several older ladies were present, the combination was less marked. In Prof. Tyler's class there were about thirty-five young men and six young ladies. This was a regular recitation in English literature, with Morler's excellent hand-book; it consisted sin questions and answers, alternating with short prepared studies on points, by pupils previously appointed. The young ladies sat together in the middle row of seats; they recited without embarrassment, simply, modestly, and well. It did not occur to anybody that there was anything peculiar in the situation, as indeed there was not. The subject of the recitation might be considered as carrying a class on ground a little dangerous; as DeFoe, Richardson, and Smollet were the authors whose lives were to be sketched and their works characterized; but I was struck with the propriety shown in the recitations, and shown without effort. Prof. Tyler assured me, from his experience in the University, before the advent of co-education, that the same propriety would not then have been so surely preserved. Indeed, all agreed that the smallest attempt to take a discourteous advantage of the presence of the young ladies would be treated with general indignation among the young men; and that such instances really nover occurred.

So far as co-education is concerned, the impression left upon my mind was, that it was a thing that had long since ceased to be on trial, and was now accepted as a matter of course. Nobody alluded to anything but good as coming from it, mentally, morally, or physically.

COUNTRY ROADS AND WAGON TIRES. To the Editor of The Tribuse.

PRINCETON, Ia., Dec. 31.—In your timely ditorial in the issue of the 26th inst, entitled · Country Roads and Wagon Tires," you say that the Northern half-breeds make constant and successful use of wide-tired wheels, and let me help you to an illustration in kind, if not so much nearer home, at least amongst a people who would justly scorn the imputation of half-

range from four to six inches in width have been used for a half century at least, mainly or farms, so as not to cut up the meadows and pastures in the drawing of heavy loads over pastures in the drawing of heavy loads over them, and so have acquired the distinctive name "Plantation Wagon." These were counted a necessity upon farms and on muddy or very sandy roads, ond upon the turnpikes there-abouts were regarded with such favor as to pass toll free.

abouts were regarded with such favor as to pass to the legislative Investigating Committee, and charging the larger part of the defalcation on Dr. Rose.

The next step which the matter took was amounced in posters proclaiming that R. A. Beal Rose's backer) would address a public meeting the Opera-House on the "ONE-SIDED AND GOD-FORSAKEN esision of Judge Huntington." Mr. Beal then mounced his intention of impeaching the duge, and of traversing the State for the purpose of giving the facts of the case to the people of Michigan. The former intention he has robatily abandoned; the latter he seems to ave still in mind. Every week or so a notice operary that he has addressed ameeting in some wind or city in the interest of Dr. Rose. Meanhile, however, Rose asked for a rehearing of sechancery case, on the ground principally of sechancery case, on the ground principal case is abouts were regarded with such favors as bound in the defauction of the defauction of the defauction of the ground principal case, heavily loaded, and drawn by six houses, where it would have been wholly places, heavily loaded, and drawn b

very many deplore the fashion which has led to the almost exclusive use of tires altogether too narrow for any roads save city streets or the like.

The disussion of this matter is made impera-

The disussion of this matter is made imperative now by our mud embargo, and hence these lines to hold up your hands in a good cause, and in the hope that the next mud blockade may find us better prepared to successfully raise it. It gives us joy to read what you say each week and every week about the "dollar of our fathers." and we hope you will continue so to do, and fight the battle to a successful issue, until the bondholder and each poor wretch of a farmer or laborer may handle the same almighty dollar.

S. J. M.

LODGING-HOUSES.

To the Editor of The Tribins.
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—In to-day's issue of your paper I notice that Mayor Heath said there was no appropriation made last year for free lodging-houses, and consequently no such refuge would be opened this winter, unless by the Relief and Aid Society. Now, I am sure it would not take Aid Society. Now, I am sure it would not take much of an appropriation to open such places, more especially one on Union street, where the city owns the building that was used for such a purpose last winter. If such places were opened I am certain that the annoyance of having to run to the door every ten or fifteen minutes when the bell rings to find that it is some man wanting a dime or so to pay for a night's lodgings would cease. I have no doubt but that the South and North Sides are equally annoyed. The time has surely come that these unfortuffates should be found shelter, and I have no doubt but there would be less night depredations committed had these poor men a place to go to when night overtakes them, as I understood there was last winter. By bringing this matter before the authorities it may arouse them to action.

A song! O a song! cry the people.
A song! eighs the poet in doubt.
A song! clang the bells from the steeple Well, what shall the song be about?
The New Year, the last, and the Never The sorrow, the joy, and the yain?
The New Year, the gain, the Forever?
One wearles of singing that strain.

One wearies to sing it, or hear it;
Change, change, cries a voice in each breast.
I am sick of all things, sighs the spirit;
O where is life's sparkle and zest?
I would fain sing a song that is gladder,
Or tell a tale new and untold;
But the years all grow shorter and sadder,
And the world it is old—0 so old!

What Solomon uttered before us,
Grows truer as centuries run:
There is nothing new 'round us or o'er us—
There is nothing new under the sun.
We are sated with pain and with pleasure;
We have grazed to the end of our rope;
We have heaped up too much in our measur
And now there is nothing to hope.

The sense of the weary world's sameness,
Which oppressed the Philosopher so,
Its dearth of delights, and their tameness,
Our children in pinafores know.
With the cares of our fathers and mothers,
We are old at the hour of our birth;
With our sins, and the siming of others,
We soon feel as old as the Earth.

Tis an age of fast living and passion;
The an age that laughs loud at control.
To be foremost—to be in the fashion—
Is the principal thought of each soul.
We rush over mountains and oceans;
We live in a whirlwind of strife;
And we use up the strongest emotions
Before we are midway in life.

A maid going out to her bridal;
A man cursing love as his bane;
A coffin, some tears that are idle,
A grave, and a night, and the rain;
A morning, the sun shining after;
A joy that is wordless and sweet;
A song, and a ripple of laughter;
A beggar-man dead in the street;

A ship wrecked at night in deep water;
A train plunging swift into death;
And somewhere fields reddened with slaughter,
And wounded men gasping for breath;
A strife and a struggle for power,
A race and a rushing for gold—
Both gained and all lost in an hour;
And thus is the Year's story told.

ELLA WEBELER.

Sale of Royal Stock.

London Times, Dec. 14.

The annual sale of her Majesty's fat stock was held by Mesars. Buckland & Sons at the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm. Windsor. on

Wednesday, and, as usual, it attracted a very large attendance of buyers from all parts of the kingdom. The stock, which reflected great credit on the steward, Mr. Tait, consisted of thirty-five very prime Short-Horn bullocks and heifers, 130 flue Down ewes and wethers, and seventy good bacon hogs and porkers. Previous to the sale her Majesty the Queen visited the Shaw Farm and inspected the stock. After the company had partaken of uncheon the sale commenced with the Down wether sheen, and the prices realized ranged from 44s to 100s each, and for Cheviots 48s to 60s each. The Short-Horn bullocks and heifers made from £28 to £44. The competition to re the bacon hogs was very spirited; the first one of Prince Albert's Windsor breed was sold to Mr. Bridwell, of 8t. John's-wood, London, for £13. The Berkshire herd also fetched good prices. The porkers made from 75s to £9 each.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

NINE LITTLE BANKS. Nine Little Banks, standing up in state; One suspended payment— Then there were eight. Eight Little Banks, looking up to Heaven;

One went up entirely-Seven Little Banks, all in a fix;

One couldn't get out of it-Then there were six. Six Little Banks, only just alive; One breathed its last-

Then there were five. Five Little Banks, with all their store; One failed yesterday— Then there were four.

Four Little Banks, as proud as could be; One had a fall— Then there were three. Three Little Banks, very fair to view; One became dizzy-

Two Little Banks, work most done: Then there was one.

One Little Bank, tired of the fun, Followed its relations-Now there are none.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1877. LUCY R. ROCKWELL. A TWELVE HOURS' WALTZ. New York Herald, Jan. 2. Mr. P. Valleau Cartier, professor of the art

of dancing, gave a twelve hours' exhibition of his professional skill yesterday in a hall in his professional skill yesterday in a hall in Union Square. Mr. Cartier claims to be the the waltz that was chosen for the performance danced for seven hours without cessation, but nuously, it became necessary for him to disyesterday the Professor gracefully glided out from a group of friends, and in a second was whirling in the mazy waltz with his partner, Miss Sadie Laboldti. There were very few spectators in the hall to cheer Mr. Cartier at the spectators in the hall to cheer Mr. Cartier at the beginning of the long work before him, but still he proceeded with his task as if his whole heart and soul were in it and moved about with an ease and grace that showed him at once to be an expert. It was soon felt that New-Year's Day was a bad one to select to attract a crowd of patrons to the exhibition, for during the afternoon the visitors were not very numerous, and were for the most part personal friends of the Professor. rofessor.

A piano and violin supplied the music, which

A piano and violin supplied the music, which was not allowed to weary the dancers by sameness, and two canary birds, splendid singers, stationed near the piano, made the hall cheerful with their notes and seemed never to tree of their accompaniment. By the arrangements made, Mr. Cartler had always ready for him a trained partner from among a number of his own publis, and to the lady who had danced with him longest a bandsome gold badge was presented after midnight as a souvenir of her accomplishment. On the border of the badge on a green ground, was the inscription, "Patientia Saltandi," which means a compliment to the lady's patience in being whirled around for a longer time than her rivals were able to hold out. Very few amateur cancers were on the floor until the gas was lighted in the evening, and then some few couples were able to hold out. Very few amateur cancers were on the floor until the gas was lighted in the evening, and then some few couples once in awhile allowed the spirit to move them, and the monotony of the exhibition was thereby a little relieved. There was a marked contrast in the conduct of these couples, who made a brief spurt and then rested, when seen side by side with the steady performance of the Professor, who seemed to move around like a piece. or, who seemed to move around like a pie

brief spurt and then rested, when seen side by side with the steady performance of the Professor, who seemed to move around like a piece of machinery, his feet never faltering, and every step being exactly the one in the same movement that preceded it. Mr. Cartier, it was stated by his friends in the hall, found it much easier to waltz than to walk, the dance costing him far less muscular strain than would the same amount of pedestrian exercise, and this would seem to be the truth, for he danced from noon until five minutes of 6 o'clock without even taking a glass of water or any nourishment at all. At the latter hour he took a little becitea, but did not stop a second in his round for the purpose, quietly swallowing the mouthful while his feet were in motion. At half-past 9 o'clock he took another glassful of beef tea, and a few times again before midnight. When he had completed his seventh hour there was a fair number of spectators present, and he was heartily applauded. As the eighth hour was announced Mr. Cartier made a little spurt, and some one cried out, "The champion still," and this created a cheer. The Professor was now looking a little pale in the face, but otherwise was quite as fresh in motion and his attitude as graceful as when he started at noon-time. His rival, Mr. Barron, who recently danced for eight consecutive hours, entered the hall just as Mr. Cartier was about passing into the minth hour, and as he promised, according to a rumor that went round, to do a great feat at some future time, it is likely some one will be waitzing for fourteen or sixteen hours before the season is over.

The partners selected by Mr. Cartier were, of course, all first-rate dancers, and though entirely unaccustomed to such a severe strain upon their powers of endurance, showed wonderful pluck under the strain. But the ease with which the ladies went through toeir part in the performance was only a portion of Mr. Cartier's programme, for he claims than dancing is only a form of athletics, and that it is the abuse o

waltzed for two hours and twenty minutes. She was followed by Miss A. R. Stewart and Miss Rosie Horzeburg, who, after some spirited dancing, retired; and as the evening was now far advanced (it being near 9 o'clock) no little interest began to be felt in the closing scene of the performance, and quite an increase in the audience became noticeable.

Mrs. Cartier came as next partner after Miss Horzeburg, and remained on the floor fifty-eight minutes. She was succeeded by Miss Mary Miller and E. Heneman, who brought the time up to a quarter of 12. For this quarter the spectators were enthusiastic in their encouragement, and all the other dancers retired, leaving the floor to the champton, who was now refreahed with some stimulants. Within a few minutes of 12 the long waltz was finished triumphantly to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Mr. Cartier briefly thanked the andlence wished them all a happy New Year, and then went through the ceremony of presenting the gold badge to Miss Emily Ashe, who had waltzed with him for two hours and twenty minutes.

A PICTURE OF CUSTER. Mrs. E. B. Washington in Philadelphia Weekly Times.
Though not a scientist in physiogoomy, I sought to study out the blonde, almost boylsh face, of the young officer, observing both the features and expression with close criticism. It was strange to think this was the Custer who had made himself a "man of mark" among an army whose commanders combined the skill, drill, and courage of this and other countries—he looking like a youth. I had my own beau ideal of a General of cavalry embodied in our gallant, glorious, unsurpassed Stuart, the very prince royal of soldiers, with his strikingly fine face and form, his bold, bright, earnest eyes. Here was the hero of another army—alike the pride and idol of his people, who admired and eulogized him in an equally enthusiastic manner. They said his rapid promotion was for "gallant services," though yet so young in years. Skill and courage counted high in the deadly strife they were wagins. My observations and opinions of him would be certainly impartial, and I resolved to two and be was strange to think this was the Custer who

also unprejudiced. What I saw was this: A tall young man whose decidedly dashing dress gave a picturesque peculiarity to his appearance; with a face full of wrw and animation; clear cut, regular features; a nose somewhat severely straight, with flexible, nervous nostrils; the compressed lips of an expressive mouth, thin and firm, shaded by a blonde mustache; the short, well-curved chin, close shaven. Under a high, broad brow there gleamed and glowed eyes of a clear bright blue—strange, scintilisting cyes they were, surging with excreasion full of lights and shadows, sparking like steel,—flashing like fire, or softening some time with kindly emotion. Back irom the brow were carelessly tossed the "golden locks" he was noted for, of really beautiful hair, that looked like a child's curls, they seemed so soft and silken—utterly unlike one's imagination of what pertained to a warrior—and aitogether uncommon. The tall, well-proportioned figure, straight, supple, muscular—somewhat thin, though in times of rest and peace it might have been fuller—was displayed andset off by the dress that, as I have said, gave a peculiar picturesqueness to his appearance. This was a cavalry isaket of dark blue

peace it might have been fuller—was displayed and set off by the dress that, as 1 have said, gave a peculiar picturesqueness to his appearance. This was a cavalry jacket of dark blue or black yelvet, richly ornamented on the sleeves with gold braid, shaped into what was called the "Hungariam knot," with shoulder-straps and buttons in the style belonging to Brigadier Generals. Then a fatigue shirt of navy blue with wide sailor collar, outlined with white braid, a star embroidered in white at each corner, turned over a cravat of vivid scarlet slik, carelessly tied in a sailor knot at the throat. The tout ensemble was effectively completed by high cavalry boots drawn over ordinary pantaloons of a dark-lead color, and a black felt hat, held in his hand, with wide brim, decorated with a gold cord and tassel, and a long black plume. I thought he looked more like a stage sailor or a Spanish cavateiro, except the blonde coloring, and could scarcely imagine any one fighting flercely in such a parade dress, though it seemed singularly suitable to the style of man I was inspecting. One has an abstracted admiration for the splendid skin of a royal Bengal tiger while safely contemplating his caged beauty, though-feeling the while there is deadly rower in the stroke of those velvet pads of paws that step so still and smoothly up and down behind the iron bars. The fierce, beautiful brute carries death in the clutch of those terrible claws so subtly concealed in their furry covering. And as I looked I knew that fine, terrible claws so subtly concealed in their furry covering. And as I looked I knew that fine, covering. And as I looked I knew that fine, fancy dress framed a formidable foe; and involuntarily a swift shudder shook my nerves when I thought of the death-dealing work those sinewy white hands had done, and yet were doing, to the cause, the country, the people I loved and feared for.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

New Orleans Democrat.

The oldest and most powerful monopoly of the world shows signs of decay and dissolu-

The Hudson Bay Company was organized 207 years ago. Like the India Company, it pros-pered grew rich, and soon became an almost independent sovereign. Twenty odd years ago the India Company yielded to the pressure of the Sepoy Rebellion and threw up its charter. Its American confrere has survived it one generation, and now threatens to follow its exam-ple,—thanks to much smaller accidents than a rebellion.

The business once done by the Hudson Bay

The business once done by the Hudson Bay Company was immense, its capital being hundreds of millions of dollars, on which it paid large dividends. It undoubtedly did much to develop the country it ruled over and to ameliorate the condition of the Indians with whom it had to deal. Its powers were almost as great as the Indian Company, which boasted of immense armies, wag-d wars with mighty empires, and ruled 100,000,000 of people. The entire population of British America, outside of the Dominion of Canada, are employes of the Company, and these number at least three times the immense officeholding army of the United States. Of course, such a gigantic corporation could Of course, such a gigantic corporation couly be sustained at a heavy expense. Mill only be sustained at a heavy expense. Millions of dollars were spent in erecting stone-forts, building roads through the country, and furnishing subsistence to its inhabitants. In bad years the Company often found itself with a whole tribe of Indians dependent on it for sup-Yet, gigantic as was this corporation, it has

Yet, gigantic as was this corporation, it has been crushed by two most insignificant accidents—cats and women. The revenues of the Hudson Bay Company were derived almost entirely from its sale of furs. It supplied the entire world with these.

The ladies of fashion in London, Parls, New York, even in far distant Moscow, sported capes and muffs of its Canadian sables. The monopoly of this business was a most profitable one, when alas! fashions changed. Costly furs are not near as fashionable now as they were a score of years ago. This change of fashion was a heavy blow to the Company, but it still survived it until some wretch discovered that cat fur could it until some wretch discovered that cat fur could be converted into the best sables, and that rat skins would do just as well as mink. This sim-

learn anything; they never let you see the news-"Mariah! Mariah! please slet me in!" said a man to his wife, who was looking out of the window watching him trying to open the door with a toothpick: "I'sh tread on my key, and it'sh sli flattened out."

"I like my mother," said Billy Blickers to his Sunday-school teacher, "like everything, but when she makes me set in the house an' trot the baby all the time, when a hand-organ with a monkey is over at Gidaker's, it makes me spunky an' cross, an' I forgits that it's bad to wish I was an orfun, so's I could skite away an' git to be a pirate with long whiskers and red boots."

an' git to be a pirate with long whiskers and red boots."

He stood shivering around the Central Market, a drop of rain finding its way down his spinal column now and then. He recognized the fact that the season had closed, and that sleeping under sheds had become cold and monotonous. "I're got to lay out plans for the winter," he was heard musing as he dived into his empty pockets. "I'm kinder 'fraid that the public are sick of grasshopper and fire sufferers, and I know they are up to snuff on the dodge of the clergyman driven out of Arkaneaw by the Ku-Klux. Let's see: I might be a Russian or a Turkish exile, but I can't talk the language. I might be a settler driven out of Idaho by the Injuns, but the war is ended. All these kerosene and gunpowder accidents are old, the public don't care any more who gets hurt on railroads, and my eyes are too good to play off blind. "Nother hand-organ wouldn't pay, the chestnut business is 'oo cold, and folks won't buy any more toothache cure. Hang it, all the dodges are played, and here I am as hungry as a wolf and c othes all gone! It looks as if the day wasn't far off when we'll all have to go to work and wear ourselves down to the bone to get a living."—Detroit Free Press.

GREAT RAILROAD STRIKES. English Consular Reports of the "Red Spectre."

London Times, Dec. 20.

The uprising of the "Red Spectre" in the

United States a few months ago took the Americans themselves no less than all the rest of the world by surprise. In spite of occasional com-plaints of hard times, the people of the United States cherished the comfortable faith that among them no "labor question," such as that which makes capital uneasy and affrights society in the Old World, was to be reckoned among practical possibilities.
railway strike dissipated these illu It became evident to the most unwilling minds that the New World had caught the infection of the maladies with which it had long taunted the European Continent. It was certainly with no satisfaction that Englishmen, and Germans, and Frenchmen, learnt that America, where so much of their surplus capital was invested, and whither so much of their surplus population was attracted, had to suffer from the pressure that Manchester, and Lyons, and Elber feld, experience in seasons of comstagnation, and that Ameri can workmen were no more toleran of a temporary depression in wages than th same class in Europe. The rapidity with which the railway strike made way, until it embraced nine of the Central States of the Union and extended over 12,000 miles of the principal trunk lines of the country, was alarming enough; the

tended over 12,000 miles of the principal trunk lines of the country, was alarming enough; the destruction of property, the coercion enforced upon capitalists, the political pressure brought to bear upon the Government, were full of serious import; but the gravest symptom of all was the manifest sympathy of large masses of the people in the populous States of Pennsylvania and Ohiof with the rioters, who attempted by armed force to fix the rate of wages in their own occupation. It was perceived that American industry had assimilated some of the most iormidable anti-social agencies of the Old World. From Sheffield it had borrowed the Unionism of Broadhead, from Tipperary the kindred institution of Ribandism; and in the State of Pennsylvania the two had been welded into the secret society of "Molly Maguires," which for years terrorized the coal-producing districts, and has been brought only quite recently within the grasp of justice. But neither Unionism in England, nor Ribandism in Ireland, nor the Socialist organizations of the Continent, have ever before made their power felt in a country where Democratic Institutions prevail. The investigation of the railroad riots, therefore, has a double interest for us, and, indeed, for all the world. We want to know how and why the strike originated, but also, and still more, to what extent it was a movement commanding-popular sympathy, susceptible of frequent revivals, capable of resisting repressive measures, and likely to modify the political future of the United States.

Our Diplomatic Service rarely justifies its ex-

soft loses at landhondle now as they were a sorre sheary her to the Company the tail survey the heavy her to the Company the tail survey the sorrest to the company the state of the survey of the control of the state of the survey of the surve

by securing favorable terms for various su ary businesses—sleeping-cars, express, hotel, insurance, and telegraph companies—in which they are interested, at once abstract the shareholders' profits and are enabled to cut down wages. Mr. Piunkett refrains from pronouncing an opinion on these charges, but evidently be does not feel inclined to dismiss them as unfounded.

ing an opinion on these charges, but evaluently he does not feel inclined to dismiss them as unfounded.

Corruption in the administration of American railways is, unfortunately, no new phenomenon, as English investors are too well aware, but hitherto it has not aroused the anger of the workingmen. The reason is not far to seek. Down to 1873 the prosperity of the United States was unparalleled. Money was made with unexampled case, and was spent with unexampled profusion. Industrial enterprise set at naught all bounds of prudence, and, aided by the capital of the Old World, spread over the continent. No suspicion appeared to be felt that these days of feverish activity could not last forever. Extravagance was fostered by the paper-money system which inflated nominal incomes, while, at the same time, the burden of taxation was increased two-fold, three-fold, and four-fold. Every State and municipality, every railway and insurance company, began to spend money on public buildings and other outward signs of magnificence. The commercial crisis of 1873 touched this mass of illusion with a wand of disenchantment. Every man found himself deprived of the resources of an unnatural system of credit and the opportunities of a morbid energy in mass of illusion with a wand of disenchantment. Every man found himself deprived of the resources of an unnatural system of credit and the conportunities of a morbid energy in the community. As Mr. David Wells says, in a passage quoted by Mr. Plunkett, "The day of small things has come to us. The prefits of all sorts of business are permanently reduced. Our condition does not differ much from that of Europe. Small savings of small earnings must be the foundations of future fortunes in this country." The change fell most heavily on the workingman. The managers and their subordinates could—so, at least, the men thought—escape loss by cheating the shareholders; but when the wages of a railway workman were reduced upon one of the great trunk lines he had no hope of compensation. He could not seek employment upon another line; for East and West, North and South, property was equally depreciated. His reduced wages had to bear the pressure of taxation calculated on the profits of the infation period. Thus, an ordinary workingman's family in an average American town, out of an expenditure of \$8.50 a week, pays \$2, or nearly one-fourth, for rent. This heavy charge is due partly to the tariff, which increases the cost of building, and partly to local taxation, in which the workingman pays for the municipal extravagance of previous years. An economic writer has calculated that the whole taxation upon the workingman's income of \$8.50 a week is \$1.14. This burden was not felt five years writer has calculated that the whole taxation upon the workingman's income of \$8.50 a week is \$1.14. This burden was not felt five years ago; it presses heavily now, and the man who feels it, being ignorant and impatient, is too ready to lend an ear to the wild counsels of Socialist a statement.

BLANCHARD'S ENGINE.

Mr. Blanchard Further Describes His New

To the Editor of The Tribune. CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 29.-The publication in your paper of my plan for the construction of a steam engine to economize the use of fuel and water, and also economizing in quantity of metal and weight of material, deserves only my individual thanks, but that of the ommunity at large; for whether carried out successfully or not on the exact plan I have outlined, the power is ascertained to be found there, even though details may be modified, or altered, or improved to suit construction or harmony of working parts. Let any engineer who questions this power take a gun-barrel, one ounce bore, and fit thereto a piston with concave end sufficient to hold three drops of water, and attach to the other end of the rod, which should be a little longer than the gun barrel, fifty pounds solid iron weight, its centre of gravity over the centre of the rod standing vertically. Take a film of tissue paper and wax it, and piace it over the concave end of the piston to confine the water when the piston is dropped into the gun barrel. Now construct a section of a cylinder one inch long, plain at the base, and at the other end of a convexity to suit the concavity of the end of the piston; let one-third of the centre of the convex surface at the top of the gun-barrel attach any small syringe or air-pump, give it one depression after you have entered the piston in the gun-barrel, standing vertically. Before entering the piston, which should not be over three inches in length, the rod connecting who questions this power take a gun-barrel, one

give it one depression after you have entered the piston in the gun-barrel, standing vertically. Before entering the piston, which should not be over three inches in length, the rod connecting with the weight above, of one-third the size, of steel if convenient, with a button in the bore to hold it perpendicularly; heat the sec-tion of a cylinder described red-hot, allowing in its construction for a slight increase in size by expansion; drop or ram it home to the bottom of the bore; then enter the piston, give one depression of the air-pump, and drop the piston with the weight at the top, which drives it down upon the heated button at the bottom, and, at the moment it infringes thereon, the film of tissue-paper is destroyed, and the three drops of water are instantly converted into steam, with only space enough for one drop of cold water to occupy. The result is, the weight is lifted to give the steam room to expand, the height being determined by the perfection or the piston or avoidance of unnecessary friction, and the completeness of the fitting of the red-hot button or section at the bottom of the bore.

section at the bottom of the bore.

In my experience with one drop of water, 1 have estimated the lift to be fifty pounds one-third of an inch high, and then I believe a portion of the power was lost in incomplete fittings. This is a great achievement, and the result desired is the construction of an engine that will use its steam as fast as it is produced, and no more or less,—thus avoiding the large reservoir of steam in cumbersome boilers, or the necessity of large boiler or furnace.

Some engineers may be disposed to call in question the seeming paradox of one pint of water doing the same duty as ten or twenty gallons, or ask how one man can push as hard as twenty men—no matter how small a place you squeeze him into. Let me illustrate this by asking in turn if every engineer does not know that a zallon of water three inches from the ground, vertically, with a pipe in each of like diameter or hollow tube and orifice? In the matter in question the engines have the hundred men strung out, one behind the other, pushing the forward man against the piston, while I put the hundred men into one and tell him to "spread himself," something like California Joe did with the grizzly-bear. He said he found the bear was bound to catch him, and he wheeled at the angle of a big rock braced and spread himself, and as the bear jumped he swallowed him.

But, jokes aside, if one drop of water will make for itself room where there is comparatively none when converted into steam, the continued addition of other drops will continue to make more room in the cylinder until the force is sufficient for the space which it is desired the piston should move. In the large boilers as now made much of the steam is, in a rense, inactive, and, after all, only so much as occupies the cylinder does the work, for after the "cut-off" no engineer would expect that, if the steam was left in the cylinder, he could return the piston by opening the valve behind the piston and turn on a like amount of steam,—this would make the action and reaction equa

This letter is already too lengthy, but I hope will be excused on account of the importance of the subject.

H. S. BLANCHARD.

CURRENT OPINION.

Mr. Chandler has hurled his thunderbolt. Mr. Chandler has huried his thunderbolt, has exploded his bombshell, and has achieved no perceptible result beyond raising a bad smell. Mr. Chandler's letter to the Republicans of New Hampshire is as flat, stale, and unprofitable a rehash of stale scandals as could have been devised. Many of its statements are well known to be false, others are perversions, and others are so improbable on the face of them that no sensible man will at them a moment's credence united his a delphia Telegraph (Rep.).

The Republican party cannot afford to take a step backward, and is not disposed to do a. It has no desire to abandon its past of glorious record, even though a President with massive head and morbidly amiable heart demands the sucrifice.

— Utica Republican (Rep.).

Hayes can hold his own easy if he comes, down with the spoils. I asked a Democrat tonight, and no novice in political management, it the Democrats would be willing to take flayes into their confidence with his tainted record if he is read out of the Republican party? "es," said he, "we will take him if he gives us the plunder." This is no doubt true.—Washington Disputes to Cincinnatis Enquirer (Dem.).

The editor of the New York Tribune has The editor of the New York Tribune has become a geographical person. He dwells continually upon the nefarious state of mind of the people of the West. Few copies of the Tribuns are issued nowadays that do not refer to Western men and measures, and Western principles and sentiments, in terms of the harshest criticism, if not of the coarsest ridicale. The fact that the birthplace of the able editor of the Tribune was on the banks of the Little Blue Miami, in Greene County, is, perhaps, not wholly impertinent in this connection. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

If Mr. William E. Chandler's manifesto to If Mr. William E. Chandler's manifesto to the New Hampshire Republicans does not produce some sort of national con ulsion, the said Chandler will be hagely disappointed; and there is no doubt whatever that this same Chandree has prepared for himself a very serious disappointment. His performance, far from being alarming, is simply ridiculous. This New Hampshire patriot was one of those itinerant statesmen who went South after the Presidential election for the purpose of superintending the election returns in the "doubtfu" States.—the State of Florida being his especial field of operations. All the rest of those visiting brethren have managed to keep themselves in the public eye, whereas the New Hampshire statesman has been entirely overlooked by the Administration in its distribution of favore; hence his prodigious roar.—Quincy Whag (Rep.).

The Conkling Senators and the Conkling

The Conkling Senators and the Conkling newspapers, with a frank effrontery which equally excites amazement at its colonies and immudence, and disgust at its unscrupious selfshness, oppositive president because he is indifferent to the working of the machine, or rather to its working in their interest; because he does not surrender the appointment of Federal officers in the several States to the Senators of those States; because he has no respect for the courtery of the Senator shall substantially exercise the Executive power in practical violation of the Constitution. Of course it is impossible to array Republican voters against the President upon this narrow and contemptible ground, although it is possible for the Conkling Senators—and the Conkling Senators—to embarrass the Administration.—New York Evening Post (Rep.). We can well believe, from Mr. Chandler's

We can well believe, from Mr. Chandler's long and intimate associations with leading Republican politicians, that he has not made his attack on the President without full assurance of their support, and that it is the beginning of an organized warfare designed to arouse the resentments of the Republican party against the President by appealing to the old animosities of the War on the pretense that he has deliberately scrifted those Soutnern Republicans to whose efforts and sacrifices he owes his election. Such a crusade could only originate in the atmosphere of Washington, under the insolvation of the Congressional politicians mad with versation that the President has refused to prostitute the Executive office to a mere agoncy for the distribution of the spoils to the hungry retainers of Congressmen. It will have no support among the great partroit and disinterested masses of the Republican party throughout the country, and it will not only surely fail, but will arouse the whole country to the earnest support of the President against his selfsh and mercenary assailants. If they think they can make the country believe that the President did wrong in abandoning the hopeless policy of attempting to sustain the Republican party in the South with Federal bayonets, they will find themselves greatly mistaken. Arturn to that policy would not now have the support of a corporal's guard of Republicans in the whose North, and the universal verdict of the publicentiment is that the President's course was dictated not only by the purest patriotism, but by the highest statesmanello. Still less can they enlist any popular support for their warfare on the Civil-Service policy of the President, In fact, they are fully aware of this at the outset. For they das not openly attack that policy, which is the real and only cause of their nostility to the President, and they are, therefore, obliged to seek pretexts for their declarations of war in the absurd pretense that he is responsible for the overthrow of the Republican party in th

ind that there is a Republican party which is not composed of place men and spoils-hunting politicians.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Ind. Rep.):

At the end of the War, the [Republican] party at the South comprised only the freed people and a few Northern immigrants, who undertook to instruct and lead them. It was the duty of these Northern settlers to educate the negroes in the political virtues which American civilization requires of the voter. They were upnorant, timid, reduced by bad examples or by patriotic counsels, and entirely without the habit of self-reliance and independent judgment. Instead of converting them into an intelligent political constituency, we allowed theves to take control of them, to mass their votes, to use them for schemes of plunder, and to keep them in ignorance and dependence. Such a villainous condition of things could not last forever. The patience of the Southern whites and the Northern Republicans both gave way; and, when the bayonets about which the carpet-bag adventurers relied wers removed, the whole fraudulent structure fell to pieces. The carpet-bag adventurers relied wers removed, the whole fraudulent structure fell to pieces. The carpet-bag adventurers relied wers removed, the whole fraudulent structure fell to pieces. The carpet-bag adventurers relied wers removed, the whole fraudulent structure fell to pieces. The carpet-bag adventurers relied wers removed, the way and the same of the feet of the southern structure fell to pieces. The carpet-bag adventurers relied wers removed, the way and the feet of the southern structure fell to pieces. The carpet-bag adventurers and the ignorance and creditive of the southern structure fell to pieces. The carpet-bag end of the feet of the second is plain enough. It was a sham. If the Southern Republican leaders had done their duty by the black population, those unfortunate people, instead of waiting, hat in hand, upon the forearnance and good feeling of their old massers, would now be assertiag their privilege as free citizens, exercis

TEMPERANCE.

Sarcial Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Sandwiczi, Ill., Jan. 3.—Dr. C. N. Whitney, of Kewaunee, has just finished a most successful temperance work here. He came unberalded at a time deemed by our temperance people.

ed at a time deemed by our temperance people-unpropitious, without invitation or charge, and he has effected a most radical change in our city. Over 700 have tied on the "red ribbons." The saloons are nearly deserted, and foundations laid for a permanent work.

The good people have not allowed the Doctor to leave without other substantial evidences of esteem. He goes with a generous roll of green-backs, while the ladies will ever be remem-bered by him, through the gift of a valuable watch, presented him this evening by them.

Dr. Whitney has proven here a most efficient temperance worker, and will be long and grate-fully remembered for his good words and work.

WHITTIER.

Will like.

When twilight falls upon our laboring town, And grateful bells of evening echo far: When shadows lengthen and grow deeper brown. And Heaven uncurtaineth her earliest star; While night delays, and sunset's tempered glow Warms the still landscape with its level ray, Till the soft light seems ling ring, loth to so From that caim Indian-Summer of the day: Kindling the edge of some Hesperian sky. The sweet dawn breaks as our late sun descends. And, marked alone by the All-Seeing Eye, Morning with Eve in solemn beauty blends: Thus, time-touched Bard, shall sunset prove these The unfading morn of immortality.

CHARLES NOBLE GRESORY.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 17, 1877.

Along the lines the war-drums ratile high,
The pennon fair and bayonet go by,
The cannon's roar, the champing of the steed,
The blood-red field where heroes fail and bleed;
Though touching sweet the pathos of thy sens,
When pleading 'gainst crushed human natures.

Friend of mankind, may freemen ever bless. The potent Bard that wrought for the redress Of foul, deep wrongs, that sundered every tis Held dear by him whose life was but a sigh. Magician of the East, portraying bright, In colors warm, the pictures of delicut, Felt by the mind while viewing Nature's charms. Fainting the soft when fond endearment warm, "Tis thine to sing of calm domestic joys, Depict the ill that human bliss destroys, Turn the fair maiden's gentle heart to stone Whose dagger pierced the heart of Mogg Magnetic Colors."

Whose dagger pierced the Nine,
Thy Muse, the Lyric Sister of the Nine,
Brought a full lyre to Freedom's hallowed shrineDegrading theme may ne'er thy harp defame,
O soul of honor, of the deathless name!
All joining, then, let good and great confer
Honors on thee, immortal Whittier!
THEODORN F. PARES.

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Election Monday CHAMPAGNI

MME. END OF PARIS (late of Has just opened a stock LINERY and Elegan including all the Latest 170 State-st., oppos

FOR FOR 8 Will sell on of the later Clothes Wring each, to close t 'A. W. W

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